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PHILIPPINE MAR 9 M

COMBINED WITH PROMENADE

VOL. XXXVII

JANUARY, 1940

No. 1 (381)



END OF THE CELEBRATION



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PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

COMBINED WITH PROMENADE

A. V. H. HARTENDORP, Editor and Publisher



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Philippine Economic Conditions

By Paul P. Steintorf American Trade Commissioner



NOVEMBER was a ratter quiet period, with local business very little affected by war conditions. The most important development of the month was the enforcement by the Government of an anti-profiteering law, establishing maximum retail selling prices for various essential commodities, particularly food.

stuffs, fuel and building materials. This caused an immediate dislocation of business in the commodities affected, but subsequent modifications tended to improve the situation. Further emergency measures are under consideration, including the organization of a Government corporation to engage in the purchase and distribution of basic commodities.

Retail business showed some seasonal improvement, but on the whole was rather disappointing, since buying power was adversely affected by further declines in the prices of the principal Philippine commodities. The effect of this decline was largely psychological, since the drop during the month was not very large, while prices at its close were very considerably above those prevailing prior to the outbreak of war in Europe.

The volume of both exports and imports during November showed a very encouraging improvement over the previous month and probably also exceeded the corresponding month of 1938. Business with Europe was very sharply curtailed as a result of war conditions and restricted shipping facilities, but this was more than balanced by increases in trade with the United States. In some cases, the increase in shipments to the United States was abnormal, since it represented shipments made in anticipation of the enforcement of quotas beginning January 1, 1940.

Government finance recorded a sharp and somewhat unexpected decline in internal revenue collections. Collections by the Bureau of Customs also fell, but to a much smaller extent. Total Government from the heavy speculative buying during September. This is reflected in a marked advance in loans, discounts and overdrafts, reaching a new high for this year.



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The foreign exchange market was rather quiet throughout the month, with the dollar continuing to show strength owing primarily to delay in offerings of sugar bills.

Corporate investments during November fell to the lowest point in recent years, with the sole exception of February, 1939. Investments in partnerships were below normal, although somewhat above the low point recorded in October.

Shipping conditions were generally stable, with improved facilities and no important changes in freight rates. Railway tonnage showed a substantial improvement for the first time in several months. Substantial progress was reported on existing building projects, but new construction was somewhat restricted, owing probably to uncertainty concerning building costs.

The sugar market was extremely dull throughout November, since local producers were unwilling to sell in the American market owing to very low prices. Domestic consumption sugar also was rather quiet, with prices declining steadily.

The coconut products market during November was featured by falling prices, but exports were very active.

was featured by falling prices, but exports were very active.

The abaca market was very weak throughout November, being influenced by practical cessation of purchases by the United States and reduction in prices on the European market. Prices showed a steady downward trend, while exports fell substantially below the previous month, although practically equalling November of last year.

The rice market was quiet, with a slight decline in prices owing to the probability of a large domestic crop.

in prices owing to the probability of a large domestic crop.

The tobacco market was featured by continued heavy shipments of both leaf tobacco and cigars to the United States, these shipments being made in anticipation of the establishment of an export quota for 1940. Exports of both leaf tobacco and cigars established new highs for recent years.

There was a seasonal improvement in lumber sales, but prices continued to be rather low. Preliminary figures indicate some improvement in exports during the month.

figures indicate some improvement in exports during the month.

Gold production during November was very substantial, although falling somewhat below the high point reached in the previous month. Output of base metals increased materially, probably reaching a new high.

The textile market was very dull during November, with import orders negligible and with prices declining as a result of excessive stocks and poor demend.

demand.

Sales of both passenger cars and trucks were very active during November, being influenced by seasonal considerations. The trade was optimistic concerning the outlook for the remainder of this year and looks forward to continued good business during 1940.

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1940.

The import demand for flour, canned fish and canned milk was adversely affected as a result of earlier speculative buying. Stocks were generally very large due to heavy arrivals during the month. The market for fresh fruits and vegetables was very active.

The market for fresh riuts and vegetatives was very active.

Electric power production during November totaled 14,104,253 KWH, showing an increase of over one per cent over the previous month and nine per cent over the same month of last year. The total for the month is the highest for recent years.

Net radio registrations during November fell slightly below the high point reached in October, but increased nearly 89 per cent over the corresponding month of last year. The total for the first eleven months shows an increase of 85 per cent over the same period of 1938.

News Summary

The Philippines



e Philippines

Nov. 17.—Secretary of Agriculture B. Aquino reports that 80% of fishing boats are in names of Japanese or Japanese dummies, most of them registered before 1932 Act which probihited aliens from owning fishing boats.

Nov. 18.—U. S. High Commissioner Francis B. Sayre is admitted to Philippine bar in ceremony before Supreme Court in presence of President Manuel L. Quezon.

Announced President Quezon has named L. G. Guinto acting Under-Secretary of National Defense, and Conrado Benitez Assistant Secretary to President. California Sardine Products Institute reported to have protested to office of High Commissioner against price fixed by Commonwealth government for sardines, and local protests have also been raised; Emergency Control Board said to have had insufficient time to work out satisfactory schedule in anti-profiteering, price-fixing order, and to be making needed adjustments.

Nov. 21.—High Commissioner Sayre invites President Quezon to Thanksgiving dinner in Baguio. U. S. Asiatic Fleet flagship Augusta leaves Shanghai with Admiral T. C. Hart and Consul-General Clarence Gauss aboard for Manila, reportedly to consult with High Commissioner Sayre.

Nov. 24.—National Development Company reported to have suspended plans for establishment of P8,500,000 fertilizer plant because of possibility of serious decline in sugar industry after independence which is chief utilizer, and increases cost of machinery because of war.

Nov. 25.—Admiral Hart and Consul General

serious decline in sugar industry after independence which is chief utilizer, and increases cost of machinery because of war.

Nov. 25.—Admiral Hart and Consul General Grauss arrive in Manila and deny visit has any special significance.

Floor Leader Q. Paredes in speech in Isabela pledges to support project to organize national tobacco corporation similar to National Abaca Corporation.

Nov. 26.—Ceferino Garcia, world middleweight boxing champion, arrives in Manila after 7 years absence for title bout with Glen Lee, Nebraska "wild cat."

Nov. 27.—Judge F. Zulueta of Court of Industrial Relations rules that reduction of wages in connection with application of 8-hour labor law is illegal.

Dr. Kwangson Young, Chinese Consul-General, reported to have officially protested to High Commissioner Sayre and President Quezon against plan to deprive new Chinese residents engaging in retail trade, including occupation of stalls in public markets, as violation of Sino-American Treaty of 1880. Manila Municipal Council passes ordinance limiting right to rent stalls in government-owned markets to Filipino and American citizens, and giving aliens 3 months to vacate stalls they occupy.

E. L. Neville, American Minister to Siam, arrives in Manila on way to Bangkok to await ship connection; reported he will confer with High Commissioner Sayre.

T. Yoshida, new Japanese Consul-General, arrives

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Glen Lee, 25-year-old Nebraskan boxer, arrives in Manila to meet Garcia.

Nov. 28.—Manila Bulletin reports merchants are cutting down on imports as result of government price-fixing order and that scarcity of stocks threatens.

With appearance of renewed trouble among Pampanga tenant-farmers, Pedro Abad Santos, socialist leader, accuses Governor S. Baluyot of causing "civil war" among workers with creation of "fascistic Cawal ning Capayapan". He proposes leasing by landlords of their plantations directly to labor unions to end unrest.

Nov. 29.—President Quezon issues executive order authorizing Emergency Control Board to issue permits to importers, wholesalers and retailers, to trade at prices higher than those fixed in original order if they submit satisfactory evidence that c.i.f. prices rise over prices of present stock and stock is soon to be exhausted, increase not to exceed 10%; also other order that maximum prices set shall not apply to goods of higher quality. President is reported to have warned Philippine National Bank officials to exercise caution in extending credit to export industries that will be adversely affected when export taxes go into effect in 1941.

Dec. 1.—President Quezon at celebration of 25th anniversary of City Y.M.C.A., praises work of organization and states it is a challenge to other social entities.

Six new 1,750-ton submarines arrive in Manila from Honolulu to replace the 6 900-ton submarines that have been part of Asiatic Fleet, but no orders have as yet been received for old ships to return. New vessels said to have cruising radius of 16,000 miles.

Dec. 5.—High Commissioner Sayre and party of American officials leave for trip to Mindanao aboard

miles. 5.—High Commissioner Sayre and party of American officials leave for trip to Mindanao aboard U. S. S. Isabel, yacht of Commander of U. S. Asiatic Fleet.

President Quezon authorizes contracting services of New York mechanical engineer to set up plant in Philippines for making sacks from coconut coir. Retailers Cooperative Association with charter

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membership of 77 is reported to have been organized in office of Secretary of Finance Manuel Roxas with Mrs. Felicidad Manuel as President; purchases will be managed by Anastacio de Castro, National Economic Council technical expert; Secretary-Treasurer is also a government official. Capital may be borrowed from P10,000,000 fund government has set up for control of profiteering; as soon as Association has accumulated capital of its own, government will gradually withdraw and remove its men.

as Association has accumulated capital of its own, government will gradually withdraw and remove its men.

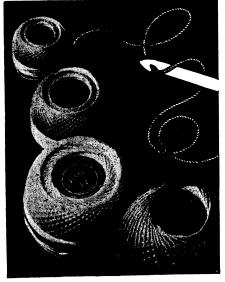
Dec. 6.—P. L. Mapa, President of Philippine Sugar Association, in speech declares Japanese menace to Philippines is real and that Japanese expressions of friendship mean little in consideration of their policy in Asia. He advocates re-examination and states Filipinos should be given opportunity to express themselves on question of postponement of independence in plebiscite and that it is duty of country's leaders to inform people of facts. "If we precipitate independence in 1946, unless all signs fail, freedom we will get will be just brief transition period from benign sovereignty of America to another one which we know will be oppressive... If we are simply to be placed under sovereignty of another nation, we should remain under American flag which during 41 years has meant benevolence, peace, order, security, prosperity, liberty, opportunity, and host of other advantages... Why run risk of subjugation and perhaps racial extinction when a little waiting will free us from danger? Patrick Henry said, 'Give me liberty or give me death' because he was really being deprived of liberty; American people had serious grievances against England, and, what is more had reasonable chance of winning against British, as in fact they won. In our own case, there is no injustice or suffering that warrants our taking hasty step which might result in inviting invasion by first-class power like Japan. We know that after independence takes effect in 1946, benevolent and altruistic as America is, she can not be expected in face of her own multifarious problems, to have same degree of interest in Philippines as now. Moreover, if we wish to keep on enjoying privileges which normally are grants in consideration of exercise of sovereignty, the honorable course would seem to be for us not to consent to depriving other party of such benefits as by right belong to it, but rather insist upon our fulfilling corresponding obligation by



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to economic aspects, inevitable liquidation of basic industries, declining government income, suffering among masses, etc Dec. 7.—Informal caucus following luncheon at Malacañan, attended by Cabinet members, Speaker Jose Yulo, and provincial governors, agrees that Assembly should be requested to amend law to permit holding of plebiscite on amendments to Constitution separately from election of provincial and municipal officials; reported also that five principal changes in Constitution, including increase in salaries of assemblymen from P5000 to 7,200 exclusive of clerical allowance of P6000, be submitted in as many questions separately.

principal changes in Constitution, including increase in salaries of assemblymen from \$5000 to 7,200 exclusive of clerical allowance of \$6000, be submitted in as many questions separately.

Benigno Ramos, Sakdal leader, enters Bilibid, convicted of rebellion and sentenced to from 4 to 10 years and to pay fine of \$P15,000 by Court of First Instance of Laguna; refused bail on ground he was still engaged in subversive activities and planning to fiee to Japan.

Dec. 9.—President Quezon as guest of honor at inter-university oratorical contest in Ateneo Auditorium, takes issue with some of statements made and discloses he is not opposed to re-examination on ground that Philippines could not be economically self-sufficient or strong enough to repel foreign aggression, but is opposed to it on basis that Filipinos are incapable of maintaining democratic government. He declares first 4 years of Commonwealth marked best government Philippines ever had though he is still and always will be for slogan he coined during conflict with Governor-General Wood that he prefers government run like hell by Filipinos to government run like heaven by Americans. He expresses gratification over fact that students are now pleading rights of down-trodden and states he considers this evidence of attitude even among sons of well-to-do that is result of his own concern over the poor. He states that in "inviting himself", he saved Vice-President is a candidate"—presumably for presidency. In speech before executive commission of Nacionalista Party earlier in day, President Quezon praised Yulo as leader of Party and made plea for unity.

Resident Commissioner Joaquin M. Elizalde arrives in Manila on California Clipper for brief visit and

Resident Commissioner Joaquin M. Elizalde arrives in Manila on California Clipper for brief visit and expresses belief it would be fruitless now to ask for re-examination but states he is confident that Philippines is assured of sympathetic understanding from United States in matter of future economic problems "if presented in intelligent, dignified, and businesslike way".

Assemblyman M. Kalaw states coconut industry can be developed to stand shock of independence and scores "defeatism", declaring "others get their freedom by force of arms and have not time, as we have for economic transition. We are given 10 years and believe this is still too short. A people really desirous of and deserving of freedom, will take it at any time". time'

and believe this is still too snort. A people really desirous of and deserving of freedom, will take it at any time".

Dec. 10.—Popular Front, meeting in Manila, adopts resolutions condemning plan to hold elections separate from plebiscite on constitutional amendments as President, Vice-President, and members of Assembly, "authors and principal beneficiaries, are politically and morally obliged to defend them before electorate and should share, with amendments, defeat or victory, which people may have in store for them"; condemning creation of "new and exorbitant taxes, showing government has less regard for paying ability of tax-payers than to satisfy extravagant demands for money by costly government policy"; and condemning large expenditures for salaries, costly buildings, and creation of Quezon City; and demanding complete "elucidation" of Buckner-Buencamino case. Another resolution asks government to request from United States power to negotiate commercial treaties with United States and foreign nations from year 1941 when American tariff will begin to be gradually applied to Philippine exports.

Dec. 11.—President Quezon emphatically denies article in Washington Post, called to his attention by Camilo Osias, which stated he is coming next June to ask postponement of independence because of fear of Japan and to ask for dominion status, stating article is "false and baseless" and that he "will not ask Administration or Congress for any modification of Independence Act and on contrary is working for complete realization of independence program in accordance with provisions of Act".

Dec. 12.—President Quezon awards Distinguished Service Star of Philippines to Lieut-Col. D. De Eisenhower, who leaves tomorrow for United States, for "services of extraordinary value" to Commonwealth as senior assistant to Military Adviser.

World middle-weight championship fight in Manila is put off as result of postponement of clipper flight from San Francisco because of unfavorable weather

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which will delay arrival of Jack Dempsey, referee.

Dec. 13.—Fire in Lingayen, Pangasinan, renders
2000 people homeless; damage P500,000.

Dec. 14.—After intervention of President Quezon,
Helena cigar factories, recently closed, reopen,
restoring 1800 workers to their jobs; factories closed
in anticipation of declining export quota to United
States and President promised to find ways and
means to indemnify factories for whatever production
may be in excess of quota.

Elizalde states re-examination movement if it
gains importance will have effect of weakening

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Filipino position in Washington because it is admission of failure even before present arrangement has been tried. "How do you think Americans would feel toward us if we begin howling now?"

Dec. 15.—San Fernando, Union, adopts ordinance, approved by Provincial Board, prohibiting aliens from doing business in local public market.

Dec. 16.—High Commissioner Sayre returns to Manila from trip to Mindanao.

Manila from trip to Mindanao.

President Quezon issues executive order appointing Secretary Jorge B. Vargas administrator of Philippine export quotas under provisions of Economic Adjustment Act, which takes effect January 1, covering cigars, scrap tobacco, stemmed and unsteemed filler tobacco, coconut oil, pearl buttons, and cordage; quotas will automatically decrease 5% a year. Sugar quotas are fixed by United States government.

Again 20.000 treipies in 120 tripies in 120 tripies

government.

Again 20,000 trainies in 130 training centers complete prescribed 5-1 2 months military training, bringing Philippine Army reserve to 120,000.

Dec. 17.—Jack Dempsey arrives in Manila on China Clipper to referee Garcia-Lee championship

China Clipper to referee Garcia-Lee championship match.

Enrique P. Brias Roxas, prominent Manila business man, dies, aged 58.

Dec. 18.—Geo. H. Fairchild is elected President of Philippine Sugar Association, first American to head organization for some years.

G. Capadocia, Secretary-General of Communist Party of Philippines, warns that members resorting to violence or terrorism will be expelled from Party.

Dec. 19.—At state dinner in honor of Elizalde, President Quezon states that in brief time of slightly over year, he has not only made many friends for Philippines but was able to win respect and admiration of responsible executive officials in Washington, exemplifying case of individual who though not native-born, can prove to be as fine and patriotic as native citizen. President states choice of Elizalde for position was entirely his own and not suggested by any one, and that he accepted position shortly after his father's death when his large interests were in need of his personal attention. Elizalde in reply speaks of great value of President's active backing and support and also expresses his gratitude for help of former High Commissioner Sayre, Vice-President Osmeña, Floor Leader Quintin Paredes, the Assembly generally, and other members of the Mission, and his staff in Washington.

Dec. 20.—President Quezon appoints Alejo Aquino of Bureau of Public Works, City Engineer for Manila;

sion, and his staff in Washington.

Dec. 20.—President Quezon appoints Alejo Aquino of Bureau of Public Works, City Engineer for Manila; he will act as Mayor during present illness of Mayor Juan Posadas. Consul General C. K. Young, C. T. Wang, former Chinese Ambassador to Washington, and Alfonso Sycip call on President in connection with program of nationalization of retail trade and are assured program will be carried out gradually and will under no circumstances violate existing rights of aliens, although President also said to have emphasized necessity of placing retail business even-

Paredea files bill for creation of P10,000,000 National Tobacco Corporation for rehabilitation of tobacco industry.

Dec. 21.—Supreme Court upholds lower court decision denying Ramos release from prison on bail.

Dec. 22.—High Commissioner Sayre states in press conference that he feels Davao Japanese properties of the states moral obligation exists not to withdraw and in answer to query states "greatest problem of Philippines is undoubtedly that of independence" He states moral obligation exists not to withdraw from independence program except by wish peoples and that if Filipinos as information with peoples and that if Filipinos as information undoubtedly in world and in Philippines. "What have important bearing". He states conversations with Hart and Gauss were "not pre-arranged, not ordered by Washington, and not policy-making" but that he will naturally take advantage of opportunity to exchange views with them. He announces State Department is sending Lawrence E. Salisburry to Manila to advise with him on administration of matters relating to foreign affairs.

President Quezon appoints Marcial Kasilag manager of National Power Corporationy resignation of Teodoro M. Kalaw, to United States for medical treatment. President person of Austonal Library; understood he will be to United States for medical treatment after visiting prison.

Dec. 24.—Manila Tribune reports 10,000 cigar makers face unemployment and that 5000 are already out of work as cigar factories prepare to meet declining export quotas to United States.

Dempsey leaves on Honolulu Clipper.

Dec. 27.—Among passengers leaving Manila on S.S. President Pierce are Gauss, Garcia, and Lee.

Cebu Portland Cement Company overnment concern, reported to have made faxonation projects.

Dempsey leaves on Honolulu Clipper.

Dec. 27.—Among passengers leaving Manila on S.S. President Pierce are Gauss, Garcia, and Lee.

Cebu Portland Cement Company overnment concern, reported to have made faxonation of special contributions for victims of earthquake catastrophe.

Nov. 9.—Reported President Roosevelt will reject proposals to transfer American ships to Panamanian registry as this might involve Panama in European war and expose Canal to attack. Maritime Commission states that between 40 and 50 steamships have been transferred from American to foreign

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registry since war started.

Under-Secretary of War Louis Johnson states in speech that Monroe Doctrine has been converted successfully into a multilateral policy drawing equal support from all western hemisphere nations and that Declarations of Panama and Lima were manifestations of new hemispheric policy.

Dr. William H. Brown, Director of Philippine Bureau of Science from 1924 to 1933, also Professor of Botany at University of Philippines, dies in Baltimore of heart failure.

Nov. 10.—Government sends 7 U. S. Army "flying fortresses" to Brazil to take part in 50th anniversary of Brazis Republic.

Nov. 11.—President Roosevelt ratifies Philippine plebiscite bill certifying Philippine acceptance of Philippine Economic Adjustment Act.

Nov. 12.—Japanese Embassy in Washington announces settlement of several cases affecting United States interests in China.

Nov. 13.—President Roosevelt, according to unconfirmed report, is considering diplomatic move to avert involvement of Netherlands in war, move presumably would be based on concern over possible Japanese seizure of Netherlands Indies in event Germany invades Holland. New York Times states cost to Germany of such act "would be measured not only in ammunition, tanks, planes, and German lives lost, but in profound effect it would undoubtedly have on neutral, particularly American, opinion".

Philippine Magazine

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LIBERAL TERMS TO AGENTS

Washington officials say with respect to withdrawal of British and French troops in China that move will "in no way alter United States policy in Far East".

wasnington officials say with respect to withdrawa' of British and French troops in China that move will "in no way alter United States policy in Far East".

Campaign manager for Vice-President John N. Garner states he will run for presidential nomination regardless of Roosevelt's decision with respect to third term.

Nov. 15.—President Roosevelt in press conference refers to 4 years of success enjoyed by Philippine Commonwealth. McNutt expresses felicitations and urges Filipinos to maintain steadfast adherence to democratic principles. Attorney-General Frank Murphy states he shares joy of "sovereign people of Islands". Assistant Resident Commissioner Camilo Osias in Chicago speech repudiates idea of retreat from independence.

Six large submarines leave Honolulu for Philippines; they were preceded on November 10 by submarine-tender Beaver.

Nov. 16.—Al Capone, former Chicago gang leader, is released from prison after serving 7-1/2 years of 11-year sentence and enters private hospital in Baltimore, heavily guarded by police.

Associate Justice Pierce Butler dies in Washington, aged 73, causing 5th vacancy in Supreme Court during term of President Franklin D. Roosevelt; he was one of remaining two so-called conservatives and voted to nullify various New Deal laws.

Murry Guggenheim, famous American industrialist, dies in New York, aged 81.

Nov. 18.—Philippine Resident Commissioner J. M. Elizalde discloses in Washington that U. S. Army has found coconut fiber for bagging cloth and netting satisfactory substitute for jute burlaps in making sandbags following tests resulting from recent visit of Assemblyman M. Kalaw.

Nov. 19.—Ernest Gruening, former Director of Division of Territories and Island Possessions, Department of Interior, recently appointed Governor of Alaska, tells press "a democracy has no business having colonies". He refutes charge United States is seeking to expand its colonial possessions or is guilty of oppressing dependent peoples stating that all such areas under American flag possess some degr

valent?.

Nov. 20.—Washington officials state United States believes it has made sufficiently onerous sacrifices by banning its ships from combat areas and will insist on minimum interference elsewhere.

Nov. 21.—State Department reported deeply concerned about growing interference with Americans in Tientsin where resentment against Japanese runs high because of their refusal to allow coal to be brought into city from across river in spite of intense cold. Ambas. K. Horinouchi states in Washington that Japan is ready to discuss some arrangement whereby rupture of trade relations can be avoided when trade treaty expires in January, but denies statement attributed to him that Japan would make concessions. He states trade talks with Russia will be held concurrently with talks with United States.

statement attributed to film tale Japan will be held concurrently with talks with United States.

Britain places orders for \$15,000,000 worth of scrap iron; steel mills reported operating at 94% of capacity.

Nov. 22.—Under-Secretary of State Sumner Welles issued sharp statement denying negotiations are under way with Japan and declares trade treaty will lapse without renewal. "United States government has repeatedly made clear that such matters depend on developments".

Nov. 23.—Sen. W. E. Borah urges renewal of pact with Japan on purely commercial basis and without regard to controversies arising from Sino-Japanese war, stating United States can not afford to lose present \$400,000,000 annual trade with Japan. "We are not going to have so much trade on our hands that we can afford to throw any of it away". Sen. A. Vandenberg makes similar statement. Ambas. J. P. Kennedy is called from London to Washington for consultation.

Nov. 24.—Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt states in Indianapolis that "welfare and safety of United States and Philippines must be harmonized for protection of our last frontier, for larger interests of America, and for peace of Pacific".

K. K. Haan, representative of Sino-Korean Peoples League, states in Washington that Institute of Pacific Relations has become "tool of Japanese in Hawaii and United States".

Nov. 25.—Sen. K. Pittman states: "I see no reason for acts or even expressions of appeasement toward Japan which continues to violate our rights in China. It would seem futile to enter into new commercial agreement until Japan has made some effort to keep its former agreements under Nine-Power Treaty. I certainly intend to urge an embargo unless conditions change materially".

Washington officials say meeting at Manila of Admiral T. C. Hart and Consul-General C. Gauss of Shanghai with U. S. High Commissioner F. B. Sayre in Manila is routine and state policies are determined in United States largely by people, Congress, and President but do not attempt to minimize importance of b

there.
Brig.-Gen. Charles Burnett, former Chief of Bureau of Insular Affairs, dies, aged 62.
Nov. 26.—Acting Secretary of Navy Charles Edison in annual report for fiscal year ending June 30, released today, states Navy may "step up" building program because of "threatening situation"; report shows that at end of period there were 102 vessels under construction, including 8 battleships, 2 aircraft carriers, 5 light cruisers, 20 submarines, and 42 destroyers.

Nov. 27.—Secretary of State Cordel Hull states United States reserves all rights in connection with British plan to blockade German exports.

British plan to blockade German exports.

Foreign Policy Association states in report on United States-Japanese relations that a direct attack by Japan on Philippines after independence in 1946 "would be interpreted as declaration of war" by United States but "there can be little doubt that if Japanese follow shrewder policy of waiting, the Philippines would fall into their hands at later stage". In case Japan attacks other areas in Pacific, it is "impossible to foresee United States action, but probably even if it remained neutral, neutrality would be colored by benevolence toward Britain and France".

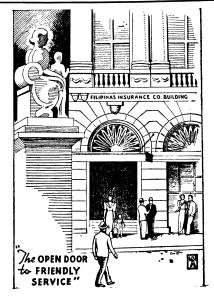
Nov. 29—Hull states government "is following

and France".

Nov. 29.—Hull states government "is following with serious concern that intensification of Russian-Finland dispute and would view with extreme regret any extension of present area of war and further deterioration of international relations. Without in any way becoming involved in merits of dispute, and limiting its interest to its solution by peaceful processes, this government would, if agreeable to both parties, gladly extend its good offices".

Fritz Kuhn, leader of German-American Bund, is convicted by New York jury on all counts in connection with charge he stole \$1,217 from Bund funds.

Nov. 30.—Russian attack on Finland arouses hostile reaction; Pittman urges re-examination of



THE OPEN

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American-Soviet relations and Sen. W. H. King states he hopes America will "no longer grasp bloody hand of Stalin".

National Beet Growers Association conference at San Francisco adopts resolution opposing any postponement of date of Philippine independence and any further trade concessions to Philippines.

Dec. I.—President Roosevelt addresses notes to Russia and Finland similar to those addressed to Britain, France, Poland, and Germany at outbreak of European war, appealing to them to guarantee that unfortified cities and civilian populations will not be bombed. He tells press Russian invasion is "profound shock" to United States people. "Peaceloving peoples should unanimously condemn this new resort to military force. . . People and government of Finland have long, honorable, and wholly peaceful record which has won respect and warm regard of people and government of United States". He says Russia has not replied to an offer to mediate. Hull intimates "moral embargo" on arms shipments to Japan may be applied to Russia. War Department announces it will not give clearance to any further military shipments to Russia. Minister H. Procope states in Washington that Finland will not default on next debt instalment to United States totalling \$234,600, due December 15; money is already in United States; also funds to pay for recent order of 100 sirplanes. Former President Herbert Hoover states invasion marks "return of Genghis Khan; with this attack, civilization has struck a now low level".

District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey, of New York, announces his candidacy for Republican presidential.

District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey, of New York, announces his candidacy for Republican presidential nomination in response to endorsement of powerful

nomination in response to endustration of positive State leaders.

Dec. 2.—Borah counsels restraint in dealing with Russia, stating he feels "we can best serve peace and humanity by making every reasonable effort to maintain normal relations with all warring powers.

When the time comes to establish world peace, the United States must be in position to have commanding voice"

When the time comes to establish world peace, the United States must be in position to have commanding voice".

Dec. 3.—President Roosevelt asks manufacturers and exporters of aeronautical equipment to bear in mind that government and people wholeheartedly condemn nations guilty of unprovoked bombing, the President thus invoking moral embargo against Russia similar to that against Japan.

Communist Party spokesman in Los Angeles at Keep-America-out-of-war rally, defends Russian invasion of Finland, stating it was "Charlie McCarthy" for Anglo-French anti-Soviet front.

Loring Wright, brother of Orville Wright, coinventor of airplane, dies at Dayton, Ohio, aged 77.

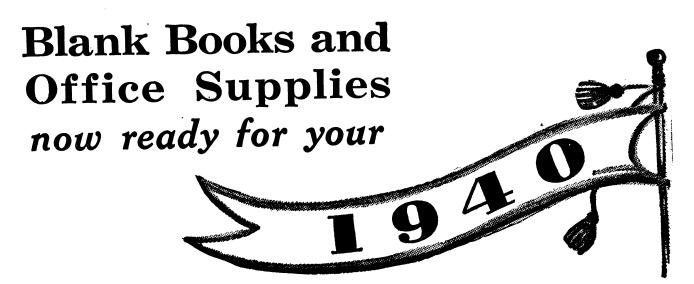
Dec. 4.—J. P. Heilbronn, leading Manila business man, dies in San Francisco, aged 71. He was born in Wiesbaden, Germany, went to America in his youth, and arrived in Philippines as corporal in 1898 as member of first expedition of volunteers. He leaves estate valued at \$\frac{9}{6},000,000.\$

Dec. 5.—Vandenberg declares he will urge Republican platform plank calling for breaking off of relations with Russia; a general Republican movement in this direction seems to be developing.

Dec. 6.—On occasion of 21st anniversary of independence of Finland, President Roosevelt sends message to President K. Kallio of Finland stating: "I hope these tragic days may not be long in giving way to happier era to permit Finnish people to continue untroubled and steady development of their free political and social institutions which have aroused admiration of American people". He takes up with officials his suggestion of placing Finland's next war-debt payment in special account, after which Congress would be asked to consider using it for benefit of Finns.

Dec. 7.—United Press reports that judging from "enigmatic and uncommunicative attitude" of (Continued on page 34)

(Continued on page 34)



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Editorials

Developments in Europe appear to be following the course unhappily forecast in these pages months

The War For Fascism ago as if they were traveling down a set groove. "World War No. 2" is now almost obviously turning from what was from the first a mock war on

fascist Germany to a war against Russia.

In judging the state of affairs between Russia and Finland, which is only a part of a much greater whole, we should in all fairness ask ourselves what would be the attitude of the United States government if, for instance, some strong power or combination of powers were known to be encouraging and aiding Canada in the building of a strong line of fortifications along the St. Lawrence River and the Great Lakes, and also a powerful naval and air base at some strategic point in Nova Scotia comparable to the Aaland Islands in the Baltic.

The Mannerheim Line, so close to Leningrad, has proved to be of a strength of which the Russians were apparently wholly unaware—as they were also of the range of the big guns secretly placed along the coast, opposite the Russian, of the narrow Gulf of Finland. More and more foreign "volunteer" units and fighting planes and other implements of war are being sent into Finland. And while official reports state that only three Englishmen have so far been killed on the Franco-German border and sea and air casualties in the war against Nazi Germany have also been comparatively light (American naval experts in Washington were recently reported by the Associated Press as suspecting that Hitler is using his submarines rather to make newspaper head-lines than to seriously damage British shipping), tens of thousands of Russians have already lost their lives in the frozen wastes of the north in what is becoming a desperate effort to destroy the strong positions established there by their enemies-in barren territory that would not, except for this, be worth the life of a single man.

The League of Nations, once a center of world idealism, played a scabby part in this developing plot which, if it succeeds, will disastrously affect the whole world. The League was pitifully weak in its dealings with Japanese and Italian aggression, but that was because the great powers did not stand behind it then, and, in fact, secretly conspired to thwart the efforts of the smaller nations to bring aggression to a halt. Last month, the situation was different. The interests—the writer will not say the nations-represented by Chamberlain and Daladier, this time saw advantage in making use of the League machinery. The spokesman for Argentine, best South American friend of Britain (and somewhat of a thorn in the side of the United States), and the spokesman for Portugal, close ally of Britain, took the leading roles in the Geneva theatricals, and Russia, which for years has stood the most squarely for the principle of collective security, was promptly expelled and thus entirely isolated diplomatically. Japan and Italy, it should be recalled, were never expelled from the League in spite of their high crimes; they only resigned in disgruntlement because the League slapped them on the wrist.

Nazi Germany is under terrific economic and political, if not military pressure, and is, in fact, already defeated. And everything that is happening and that has happened indicates that the Nazis need only to turn against Russia to be hailed as friends and champions of civilization.

Peace-talk continues. The latest peace-plan, really a war-plan, is to allow the No. 2 Nazi, Goering, to replace Hitler as Chancellor, and to "kick Hitler upstairs" as President of Greater Germany. Such characters as Goebbels and Himmler, whom even the most credulous and faithful dupes could not be expected to stomach, will be eliminated from the political scene. All this was predicted in the September issue of the *Philippine Magazine*. Some passes will be made toward ostensibly re-establishing Bohemia and Moravia and parts of Poland, and everybody, it is hoped in the London and Paris circles that still are allowed to guide the affairs of Europe, will be satisfied. Then for the holy crusade against Russia, with the advance blessing of the Pope.

The war-front has, in effect, already been transferred to the Far North, while British soldiers in France are reported by Britain's own news-service, Reuter, to be waging war against nothing more deadly than "boredom". As this goes to press, the newspapers carry reports of the dismissal of War Secretary Leslie Hore-Belisha from the Chamberlain Cabinet. His trouble, most likely, was that he took the war against Hitler too seriously. The English press is critical and the English people are reported to be bewildered and uneasy. They well may be.

There are many people in the world today who, though no revolutionaries themselves and not at all endorsing the Stalin régime of Russia, are nevertheless convinced that a profoundly important social and economic experiment is being carried out in that country which should be allowed to develop without outside interference on the principle, so forcefully laid down in the American Declaration of Independence, that a people have a right to establish a government "in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness"; that is, provided they do not violently seek to extend that government over others, and, like Japan and Germany, set out on a course of unprovoked aggression.

The leaders of the Conservative Party of England, who, during the past century have waxed enormously wealthy and powerful through imposing tribute on virtually the whole of mankind, were from the first unable to conceal their alarm over the rising dissatisfaction in the world with the workings of the existing economic system and especially over the establishment in Russia of a régime involving certain important changes. Nor were they able to conceal

their grim determination to seize firmer control of affairs generally and to bring the Russian experiment to an end as soon as possible and at any cost.

It was nothing but this determination that motivated the refusal of the Conservative Party government of Britain to associate itself with the attempt, led by Secretary of State Stimson, to halt Japanese aggression in Manchuria, which aggression later developed into the present attack on the whole of China and a serious weakening of the position of the Western powers in Asia. The Conservative Party leaders wanted Japan to be strong enough to attack Russia in the east. It was this determination to seek the destruction of Russia that prompted the Conservative Party government of Britain for many years to assist Hitler almost openly to gain more and more territory and power so that he could attack Russia from the west. It was this determination that caused the British refusal to support France against Italy at the time of the destruction of the the last independent state in Africa. France had to be weakened to make Germany strong. It was this, also, that led Britain to acquiesce in German and Italian help to Franco against the common people of Spain, despite the threat to British imperial communications involved in the growing power of Italy and a fascist base at the head of the Mediterranean. It was this that lay behind the outrageous betrayal of Czecho-slovakia, the last democratic nation in Central Europe. And, finally, it is this that is leading that government, which suddenly found itself forced into armed conflict with Hitler through a miscalculation, to brazenly attempt today to convert this war against Hitler into a war against Russia with Germany as an ally. Poland was a tool that broke. Finland is only another, minor tool, for use as long as it lasts. British overtures to Russia during the past year were entirely insincere, and Russia's negotiation of a non-aggression pact with Germany was a measure forced upon Russia by the fundamental British policy. Russia's seizure of the formerly-Russian part of Poland and Russia's activity in the Baltic are actually anti-Nazi moves. Russia has done far more to "stop Hitler" than the Conservative Party government of England ever intends to do, unless forced by the really democratically minded people of England.

Every sign points to the fact that a world war is in preparation in comparison to which all previous wars will appear to have been mere skirmishes, for Russia would not easily be defeated, if it could be defeated at all, and opposition against this great conspiracy may arise everywhere. Like Finland, today, all the world would have to pay this war's frightful cost in lives, in the accumulations of culture, and in hope and faith, unless the present malevolent and hypocritical leadership is recognized for what it is and can be overturned. A great European war would certainly extend to Asia and also to America. Its plotters intend that it shall involve all the world. National and imperial interests would be sacrificed, as has already been done. The United States would not be able to escape being drawn into this great maelstrom of destruction and death. It would, at the least, be forced to fall on Japan while Russia, which because of its continental position is America's natural ally, is being beaten to death.

This war, primarily against Russia, but essentially against the spirit of progress, a war basically for the establishment everywhere of an iron and bestial fascism, will

come the moment the time is considered ripe for it, unless the people of the world, and more especially the people of England, can prevent their reactionaries and in England, specifically, the Tories, from further carrying out their catastrophic schemes, schemes which coldly contemplate the wrecking of the world so long as they believe they will be able to wiggle out on top.

The United States government must this month make a serious decision with respect to the renewal or non-renewal of the 1911 Treaty of Commerce and Navi-Trading gation with Japan.

In a note written by Secretary Cordell with Japan Hull and handed to the Japanese Ambassador in Washington by the then Assistant Secretary of State Francis B. Sayre, the government merely stated that it had "during recent years been examining treaties of commerce and navigation in force between the United States and foreign countries, with a view to determining what changes may need to be made toward better serving the purposes for which the treaties were concluded, during the course of which the United States came to the conclusion that the Treaty with Japan contains provisions which need new consideration and, with a view to better safeguarding and promoting American interests as new developments may require, the United States, acting in accordance with the procedure prescribed in Article 17, gives notice hereby of its desire that this Treaty be terminated and, having given this notice, will expect this Treaty together with its accompanying protocol, to expire six months from this date."

The faultless diplomatic style did not in the least conceal the fact that the United States government had chosen in this manner to bring pressure to bear on Japan after its repeated protests against Japanese violation of American treaty rights, not only in general but in hundreds of specific instances, had proved idle.

The most recent semi-official, if not official statement of the American point of view, was that of Ambassador Joseph C. Grew before the America-Japan Society in Tokyo on October 19. A far stronger statement of the American attitude might have been made, but when it is considered that the Ambassador was addressing himself directly to a Japanese audience, the speech seems unusually straightforward.

He declared that American public opinion "strongly resents some of the things that Japan's armed forces are doing in China today, including actions against American rights and legitimate interests in China". In placing the emphasis throughout on American rights rather than protesting directly against the invasion itself of China by Japan, he limited the issue somewhat to the situation existing between the United States and Japan individually. He, however, referred also to the "respect for treaties, official commitments, international law . . . relations of peace . . . respect for the sovereign rights of other people . . . abstention from the use of force . . . equality of economic opportunity"—but only in the sense that American public opinion and government policy favors these principles.

He spoke more plainly when he again referred to the "increasing extent to which the people of the United States resent the methods which the Japanese armed forces are employing in China today and what appears to be their objectives". He alluded still more directly to the broader

facts and the general treaty situation when he said:

"The American people have been profoundly shocked over the widespread use of bombing in China, not only on grounds of humanity but also on grounds of direct menace to American lives and property accompanied by the loss of American life and the crippling of American citizens; they regard with growing seriousness the violation of and interference with American rights by the Japanese armed forces in China in disregard of treaties and agreements entered into by the United States and Japan and treaties and agreements entered into by several nations, including Japan."

Still more broadly, he said:

"Not only are the American people perturbed over their being arbitrarily deprived of long-established rights, including those of equal opportunity and fair treatment, but they feel that the present trend in the Far East if continued will be destructive of the hopes which they sincerely cherish of the development of an orderly world."

In view of such statements as these, the opinion expressed by some that the Ambassador's speech might provide the foundations for a "Far Eastern Munich", seems entirely unjustified. Mr. Grew's emphasis on American rights rather than on Chinese rights per se, puts the United States in a stronger practical position than if he had talked generalities. Insistence on its own rights is not so open to question by so-called "realists" as any American championship of China might be.

One can not help regretting, however, that Mr. Grew did not give greater weight than he did to considerations of humanity. American business interests in the Far East are important and should be defended, but Mr. Grew might well have told his audience that what the American people object to chiefly is not the interference with business but the cruel and barbarous bombing of entirely defenseless civilian populations without even the excuse of military necessity, and which still goes on and on. It is principally this for which Americans detest and despise the Japanese today.

The United States is not only Japan's best customer, but it is the United States from which Japan has chiefly obtained the means to carry on this brutal warfare. In effect, the United States has been an unwilling ally of Japan.

That the few minor concessions which the Japanese have promised, such as the opening of the Yangtze to thirdpower navigation (under restrictions to be prescribed by the military) and the return of certain sections of the Shanghai International Settlement to the control of the Municipal Council, will satisfy the United States, can hardly be conceived. Washington's continued silence with respect to these gestures and Secretary Hull's statement to the press that the United States is awaiting "further developments", furnish clear indications that they will not suffice.

If the United States were content with any such promises or even with their materialization, this would merely involve America in a shameful sharing in the fruits—if any—of Japan's bloody sowings.

Japan might possibly cease to violate American rights in China, but it could never guarantee American rights in China. These rights can be permanently guaranteed only by China itself. It would be nonsense for the United States to petition for or demand its rights in China from Japan. It can only demand that Japan cease violating them, and this, finally, will involve the withdrawal of Japan's armed forces from China.

China would never surrender to Japan even if Japan were far more powerful than it is. Japan, even with the active help of the United States, could never keep China in subjection. Japan hasn't the necessary man-power even if it had the other resources.

There would seem to be but three things the United States can do with respect to trade relations with Japan. (1) Make a new treaty, disregarding the effects and accompaniments of the Japanese invasion of China. In view of what has gone before, this seems extremely unlikely. (2) Stop all trade with Japan for the time being. This would likely be considered too drastic. (3) Continue general trade on a non-favored-nation basis, but embargo all trade in war materials, leaving the Chinese to deal with Japanese aggression for just what, in itself, it is worth, without the present shameful as well as politically unwise, though unintentional, assistance of the United States. This latter course seems not only the most feasible, but the only defensible course.

A Confidence from the Editor of *Promenade*

By R. R. Roces Jr.

WO and a half years ago, the writer started publication of *Promenade*. For months previous, he had been studying the various fields of publications in the Islands. He found the field of the popular weeklies well covered by the *Sunday Tribune Magazine*, the *Free*



Press, and the Graphic. The idea of publishing a weekly was, therefore, out. How about a monthly? The Philippine Magazine was, as it continues to be, most secure and unchallenged in its position as the quality literary publication of the country. But it was catering to the very top of the Philippine reading public. The writer does not know how close he came to guessing the attitude of the editor and publisher of the Philippine Magazine, but his conception of the man was, and still is, that he was one who is first an editor and only incidentally a publisher, and, therefore, not willing to sacrifice the quality and tone of his magazine

for greater circulation. In other words, the *Philippine Magazine* was covering, to a great extent, the field that is covered by such publications as the *Atlantic* and *Harper's* with the American reading public. How about a more popular monthly? How about a publication that would cover the

field midway between that of the popular weeklies and the high-toned *Philippine Magazine?* In other words, since the field of *Liberty* and the *Atlantic* were covered, why not the field of the *American Magazine?*

The writer looked about for financial backing, and was able to talk several people into putting up the money for the publication.

The first number came out in August, 1937, and every month after that, *Promenade* was being turned out from one rotary and several flat-bed presses. How close the writer came to the target he was aiming at, he will not ven-

ture to assert. He is inclined to believe he came pretty close to it. From the subscription orders, from correspondence, from the comments of friendly and unfriendly critics, it appears pretty evident that the magazine was getting response from among young professionals, politicians, school teachers, short story writers, and in not a few cases from the entire membership of civic organizations. In other words, response came from the people who, as one reader put it, wished "to get away from the stuff that the weeklies were putting out", but who were looking for short stories and articles of a slightly more popular interest than they could get in the *Philippine Magazine*.

If the purse strings in the other departments were held tight because of the limited capital, they were relatively loose on editorial expenses. The magazine was offering top rates for short stories and articles, and, as can be judged from a glance at its tables of contents, was getting the country's top-flight writers. The writer would venture to say that most of the better free-lancers offered their short stories first to *Promenade*. Proof of this may be found in the fact that during the two years of publication, more short stories from *Promenade* were placed on the annual "honorrolls" in fiction, than from any other magazine.

All these facts would indicate that the editorial staff was succeeding in securing and selecting short stories of a higher tone and quality than were published in the popular weeklies. At the same time, the articles published were of timely rather than cultural—in other words, of a more popular-vein than those of the Philippine Magazine. The writer was, then, succeeding in putting out the kind of a magazine he had intended to publish: a magazine to cover the field midway between that covered by the popular weeklies and that covered by the Philippine Magazine. In other words, he was hitting pretty close to his target. The trouble, as he has since found out, was that his target was nowhere near the gold fields of the local publication areas. The magazine was reaching the element it wanted to reach, but there was not enough of this element to make it a paying venture.

The writer is not trying to excuse himself, nor does he feel required to. Lack of insight into what the public wanted, haste born of exuberance, the desire to put out a magazine that he would enjoy putting out—these are largely the causes for his having started the venture in the first place. But this does not change the fact that the publica-

tion would, undoubtedly, have had greater success if it had been patterned after the more sensational American magazines of the pulp class. One thing greatly encouraged the writer to publish *Promenade*: a study of the circulation of American magazines in the Philippines, the total per copy newsstand circulation of which is estimated at 600,000. One thing should have discouraged him: the nature of the bulk of these magazines. By far the greater sales are those of the movie and the true confession magazines. This local distribution was in this respect even more disproportionate than it is in the American field, where the comparative sales of the quality publications like the *Atlantic*, *Mercury*, and *Story*, are no more than a small fraction of the sales of the pulps.

It may be pointed out that the Philippine Magazine has been successful in its field. It has, thanks to the guiding mind of Mr. Hartendorp who has kept it very much alive for the past fifteen of its thirty-eight-year existence. But the efforts of Mr. Hartendorp are not reaping the harvest that they should be reaping. Such a magazine as this that the writer has the privilege to write this short article for, deserves much more than its present share of Philippine readers. The author hopes to live to see the day when this magazine will be read as widely as it should be read. Then the time will be ripe for the revival of such publications as Promenade and the National Review. He holds this hope fondly not so much because he would like to see himself again editing Promenade, or to see his friend Federico Mangahas again putting out the National Review, but because such a time would also mean a stronger, more enlightened Filipino nation.

As it is, the writer must forego the pleasure of editing Promenade, and must see it join its predecessors. He has only one consolation: the fact that the Philippine Magazine is here to partly carry on the work of Promenade for its readers. The truth is that a better financial offer was made by another local publication. But since the writer once took upon himself the luxury of publishing a magazine that he would enjoy to publish, he would also like to permit himself the luxury of turning over the circulation of that magazine to a publication that he admires, and that his readers will like.

I regret giving up publication of *Promenade*. But since I have to give it up, I would like to place it in no other hands than those of Mr. Hartendorp.

Sunset and Rain

By Martha W. Keevan

ODAY the leaden sky was sad,
And rain fell ceaselessly.
The surf was beating on the rocks,
The wind moaned hopelessly.
The palm trees like dejected souls,
Stood guard along the shore—
—I felt that I was doomed to weep
Like this for evermore.

This evening's sunset deepened
Into rose and gold and flame.
I heard the soft night noises hush
As the crystal starlets came.
I felt the moonlight's magic touch
And I watched the fire-flies light—
—My heart, encouraged, beat again,
I lived anew tonight!—

Spotlight on Manila

The Middleweight Championship

By George Montagu Goodall

HE drenched but undaunted crowd which had sat through most of the preliminary bouts without any great show of interest began to sit up expectantly and forget its grievance about the weather. The High Commissioner and the President of the Commonwealth arriving a few minutes earlier had caused no stir. Slim, straightbacked Garcia and robust, bucolic, barrel-chested Lee had climbed through the ropes almost before anybody noticed them. Announcements were over, and the Man of the Evening took charge wordlessly and efficiently, barely acknowledging the crowd's ovation. It seemed characteristic of Dempsey that he had nothing to say. It was characteristic, too, that the twenty-odd thousand who had braved the rain wanted their boy to win, were sure he would, but were ready to give credit where credit was due. There was a feeling that any man who could stand up to the deadly "bolo-puncher" must be a hero, and Lee had twenty thousand friends from the start. The partisan spirit was absent.

They opened cautiously, as old fighters do, each feeling his way and taking the other's measure, yet it seemed that the first few rounds foreshadowed what was to come. Garcia, trim, erect, with a certain pantherish quality that makes him graceful, almost delicate, in defense and downright murderous in attack, never lost the "edge", and there must have been many who thought that he could have finished the fight by the fourth round but for a desire to give his public a run for their money. (A Voice: "Finish it, Garcia!" A Roar: "No, No, No! Twenty-five pesos! Ten more rounds!") Lee, crouching, dogged, impetuous by bursts, specialized in body-work and bored in a score of times, carrying Garcia to the ropes by sheer momentum and punishing him terrifically in stomach and ribs.

Necessarily the tempo of the fight was slowed down by the incessant rain and slippery canvas, but neither fighters nor public were unduly depressed. By the seventh round things appeared to have evened up, though in the mind of one spectator at least the issue was never in doubt. After taking a count of three in the fourth round, Lee's defense had improved, his body-pounding was telling on Garcia, but his trouble all through was that he had not enough to offer in exchange for the champion's sparse, shrewd blows to the head and jaw that followed every clinch—and there were many clinches. Manila began to see the famed "bolopunch" in action, each punch a model of effortless precision, though Garcia, the inventor and patentee, was far more lavish with explosive uppercuts, both right and left, which wore Lee down, come back though he did time after time. The fight settled down to an exhibition of strength and stamina versus superior experience, timing, and reach.

It was no one-sided affair—punishment seemed to react on Lee as a restorative and tonic. Down to a count of eight after a deadly left upper-cut in the eighth round, back he came like a giant refreshed to win the ninth by a shade and to share the honors of the tenth. Surprisingly the process was repeated. In the eleventh round Garcia, tiring a little maybe but somehow immaculate, followed

up a left and then a right to the jaw with that same uppercut, and Lee took the count of eight again each time. Yet the redoubtable Nebraskan returned to the attack to win the twelfth with something to spare.

The end came late in the thirteenth round, when the champion, by this time plainly striving for a knockout, finished the fight with two successive rights to the chin and jaw, and Lee was counted out by Dempsey as the bell rang. Ceferino Garcia was still Middleweight Champion of the World, but much of the cheering was for Lee.

Awaking to the fact that the downpour had in no way abated, Manila's record fight-crowd thinned away rapidly, while the ringside was invaded by the diehards from the bleachers and a postponed semi-final proceeded according to plan.

This side of the Pacific, the event was something more than a link in the chain of ring history, than the rising or the waning of another short-lived star, for world-figures and world decisions are rare phenomena in these Islands. It marked a stage of development, a sort of graduation, with Dempsey, the master-fighter who had captured the imagination of the world, as the presiding genius and the guest of honor.

The fight game is barely a generation old anywhere in the East, yet if there is one sphere in which the present-day Filipino can hold his own against all comers, weight for weight, it is the prize ring. The prize ring in particular, for he does not shine so much as an amateur, when the gamble and the glamor are missing. With a fine adjustment of physique and temperament, the temperament that rises to the occasion and is not cast down by defeat, and more than a liking for the element of risk, he is a "natural" as a fighter.

The nineteen-twenties were the golden age, when the immortal Villa ruled the flyweights and ill-fated Cabanela came within an ace of the featherweight crown. After those spacious days a score of boys graduated through Manila to the Pacific coast, where the Filipino fighter ceased to be an exotic and frequently made the running for the elusive titles in the lighter brackets. Meanwhile in the Islands there came a period of eclipse, and the game seemed to fall into disrepute; an eclipse due not to any dearth of promising boys but rather to inept and unethical management. There arose a demand for official control, the creation of a boxing commission. The lowest ebb was reached when the Rizal Stadium, Manila's only suitable venue for a well-staged fight, was denied to commercialized sport.

Then Garcia, the apparently ageless fighter, began to appear in the headlines, this time in the middleweight class. He fought over a hundred times in the States, and scored fifty-five knockouts; last year he won all his ten fights and, with the last, the middleweight crown came to the Islands. A promoter with imagination then staged the great comeback, and the renaissance of boxing had begun in the Philippines.

The Manila Concert Chorus

By A. V. H. Hartendorp

HE Manila Concert Chorus, organized last August under the auspices of the Manila Symphony Society, made its first public appearance on Tuesday evening, December 12, at the Metropolitan Theater, on the occasion of the Second Regular Symphony Concert of this season. The Chorus, which now comprises thirty-three sopranos, twenty-four altos, nineteen tenors, and twenty-one basses, took part in the performance of Mozart's magnificent "Requiem for Soloists, Mixed Chorus, Orchestra, and Organ", and, though this composition, considered the greatest of its kind, is technically most difficult, the new organization acquitted itself with great credit. The Concert, which also included Beethoven's Symphony No. 1 in C major, was repeated the following Sunday morning at popular prices as a Special Christmas Concert for Schools and Colleges, with His Grace, the Most Reverend Michael J. O'Doherty, Archbishop of Manila, as guest of honor.

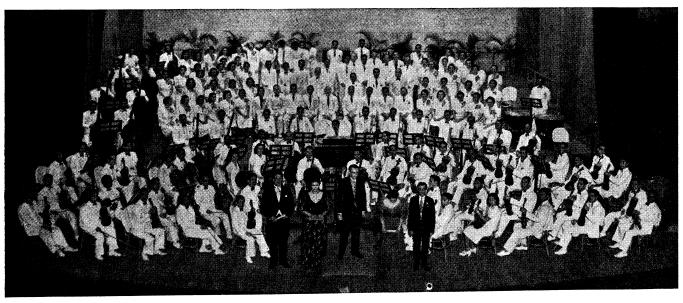
The soloists were Mrs. Lourdes C. de Razon, soprano; Mrs. Monserrat Iglesias Marzoni, alto; Mr. Ernesto Monzon, tenor; and Mr. Jose Mossesgeld Santiago-Font, bass. Mr. Mossessgeld and Mrs. Marzoni are distinguished by their concert and operatic experience in Europe. Manila is fortunate in having a bass singer of the ability of the former, especially as this voice is not common here and music such as this would be impossible without a powerful bass soloist. Mrs. Marzoni's alto is pleasingly mellow. Mrs. Razon is an experienced soloist, with a beautiful, high, clear, and expressive voice. Mr. Monzon is just beginning his career, but it promises to be an outstanding one for he has a voice of exceptionally pleasing timbre.

The chief credit for the performance should go to Dr. Herbert Zipper, Musical Director of the Manila Symphony Society, Conductor of the Orchestra, and Director of the Chorus, who has had much experience with choral organizations in Europe. It is amusing to record that the dancer, Miss Dubsky, now his wife, sent him a telegram earlier this year, when he was still in Paris, suggesting that he buy and bring with him the complete score for Mozart's Re-

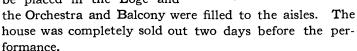
quiem. When Dr. Zipper arrived in Manila, he asked: "Where's the Chorus?" Miss Dubsky answered that it was up to him to organize one, and, undaunted, Dr. Zipper set to work to do so, despite the fact that his main task was to take charge of the Symphony Orchestra which, though firmly established and finely trained by his great predecesor, the late Dr. Alexander Lippay, contained many musicians who had joined the organization only recently, replacing musicians from the Philippine Army Orchestra whose services were no longer available.

A call was sent out for singers and an organization meeting was held at the Academy of Music of Manila on Mabini Street, which Dr. Zipper also now heads, and for over three months after that, Dr. Zipper met with them every Thursday from five to seven o'clock, rehearing the sopranos and altos the first hour and the tenors and basses the second hour, he himself playing the accompaniment on the piano.

Patiently they went over the score, note by note, phrase by phrase, section by section. The singers sat in rows. First one row would sing, then the next, Dr. Zipper cannily instigating a certain rivalry between row and row. Then the whole soprano group would sing. Next he would take the altos, again row by row; then the sopranos and altos together. He did the same with the men, the tenors and basses. Not until after several months did all the members of the chorus sing together. Then a few instruments were introduced, string and wind. Then came the rehearsals with the full orchestra, and, at last, the final rehearsals on the Metropolitan Theater stage. The soloists rehearsed in the evening at Dr. Zipper's home, after dinner. Hours, weeks, months of work. Some of the singers were at first not so punctual; a few sometimes did not show up at all. But every member of the Chorus got a letter every week, reminding him of the rehearsal. And in a few cases, Dr. Zipper got into a taxie-cab and brought the errant singers to the rehearsal hall himself from wherever he might find them, in home or office. He never had to do this more than once with a singer otherwise inclined to let things slide a bit.



The evening of the Concert. The United States High Commissioner and Mrs. Sayre, who, like their predecessors, Mr. and Mrs. Paul McNutt, never missed a performance in Manila, were on a trip to Mindanao. President Quezon, however, did put in one of his rare appearances at a concert, accompanied by his daughters. Mrs. Quezon, Honorary Member of the Society, and a very regular attendant, was not able to be present on this occasion. Extra chairs had to be placed in the Loge and



First came the Symphony, Beethoven's first, in fact, his first great orchestral composition, showing the influence of Mozart and Haydn, but nevertheless distinctively his own, written in the year 1800, a year of happiness for the thirty-year-old composer, and reflecting that happiness. It was faultlessly played.

Then, after the intermission, the Requiem. The musicians filed in from both wings of the stage. Next the singers, followed by the soloists, finally the Conductor—two-hundred people on the stage, Filipinos, Americans, Europeans, (also one or two Chinese), the men in white evening coats, the women in European gowns and, some of them, in the colorful Filipino dress. Applause. A note on the program requested the audience not to applaud between the various sections of the Requiem—for the composition is the musical setting for the mass for the dead.



SOLOISTS REHEARSING

Dr. Herbert Zipper, Conductor; Mrs. Monserrat Iglesias Marzoni, Alto; Mr. Jose Mossesgeld Santiago-Font, Bass; Mr. Ernesto Monzon, Tenor; and Mrs. Lourdes C. de Razon, Soprano.

The Conductor waits until the theater is so still that one feels one should hold one's breath. The baton descends and softly the bassoons and clarinets, the first and second violins, the violas, 'cellos, and contrabasses, the deeptoned organ, begin the Introitus. After a few measures, the trombones come in, forte, then the Chorus, first the basses, followed, one after the other, by the tenors, the altos, and finally the sopranos, in full voice: "Requiem aeternam dona eis, Domine"

(Eternal rest give them, O Lord). Grandly the hymn sweeps on. "And let perpetual light shine upon them... Hear my prayer ... all flesh shall come to Thee ... Lord have mercy ... Christ have mercy."

A pause and the Dies Irae opens. The music is rapid, intense, uneasy. "The day of wrath... Oh, what trembling there shall be when the world its Judge shall see, coming in dread majesty." The magnificent polyphony suddenly ends. Then a trombone, solo, blares, and the bass soloist begins the section known as Tuba mirum. "Hark! the trump, with thrilling tone, from sepulchral regions lone, summons all before the throne..." His deep voice is easily heard against the background of the orchestral sound. The tenor takes up the hymn in high, ringing tones: "Time and death it doth appall, to see the buried ages all rise to answer at the call. Now the books are open spread, now the writing must be read which condemns the quick and dead..." The alto continues the dread words: "Now

(Continued on page 31)

The Chorus from the Inside

By Edward Hartendorp

HE performance of Mozart's Requiem at the Metropolitan Theater by the Manila Concert Chorus, accompanied by the Manila Symphony Orchestra, and conducted by Dr. Herbert Zipper, was a great success, so they said, but I didn't hear it. Being a member of the Chorus, it was really impossible for me to get any idea of the total effect. With the basses booming all

idea of the total effect. With the basses booming all around me, the tenors hitting the high notes to my right, the slow and almost monotonous chanting of the altos to my left, and the high-pitched voices of the sopranos that seemed to come from everywhere, not to mention all the instruments, especially the brasses and the drums, the whole thing sounded to me as one continuous din from beginning to end. Some parts of the Requiem were so loud that at times I couldn't even hear myself, especially with the trombones right in front of me. Everything seemed to be in discord. Only Dr. Zipper's baton and his signs told me and my companions when to come in and when to stop. It is really a wonder how he can think of all the parts, not only of all the singers, but also of all the instrumentalists at the same



time. I guess even Dr. Zipper could not tell just how it sounded to the audience because he also stands so near. But judging from the way the audience applauded, it must have sounded beautiful from farther away.

Watching Dr. Zipper's face impressed me very much. I realized what music must mean to him. His expressions seemed to come from his very soul. His spirit is so alive that it affected us all greatly, and he inspired us. His presence on his stand gave me a feeling of security. When I feared I might be lost, I had only to look at him and his baton; also his lips, for he himself was singing all along. He would close his eyes when he sang, "Confutatis maledictis, flammis acribus addictis", and open them very wide at the words, "Voca me, voca me cum benedictis." Most of us didn't know any Latin, but reading the translation of the words helped us to understand the music. Sometimes I felt like a lion in a big cage with the others, with Dr. Zipper as the trainer. He raises his baton, and all are

(Continued on page 32)

Banana Grove

By Maximo Ramos

THE rain was falling steadily and beat with dull monotony on the broad leaves that all but completely obscured the narrow trail through the steaming jungle. Mr. Reyes marched on obstinately, slipping in the mud and stumbling over exposed roots. Occasionally he would glance up,

looking for some opening in the high roof of leaves to determine whether the sky was not clearing. Frequently he had to stop to pull off the leeches that had found their way to his bare skin. He was tired and would have sat down to rest had it not been for this omnipresent pest which made it impossible for him to sit anywhere long.

He was hungry, too, and cold, and sometimes shivered under an improvised coat of palm-leaves which he had thrown over his shoulders. He judged it was about noon, but did not know what the time was exactly as he carried no watch since he had lost a fine Elgin the month before, taken, he suspected, by some outlaws he had met up with one night.

The lusty honks of a hornbill or hour-bird in the topmost branches of a great, dark balete tree, confirmed his guess as to the time. The settlement farm school, for which he was headed, must still be several hours' hike away, he estimated, though he was not certain that he had not lost his way. He wished he had taken his Manobo cook along who knew all these jungle trails.

He began looking for a by-path that might lead to some native hut where he could ask the way, and presently saw a path that led in a direction from where he heard a faint, dull roar as of a waterfall. He followed it and while beginning to think he might have been fooled by a mere hog-run, he noted that the jungle-growth was thinning, and then he saw a house. It was built of wood, had a steep, galvanized-iron roof, and the gable and beamends were decorated with carved and painted scroll designs. The house stood in the middle of a banana plantation and was surrounded by a number of small huts.

Mr. Reyes, after some hesitation, advanced toward the house. The barking of two big dogs brought some one to the head of the ladder-stairs. It was a girl; and perhaps because he had not seen a pretty girl for months, perhaps because this girl's light skin and neat, yellow bodice and magenta-colored malong (skirt) made such a striking and pleasing harmony, perhaps because of the way she had made up her hair and had slightly rouged her lips in the dainty way some young Moro girls do this, perhaps because he saw instantly from her features and especially her eyes, which were large and bright and fluid, that she must be half-Caucasian, perhaps because she gave the impression of a rare hybrid orchid glowing in some dark jungle recess—for any of these reasons or for all of them together... She called to the dogs to stop barking, and as he heard her voice he knew he loved this girl.

She looked at him wonderingly as he approached and asked him in the Moro vernacular what he wished. He



did not understand what she said, being new among these people, and stood at the foot of the ladder gazing up at her. She went inside and Mr. Reyes heard her calling to some one. An older woman came to the door, evidently her mother, and a pure-blooded Moro, but dressed as neatly as the

girl—a thing not unusual among these people.

In a language which he recognized as English but uttered in the somewhat fierce accents of spoken Maranao, she said: "Wat yuh like?"

He answered he was seeking shelter for a short while and information as to the right way to Karaka, where he was going.

"Pirs' yuh come up", said the woman, after a pause. He climbed the ladder, and looked after the girl as she quickly retired to an inner room.

Mr. Reyes asked for a drink, and a servant or slave-girl brought him a coconut-shell bowl of water evidently taken from a rain-water tank fed by the roof. Then, at the back of the house, he washed his shoes and feet of the gritty earth, and his face and hands. The tank-water was very cold. In the mean time the older woman had placed some food for him on a low table, and said to him as he came in again:

"Weat pirs'. Yuh eat—your wey it is ber' par. Yuh res' and den ah'll tell de wey."

Mr. Reyes said he would be glad to eat and rest a while, but that he feared if he stayed too long he might not be able to reach his destination before dark.

"Noo," she insisted, "yuh seet and eat wid us."

She called to her daughter and as the girl appeared, Mr. Reyes, seeing her again, knew he would not be able to leave so soon.

The fragrant mountain rice, smoking in a big wooden platter, was delicious; the savory chicken had been boiled with the spicy root of some jungle plant that only these people know how to use; the dried venison was good; guavas, bananas, and wild mangoes completed the meal.

Mr. Reyes inferred the older woman must be the wife of one of the American soldiers who had come into the country during the Moro campaign in the early years, he did not remember exactly how many years back. There were a number of Maranao-American children in these parts, though he had not thought any of them lived in so remote a place as this.

"Yuh a Kiristian?" asked the mother.

"Yes, ma'am. I come from Zambales, town of Narciso, in Luzon," he answered as he looked toward the bigger of the two shy slave-girls that waited on them and then glanced at the young girl out of the corner of his eye.

"Yuh a tees-ser?"

"Yes, I teach Maranao pupils; in Karaka."

"W'ere yuh come prom now? Yuh only Kiristian eber come tuh yere."

He explained. There has been a district meeting of teachers in the far-away municipio and he had come for

the first time without his Maranao companion, thinking he could find the way alone this time; but he had found out he was wrong.

The woman nodded.

All this time the girl had sat at a corner of the table, eating modestly and without speaking, once in a while smiling embarrassedly at the slaves. She ate daintily; her fingers looked delicate as she picked up the food. He felt sure now her father must be an American. The family was different in its ways from the others here.

"Where is your husband, madam?" he asked.

"McKeill he ees deid. It ees under de big banana plants dere, hees greib. See de plowers dere? McKeill he come yere wid de 'Merican and dey pight Maranao in Masiu, an my osband he loosed hees arm; so de gob'men' dey geeb heem de peenision and we come tuh yere on me pader hees land. Milingan she ees born yere. She know tuh reid de Koraan and tuh write in the Arabic. Ah meselp tees her. She neber go tuh Pi'pino eschool; Karaka ber' par por her."

The mention of Karaka reminded Mr. Reyes of the journey ahead of him. But the woman went on: "Pleese yuh come tuh yere ageen and yuh tees Milingan de Eenglis? She laak tuh learn de Eenglis but McKeill he die w'en she ber' esmall."

And Mr. Reyes said Yes with his heart singing for he had wanted to suggest this himself but feared he could not do so as casually as he thought advisable; and now the request had come from the mother herself. Too soon, he felt, he had had to say goodbye, and he looked fondly back at the banana grove as he resumed his way on the right trail, not far away, that had been pointed out to him. He kept looking back again and again until the banana grove was lost to sight behind the thick forest growth.

Mr. Reyes had little difficulty in teaching Milingan except in correcting the sharp accent that she carried over from the Maranao tongue. She was unusually bright, and always through five days of tedious classroom work from Monday to Friday he looked forward to the Saturdays and Sundays he now spent in the steep-roofed house with this girl of the wilds. He was continually surprised at her quickness with her reading and writing and number lessons. She had a taste for the beautiful, too, and was soon quoting from memory the little poems he could give her.

Mid-year the order came. Teachers were not to leave their stations without express permission of the Superintendent in the provincial capital. It was impossible for Mr. Reyes to get this permission each time because of the remoteness of Karaka, and, anyway, permission would not have been granted for him to do so more than once a month unless in a case of emergency. Twice he was warned about his disregard of the order because he simply could not stay

away from the banana plantation three weeks out of four.

Then, after the traveling supervising teacher had found him absent for a third time, a letter came advising him to tender his resignation "for the good of the service" and to turn over the school property to the bearer, Mr. Leon Rojas.

He went to the house in the forest and told Milingan first of what had happened and, laughing carelessly, she told her mother of it. She was surprised, but told him cheerfully that while thinking of what to do next, he might stay at her house; he had done so much for her daughter. Bringing what few things he had, the teacher came.

Milingan now kept regular hours and made very rapid progress. After the lessons, the two would wander about Mrs. McKeill's farm. It lay beside a small lake on one shore of which stood the huts of the tenants who raised fine crops of corn and upland rice. Sometimes they would walk to the waterfall and watch the lacy white torrent against the background of dark rocks. The beauty of the girl, thus alone with him, stirred him, and the longing to stay with her here grew stronger day by day.

And then, one afternoon, he kissed her and she did not resist him. That night they told Mrs. McKeill and she said:

"Ah hab known yuh would be my son; Milingan is my chil', and yuh and she are one".

Mr. Reyes called the first-born Albert, after Milingan's dead father. Indeed, Mr. Reyes thought the baby had in his appearance something that must have come from the American soldier as well as characteristics that suggested his own mother now in her grave in Zambales. But in giving forth new life, Milingan's health was affected. Mr. Reyes had made sure of the services of the best Moro midwife in the region, and there had been no trouble at the birth. But as the baby grew robust, the young mother's strength waned. Sharp pains assailed her, and she began to cough. As she grew more fragile, he slowly lost hope. She would look at him wistfully and in the nights would weep silently in his arms.

One afternoon, Mrs. McKeill fell down the ladder, breaking her back, and died. Milingan took to her bed, and did not leave it again. He buried her beside her father and mother.

Now this remote jungle lost its beauty and all but the spot where his wife lay became hateful to him. Its sights and sounds terrified him. And he left with his young son for his old home in Zambales and brought up the boy there...

Soon I am sailing for the South, for I must see my mother's grave and, now that my father is dead, I will settle on that land. The Government has built a new road that passes through my grandmother's rich lands, and I have gotten the papers on it straight.

Poem

By Ricardo Vinzons Asis

THIS is a poem;
No one can say this is not a poem.
I made it out of my first hunger for music,
Out of my love for the shadows under your window.
This poem is inevitable in my life,
It is infinite as the skies, warm as the sun,

Soft as the summer wind in the trees. It is like the sigh of the lonely sea. On a quiet, moon-lighted night. This is a poem I write for you, And though you scorn me for it, Still it is—my poem and yours.

Commonwealth Commemorative Stamps

By Perla del Mar

INCE the inauguration of the government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines on November 15, 1935, nine historic events have been commemorated with the issuance of special postage stamps by the Bureau of Posts, six of them with new designs.

These special stamps of the Philippine Commonwealth have attracted universal attention, as evinced by their inclusion in Scott's voluminous catalogue of stamps of the world together with reproductions of those with new designs. In consideration of

their philatelic value, they are quoted at a higher price than the government rate if purchased from stamp dealers.

To commemorate the inauguration of the government of the Commonwealth, a new stamp in five denominations was printed, only three of which are still available at post offices. Of the two-centavo denomination, which is carmine-rose in color, 1,500,000 stamps were issued and sold; of the six-centavo denomination, deep-violet, 500,000 were printed; of the blue sixteen-centavo denomination, 300,000; of the thirty-six-centavo denomination, yellow-green, 250,000; and of the fifty-centavo, brown, 200,000, already sold out. The late Fabian de la Rosa designed the central feature of this stamp, a painting entitled: "America leads Filipinas to the Temple of Progress."

The second special issue marked the first Pan-American airclipper flight to the Philippines, and was sold in two denominations which were surcharged with the following: "P. I. To U. S. INITIAL FLIGHT, DECEMBER 1935," and featured an airplane, all printed in gold. The ten-centavo kind, with a print of 500,000, is still available, but the stock of the thirty-centavo class consisting of 350,000 stamps, is already sold out.

A honorific gesture was made on the occasion of the seventy-fifth birthday anniversary of Dr. Jose Rizal, Filipino patriot and martyr, when the Bureau of Posts designed a special issue in three denominations and placed them on a first-day sale on June 19, 1936. Out of circulation now is the two-centavo yellow-brown, of which 500,000 were printed. Of the six-centavo stamp, in slate-blue, 300,000 were printed, and of the red-brown thirty-six-centavo kind 200,000. There are many shade-varieties of this issue.

When the two Filipino aviators, Jose Arnaiz and Juan Calvo, made a successful flight from Manila to Madrid in 1936, they were honored with a special issue of stamps in three denominations surcharged with the following: "MANILA-MADRID ARCANAL FLIGHT 1936." Two million stamps of the two-centavo, 500,000 stamps of the six - centavo, and 300,000 stamps of the sixteen-centavo denominations were thus sur-



charged. The Spanish Government also issued a commemorative stamp honoring the aviators.

The first anniversary of the establishment of the government of the Commonwealth was commemorated with a specially designed stamp bearing the picture of President Quezon. Of the three denominations issued, two are already sold out. The two-centavo kind, of which 5,000,000 were printed, is orange-brown; the sixcentavo denomination, of which 1,000,000 were printed, is the only one still on sale

and is yellow-green in color; the twelve-centavo denomination, of which 500,000 were printed, is ultramarine.

A world event in 1937 was the Thirty-third International Eucharistic Congress which was held in Manila from February 3 to 7. Prepared for this occasion was a new design printed in six different values. Featuring the map of the Philippines, the two-centavo issue of yellow-green ran to 4,000,000 stamps and is no longer available at the Bureau of Posts. Of the six-centavo denomination, light-brown, 2,500,000 were printed; of the twelve-centavo, saphire-blue, 2,000,000; of the twenty-centavo, deep-orange, 1,500,000; of the thirty-six-centavo, deep-violet, 1,000,000; and of the fifty-centavo, carmine, 1,000,000.

During the year 1939, two important events were commemorated with surcharged stamps. Two denominations were issued on the occasion of the first airmail exhibition in Manila—the eight-centavo denomination of 200,000, and the one-peso denomination, 30,000, which bear the following inscription: "FIRST AIRMAIL EXHIBITION, FEBRUARY 17 to 19, 1939." This issue will probably be one of the rarest of the commemoration issues of the Commonwealth.

The second surcharged issue, of three denominations, was sold during the first foreign trade week observed in Manila. Stamped over the issue was the following: "FIRST FOREIGN TRADE WEEK, MAY 21-27, 1939." The two-centavo denomination runs to 500,000 stamps, the six-centavo to 166,700, and the fifty-centavo to 60,000.

Like the first milestone, the fourth anniversary of the establishment of the Commonwealth was a red-letter day in philately, because of the issuance by the Bureau of Posts of three specially designed stamps. The main purpose was

to create a special fund to be known as the "Commonwealth Triumphal Arch Fund" for the erection of a monument in Manila in commemoration of the inauguration of the Commonwealth of the Philippines.

The construction of the memorial is authorized by Act No. 393, approved by the President on September 5, 1938. This law authorizes the Director of Posts "to (Continued on page 30)



Sister Bali and Sister Penchang

By Pura Santillan Castrence

R IZAL'S hermanas, all of them colorfully-drawn characters, are of much historical importance because they portray types which are rapidly disappearing under modern influences. Here with these almost fanatically religious and simple-minded women the author seems

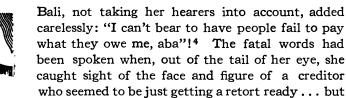
to be entirely at home; he knew their thoughts, emotions, and ways so well, and depicted these with such mastery, that the reader had a feeling of knowing them too, no longer as personages in a novel, but as real people. The Tertiary Sisters are among the most true-to-life of Rizal's characters in the "Noli Me Tangere." Sister Bali and Sister Penchang of the "Filibusterismo" seem no less real persons.

The significance to the story of Sister Bali and Sister Penchang lies in the interlacing of some incidents in their simple lives with those of the important character, Juli. Their intrinsic value, however, lies in the deep earthiness of their make-up and in the keen psychological insight which Rizal displays in the delineation of their characters. Not that the author loved these hermanas, for he did not. He knew them too well to like them; indeed, because of this very intimate knowledge, he despised them in the mild sort of way one despises some gossipy relative. As with many other characters in his novels, the reader can not help but wonder who in young Rizal's life Sister Bali could have been. And who was the prototype of Sister Penchang?

Was pious, gambling Sister Bali a real flesh-and-blood woman of Rizal's acquaintance? She must have been an unusual person to know, full as she was of the most contradictory elements. We meet her, for instance, for the first time, in the house of Juli, who, in her misfortune - her father had been caught by the tulisanes—had to listen to the counsel of her neighbors, whether the advice was good or bad. Sister Bali was profuse in ideas, this old hermana, "a great panguinguera1, who had been to Manila to practise religious exercises in the nunnery of the Sodality." 2 At this first meeting you know her at once for what she was, a nosey, officious, talkative woman who had a ready solution for everybody's ills, physical or spiritual, but could not straighten out her own simple problems of existence. She it was who opposed the suggestion of a neighbor that Juli sell her house in order to raise money for her father's ransom. No, this could not be done, the wise Sister Bali, who knew her law, said: the owner had to be present at such a transaction. And by way of bringing her point home, she continued:

"The judge's wife once sold me her tapis for a peso, but her husband said that the sale did not hold because it hadn't received his approval. Aba! He took back the tapis and she hasn't returned the peso yet, but I don't pay her when she wins at panguingue, aba! In that way I've collected twelve cuartos, and for that alone I am going to play with her..." 3

Her audience was duly impressed with her wisdom, but, like the eloquent orator who sometimes fails to catch himself in time before his tongue gets the better of him, Sister



Sister Bali's practised tongue and ready wits stood her in good stead; as quick as a flash she turned to Juli: "Do you know what you can do? Borrow two hundred and fifty pesos on the house, payable when the lawsuit is won." Sister Bali's integrity was saved, and Juli's fate sealed. She had to enter into servitude, for the hermana's suggestion was accepted as the solution of the young girl's problem.

But Juli is a tragic heroine and disaster followed disaster in her young life. And faithfully did Sister Bali's person accompany Juli in all her misfortunes. It was not that the hermana was particularly attached to the girl; it was just that, like a spiritual ghoul, mishaps attracted her and she took it upon herself to be their harbinger, relishing the self-imposed job to the full. Be this said for her, however,—that she was not at all unsympathetic with Juli's troubles, and that the counsels she gave, if not of the wisest, were always given sincerely and with a good heart.

It is so easy to recognize Sister Bali among one's own circle of friends and family. Which of us does not know the fussy old cousin or aunt who is perpetually gathering the bad news in the family, the long illness of an uncle or the felony of a young nephew, and who knows exactly what should be done or should have been done "if my poor opinion counted at all"? Their existence, rich in its own way, because it is so closely intertwined with the lives of others, would dwindle away into insignificance the minute there was no more uncle to worry about, no more good-for-nothing nephew to advise. Useful in that they make people realize the importance of the problems of other people, they are often useless to themselves precisely because of this all-embracing interest, merely inquisitive or genuinely sympathetic, in others.

Sister Bali's usefulness to Juli lay in her always being there when the latter was in trouble. In fact, the older woman was often the means by which the poor girl knew that she was in trouble. When Basilio was imprisoned, it was the hermana who brought to Juli's hut the sad news:

"She stared at Sister Bali, who was telling it as though without comprehension, without ability to collect her thoughts..." She could not believe her ears: this thing, Basilio in prison, could not be happening to her. "But Sister Bali made a cross with one of her thumbs and a forefinger, and kissed it to prove that she was telling the truth".6

She brought the dark news... Sister Bali felt that upon her devolved also the duty of offering a solution to the difficulty: "What we must do", she said confidently, (and she said we) is to get some advice from the town

(Continued on page 27)

The "China Incident"

By Lin Yu

THE last month of last year saw intensified fighting from Suiyuan in the far north to Kwangtung and Kwangsi in the south, with Chinese forces taking the initiative and the invading forces suffering great losses. It is to be admitted that no important Japanese bases were re-

gained by the Chinese for any long time: these attacks, however, did not constitute the general offensive but were timed to disrupt Japanese lines of communication and to occupy the invaders' attention so as to prevent them from sending reinforcements to Nanning, Kwangsi, which was the central theatre of action. The successes were so widespread and so beyond expectation that the Chinese high command had to issue repeated statements to correct the wrong impression of the public.

The Japanese line of communication between Yamchow and Nanning was cut, while the Chinese on the Nanning front launched their counter-attack on the Japanese. After the three-day attempt by the Japanese to push through from their navy-supported base in Yamchow had failed, the invaders had given up the idea temporarily by the middle of last month. Meanwhile, their troops on the Nanning front were provisioned from the air, though a Japanese spokesman denied it. The Japanese attempted to divert Chinese attention by pushing southwestward from Nanning to capture Lungchow and Chennankwan, but this ended in failure. The fighting centered in Patang, Chiutang, Kunlunkwan, though at one time the Chinese forces reached Nanning and carried on street fighting in the city for several hours. The Japanese finally managed to send large reinforcements, numbering 50,000 strong, to join the 30,000 troops already in the field. Some Chinese mechanized units took part in the counter-offensive in this sector, but their strength is about only one division. The situation on this front depends on whether the Japanese can permanently maintain their line of communication to the sea. If they can not, the wiping out of their troops in the field is only a matter of time.

In Kwangtung, the Japanese near Kongmoon were defeated and the city itself was raided on Christmas day. Their attacks from Chungfa were beaten back with serious losses. Lungwen was bombed by Chinese war birds. Some five hundred Japanese puppet troops revolted in Canton. But the most serious fighting in the province took place in the north, whither the invading forces had taken some of their troops from the mouth of the Pearl River, and where the Chinese and the Japanese alternately claimed successes. At the beginning of this month, the Japanese claimed to have taken Yingtak and Yungyun, while the Chinese claimed to have annihilated one crack brigade of the Japanese imperial guard division.

On the Hunan front, one Chinese victory took them to within but a few miles from Yochow, and a few days later Yangloussu, an important railway town on the Hunan-Hupeh borders, fell into the hands of the Chinese.

In southern Hupeh, Chungyang, Tungshan and Hoshengchiao were recaptured by the Chinese. So, too, was



Topaowan in the eastern part of the province, while Wushueh and Tienchiachen were attacked. In the northern part of the province, Changshengkwan and Huayuan, north of Hankow, were recaptured by the Chinese, followed by the defeat of the Japanese near Yingshan and the Chinese

attack on Macheng. In central Hupeh, the Chinese forces, after a series of recaptures of Japanese outposts, closed in upon the Japanese base at Chungsiang and shelled the city. Meanwhile it was reported from the western part of the province that units of Japan's puppet troops, numbering 26,000 men and officers, came over to the Chinese side.

Nanchang, the fallen capital of Kiangsi, was raided by Chinese forces two or three times, and Japanese munition depots and barracks were set on fire. The Japanese puppet régime east of the city was completely crushed, while to the north, Saho, five miles south of Kiukiang, was regained by the Chinese. At Wuning, northwestern part of the province, Japanese forces were surounded as the Tehan-Wuning highway was cut by the Chinese and over 700 puppet troops joined with the Chinese attackers. Other Kiangsi cities the Chinese attacked were Fengsin, Tehan, and Chingan; in the last named city the Japanese arms depots were set on fire.

At Sinfeng, Anhwei, one Japanese train struck a Chinese mine; the locomotive was completely destroyed and 13 coaches of soldiers and war supplies were overturned. The Chinese after recapturing Hanshan were gradually closing in upon Tungning, in the central part of the province. Hangchow was raided and thirteen offices of Japanese puppets in this famous Lake City of Chekiang were set on fire. In the northern part of Kiangsu, Funing was retaken by the Chinese.

In the southern part of Shantung, the invaders were forced to flee the city of Mengyin, while their comrades in Linchi and Yihsien were encircled and those at Yencheng suffered great losses.

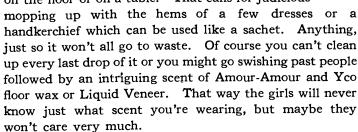
South Honan saw a series of Chinese victories, as the Japanese westward push from Piyang failed. The rail communication between Sinyang and Changtaikwan was cut by the Chinese. The invaders' base at Sinyang received reinforcements from Yingshan, north Hupeh, but that failed to prevent the fall of Changtaikwan, and Sinyang itself from being twice raided by the Chinese. In the eastern part of the province, Kaifeng, Chusianchen, and Tungshu were subject to many night raids; at the former city the losses were particularly severe as the Japanese war supply depots were set on fire. Later the Japanese mustered some troops to launch attacks on the Chinese raiders from Kaifeng, Huaiyin, and Taikang, but they were beaten back with heavy losses and the Chinese are marching on the latter city at this writing. In the northern part of the province, Poai was raided, Shehhsien, recaptured and Wuyuan, besieged.

The Japanese "mopping up" campaign in the Chungtiao (Continued on page 26)

The Higher Life

By Catuca

E count as the most precious of Christmas loot, seven bottles of perfume, enough to last until our birthday comes along or may be even until next Christmas, barring accidents. Accidents include many things, one of them spilling on the floor or on a table. That calls for judicious



Another accident that can happen is a very dear friend's birthday when you haven't any money and you've eaten your Christmas candy and used all your new handkerchiefs. You have nothing else to give except maybe your beautiful penguin atomizer or a crystal perfume bottle, neither of whish you can bear to part with. When that happens you have to be brave and give one of your scents away, preferably one that you have used up a bottle of before and can buy again sometime if you care to. You want to know what you're depriving yourself of for friendship's sweet sake.

And you might save yourself a little embarrassment later on. Suppose you agreed with Claudia that you didn't care at all for Amanda's perfume and Amanda chose that particular moment to wave her hankerchief at her and ask her how she liked the nice new perfume that you had given her. If you know, to begin with, that that's your perfume, you can defend it if you like it. If you don't, that might be the reason you gave it away.

We had a slightly different experience once, but it had to do with giving unknown perfumes away. A friend of ours was going away and twenty minutes before she left we ran out and bought her a lotion. There was no time to lose. There was nothing in the show-case that we recognized and we couldn't wait and sample a scent or two. The first thing we saw that didn't sound too exotic was our choice, and it wasn't until much later that we had a chance to smell it. It didn't smell like anything we wanted to buy for ourself. Then in a little while it was Christmas and



someone gave us a bottle of the very same thing, only twice as large as the one we gave away.

While a girl may realize the poetic justice of being done by as she has done, no one can blame her if she decides to have a present like that ex-

changed. Only it happened that when we went down-town, they couldn't exchange it right away because the man in charge of that particular department wasn't there. Then we decided to keep it after all. The funny thing is that we used the offending lotion and learned to like it, if only because there was so much of it that we had time to get used to it.

A friend of ours once offended a friend of his because he gave her a book that he had read about but hadn't read himself. She was a nice big girl from down south. This book he gave her was a best-seller about a girl who grew up on a boat and learned to work like a man and swear like a pirate. The first thing he knew he had a letter from her saying that she couldn't imagine why he'd give her a book like that unless it was because he had an idea that that was what she was like. He couldn't explain that he hadn't even read it because he knew that he should have.

A funny thing about perfume, but true, is the fact that you like to have your friends admire it on you, but hate to smell it on them afterward. They buy it with their own money and have as much right as anyone else to use it. Yet that doesn't stop you from feeling as if you owned the only existing supply of it in the world and they had somehow managed to get into it or stolen the secret formula from the little safe behind your grandfather's picture where you keep it. If you give it to them, you don't mind; maybe because they haven't a chance to forget that it was yours first.

One of the nicest things about a friend of ours is the fact that for something like five years she has used nothing in the way of scents but one we gave her long ago. She sews her own dresses and once she made one for us that we liked very much. We gave her a flacon of A Suma. Then one night, not very long ago, we found out that she liked it so much that she never used anything else. That's a friend for you.

Repayment By Harriet Mills McKay

POR months the rain will be with us always,
Her long gray garments obscuring the trees,
Her restless fingers forever strumming
Monotonic melodies.

Out of this gray and dripping weather
Orchids will bud and come to bloom,
And for this uncommon pleasure
I will welcome a share of gloom.

Batangas Province

By Dominador Z. Rosell

ATANGAS is one of the provinces that is situated in the southwestern volcanic region of Luzon. It is bounded on the north by Cavite and Laguna provinces and on the east by Tayabas province. The coast borders the waters extending from the China Sea. Except for the level and low land along the Nasugbu, Balayan, and Batangas Bays, the province is rolling country. Elsewhere along the coast, the shoreline is rough and broken by several points and indentations. Taal Lake with an area of about 359 square kilometers lies in the northern part of the province.

The principal mountains are Maquiling and Malaraya which separate the province from Laguna and Tayabas; the Batulao and the San Pedrino mountains lie in the western part while Mount Baboy and Mount Panay rise in the peninsula between Balayan and Batangas Bays. Tagaytay Ridge separates Batangas from Cavite province. Water-laid volcanic tuff is the general geological formation of the province. The mountains are principally of andesites and basalts. The rough and indented areas consist mostly of marine conglomerate; the low and level areas are mostly of littoral and alluvial deposits. There are only a few rivers. The most important are the Calumpang River which drains the elevated area of Lipa, San Jose, Cuenca, Ibaan, and Taysan, and the Pansipit, which drains Taal Lake.

The total soil cover of the province is approximately 325,170 hectares, larger than the area of Cavite and Laguna provinces combined. About 144,936 hectares (44.57 per cent) is cultivated, and 140,380 hectares (43.63 per cent) is open land. About 27,812 hectares (11.62 per cent) is commercial and non-commercial forest land. The rest is salt marsh and unexplored. The province has twenty-six municipalities with a population of 426,159 (July, 1935).

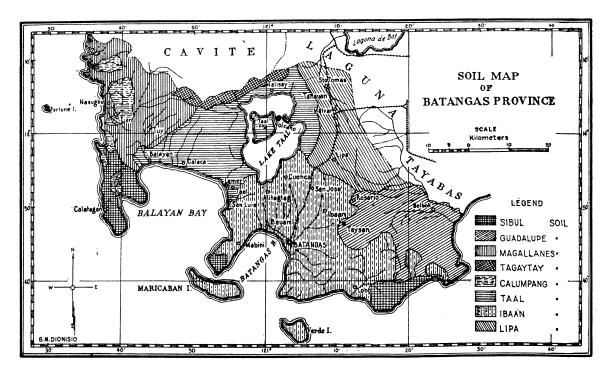
The soils of the province have been classified and di-

vided into eight important groups or series namely, Sibul soil, Guadalupe soil, Magallanes soil, Tagaytay soil, Calumpang soil, Ibaan soil, and Lipa soil. The Sibul soil was first established and classified in Bulacan province, the Guadalupe soils in Rizal, and the Magallanes and Tagaytay soils in Cavite province. The Calumpang, Lipa, Ibaan, and Taal are newly established series. Although the province is principally of water-laid tuff formation like that of Cavite and part of Rizal and Bulacan provinces, several soil series are found because of various soil factors which affected their formation. These factors are climate, topography, age of the country, and vegetation.

The climate of the province is an alternation of wet and dry seasons. However, local differences in the amount of rainfall and temperature occur in many parts of the province. The northern part, at Lipa, has an annual rainfall of 1,845.3 millimeters and a maximum temperature of 32.5°C; the eastern part, at San Juan, has 1,508.6 millimeters of rainfall; the southern part, at Batangas, has 1,639.3 millimeters of rainfall and a maximum temperature of 34.9°C.; the western part, at Nasugbu, has 2,517.4 millimeters of rainfall and a maximum temperature of 34.1°C. Evidently, Lipa has more rainfall than the town of Batangas and is cooler than any other part of the provence

The soils of the northeastern part, comprising the towns of Sto. Tomas, Talisay, Malvar, and Lipa, consist of Taal and Lipa soils. The Taal soils are usually sandy soils derived from volcanic sandy material, while the Lipa soils are loamy and clayey, derived from water-laid volcanic tuff. The Taal soils, which are located around Lake Taal and also from Balayan to Taal town, are young soils. Eruptions of Taal Volcano have covered the surrounding area with the volcanic sand. Several crops are grown in these

(Continued on page 26)



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soils. Coconuts, citrus fruits, avocado, cacao and coffee, upland rice, corn, root crops and vegetables are grown. Native onions are grown extensively at Calaca and Balayan.

The Lipa and Ibaan soils are considered the best soils in Batangas province. Dorsey, in 1903, wrote about these soils as soils of everlasting fertility. Ideally located as regards altitude and climate, the Ibaan and Lipa soils have supported varied crops since the beginning of agriculture in the province. During the latter part of the eighteenth century and the earlier part of the nineteenth century (1786-1810) Friar Joaquin Martinez de Zuñiga found this region intensively cultivated. He named such crops and other products as wheat, rice and corn; indigo, ubi, gabi, and other root crops; mongo, patani, garlic, onions, cacao, coffee, pepper, Cachumba, achote, culantro, anis, apasotis, tomato, mustard, and other vegetables; mango, mandarin, jackfruit, calamonding, and others; tampoy, guava, balimbing, camias, granadas, santol, ciruelas, mabolos, ates, anonas, and bananas of fourteen species. Of flowers, there were Rosa de Alejandria, Claveles, camantigues, manzanillas or rosas del Japon, santanas, rosas de China, sampagas, rosas de España, gumamela, ilang-ilang, calachuchi, lirios, azucenas, and buenavista of various species. Of medicinal plants there were romero, salvia romana, several species of albahaca, pandacaque, heguerilla del Infierno, agonoy, hierba de Sta. Maria, Lagunde, solari, locoloco, La Flor del Pasion, sabila, culantrillo, Llanten, siempreviva, lengua de perro, and several others. Of forest trees he mentioned anobing, tindalo, narra, palomaria, molave, baticuling, banaba, lanete, and several others.

It was about the middle of the nineteenth century that Lipa was the center of the coffee industry of the Philippines. In 1887, Lipa alone produced 4,427,500 kilos of coffee, which was four times greater than the total Philippine production in 1933. This vast coffee industry was wiped out by the coffee blight (Helileia vastatrix) which destroyed the plantations in 1892. However, today the regions with these two types of soils support a progressive population practicing an advanced method of agriculture. The Batangas mandarin (in Tagalog naranjita or sintoris) is the pride of the province. Most of the trees are grown in Lipa scils. A variety of coffee resistant to the attack of the coffee blight is already grown on a large scale in Lipa and San Jose.

The soils of the western part of the province consist of Sibul soils in the vicinity of Calatagan and Magallanes, and Calumpang soils in the towns of Tuy, Lian, and Nasugbu. Sugar cane is the most important crop of the Sibul soil. It is milled by the central at Calatagan. A large citrus plantation near the sugar cane plantation of the hacienda stands on the Sibul soil type. As on the Sibul soil of Bulacan, there is the usual luxuriant forest vegetation. This forest, which is well protected, is considered the best game sanctuary in the province. The Central Azucarrera de Don Pedro, at Nasugbu, mills all the sugar cane grown on the Magallanes and Calumpang soils. Besides sugar cane, there are also many other crops such as rice, corn, tobacco, onions, several species of root crops, coconuts, citrus, and various other fruits. A small area of Tagaytay soil in the Tagaytay Ridge is planted to coconut trees and tobacco. The open and uncultivated areas in the Taal, Ibaan, Sibul, and Tagaytay series are utilized for grazing cattle, carabaos, and horses. There are many of these animals on Taal Volcano Island.

The customs of the people and their methods of agriculture are greatly governed by the type of soil. The Taal soils are poorer than Lipa, Ibaan, and the Magallanes soils, and the people farming this type of soil, despite their industry, can hardly maintain a decent standard of living. But what they can not get from the soil they get from Taal Lake and Balayan Bay, for both abound in fish. The people in this area are among the best fishermen in the province. The best bagoong in the province is found in Balayan and Calaca towns. Most of the Batangueño cloth peddlers are also from this region, and the famous Balisong knife is manufactured there.

In contrast to the western and middle portion of the province the eastern portion, comprising the towns of Taysan, Rosario, and San Juan de Bolbok, presents an interesting edaphic complication. The soils in this area consist of Guadalupe soils—soils similar to those found in Las Piñas, Parañaque, and Muntinglupa of Rizal province. The soil is usually heavy, dark gray to black, underlain by volcanic tuff. If irrigated this soil is good for rice; if not, it is hard to cultivate and grow crops on profitably. This type of soil, therefore, supports only a moderate number of people. Between Rosario and San Juan de Bolbok the area is very sparsely populated. Rice dependent on rain for water is planted in terraced areas.

The "China Incident"

(Continued from page 22)

Mountains, southwestern Shansi, last month failed for the tenth time. Changchiatien, in the south, was recaptured by the Chinese, and these cities were attacked: Hsiahsien, Henglingkwan, Chianghsie, Machiamiao, Anyih, and Yuncheng.

In Siuyuan, Tokutu, 45 miles southwest of the provincial capital, was attacked, the Peiping-Suiyuan railway cut at several points, and Paotow, the western terminus of the railway, recaptured by the Chinese and held for a while. The Japanese first denied the fall of the last-named city but had to admit it later.

In Shansi, last month, the Japanese used poisonous gases on at least four different occasions: first, on the 2nd of the month, at Pautzushan, where victims showed symptoms of vomitting and pain in the lungs; second, on the 3rd, at Tienkow, Tanshan, and Chuchiachun, where mustard gas was used; third, on the 4th, at Liangchiashan, where mustard gas was used; and fourth, on the 8th, at Machiamiao where victims coughed violently and suffered stomach pains. In the past, Japanese forces used poisonous gases only when they were in desperate straights; judging by this, they must have been desperate indeed.

Wang Ching-wei, the Japanese puppet trying to form a "central Chinese government", has so far failed to translate his plan into reality. On the other hand, Ku Meng-yu, his right hand man, is now in Chungking. That may mean either Ku has come to a definite split with Wang or Wang, wishing to come back to the fold of the Kuomintang and Chungking government, is using Ku as a peace-maker. Neither interpretation is flattering to Wang or his Japanese masters.

Internationally, the Japanese-American negotiations did not make much headway, but most glaringly showed up the weakness of the Japanese government. Ambassador Grew was told that the promise to open the Lower Yangtze to foreign shipping had backfired, and a movement was started to work for the fall of the Abe Cabinet. The Japanese government truly is a handmaid of its fighting services.

On the other hand, the Premier was also attacked by the politicians, tools of the financiers and industrialists. Out of the 466 members of the Diet, 240 were agreed on their lack of confidence in the Abe Cabinet. It is the peculiarity of the Japanese Constitution that the Japanese Cabinet is responsible to the Emperor and not to the popularly elected Diet, that enabled the Premier to plan to ignore the parliamentarians' attack. However that may be, the unpopularity of the Abe Cabinet was attributed to these causes: first, the rising cost of living; second, the huge government expenditures (the next fiscal year's budget reaches the astronomical figure of Yen 10,360,000,000 with military expenditures eating up 65 per cent of the total and the "China Incident" expenditures running up to Yen 4,460,000,000); third, the lack of prospects of an early settlement of the "China Incident"; and fourth, the unfavorable international situation. This shows how tired Japan already is of the "China Incident"; but China is still doggedly holding on, fighting with high spirits, reserving its strength for the final grip, never doubting that the final victory belongs to China. China has already won the war on the spiritual plane.

Sister Bali and Sister Penchang

(Continued from page 21)

clerk." TExplaining further, for omniscient Sister Bali knew all the why's and the wherefore's of everything, she continued:

"By giving him a real and a cigar, he'll tell you all the laws so that your head bursts listening to him. If you have a peso, he'll save you, even though you may be at the foot of the scaffold. When my friend Simon was put in jail and flogged for not being able to give evidence about a robbery perpetrated near his house, abá, for two reales and a half and a string of garlic, the town clerk got him out..." 8

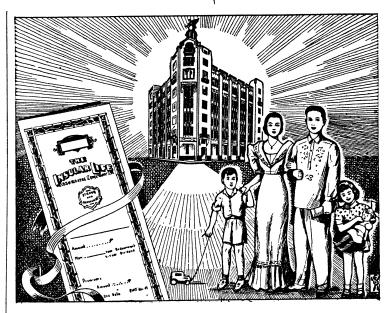
Again, garrulous Sister Bali could not stop her tongue in time, for her next statement instead of reassuring the worry-ridden Juli, must have frightened her out of her wits: "And I saw Simon myself when he could scarcely walk and he had to stay in bed at least a month. Ay, his flesh rotted as a result and he died!" Yet, the poor girl, having no one else to turn to, had to take the hermana's advice.

The town-clerk, however, could do nothing except suggest that the two women, (for Sister Bali had, of course, accompanied Juli) should go to see the Justice of the Peace. To him they went and His Honor listened gravely while Sister Bali explained Basilio's plight. And it was this judge's idea, which Sister Bali robustly endorsed, that the only one who could save Basilio was Father Camorra, evil, lascivious Father Carmorra whom Juli feared and loathed with all the intensity of her young, pure heart.

The hermana could not fully sympathize with Juli's fears. It was not that she was unkind, but that in her own sincere religiosity, she could not give full credence to the tales related of Father Camorra's fondness for women. Her unworldly reassurance to the distraught girl sounded, indeed, as though it came genuinely out of sheer ignorance of the wiles of the world:

"You've nothing to fear if I go with you. Haven't you read in the booklet *Tandang Basio*, ¹⁰ given by the curate that the girls should go to the convento even without the knowledge of their elders, to relate what is going on at home? Abá, that book is printed with the permission of the Archbishop!" 12

But Juli remained unconvinced even at the mention of the Archbishop, by whom Sister Bali was ready to swear



HIS HOUSE IS IN ORDER

Juan's house is in order—come what may... Yes, he also believes in luck. Maybe he will, some day, win that grand prize at the Sweepstakes. But he's not depending upon it. He's wise enough to know that his chance is but one in a million. In the meanwhile, Juan is paying regularly on that Insular Life policy. That, he knows will take care of him and his family—sweepstakes or no sweepstakes.

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anything. And the hermana, offended and hurt by this apparent lack of confidence in her and in the booklet, *Tandang Basio*, gave vent to her feelings by scolding and admonishing her harassed companion. Sister Bali was used to seeing her suggestions taken.

It was not long before Juli felt constrained to take her old friend's advice. Circumstances were forming like the very devil's dragnet to catch poor, sweet, gentle Juli in their meshes. Basilio was to be deported. They were going to take him away to the Carolines. "Pale and with unsteady eyes, she sought out Sister Bali, and, in a voice that was cause for alarm, told her that she was ready, asking her to accompany her." 1 And happy Sister Bali, her counsel at last heeded, soothed her and encouraged her because she truly believed that in their visit to the priest lay Basilio's salvation. There was no malice in the woman, she was too ignorant to be malicious; there was nothing but the officiousness of a self-imposed "fixer" who saw only her own answers to her neighbor's problem. She was exasperated with Juli—why was she so afraid of the friars—the friars who wrote such pious books; and, indeed why should Father Camorra be particularly interested in a poor country girl like Juli? Thus she goaded her, not unkindly, but stubbornly, nagging her one moment with the danger in which Basilio was, and the next comforting her by promising not to desert her.

Still Juli would not be reassured ... her tragic face told Sister Bali the deadly fear in her heart. But the hermana was decided to carry out the project they had set out on. So she played her last trump, a master stroke of psychology: pretending to give in impatiently to Juli's fears, she exclaimed, exasperation ringing in her voice: "All right, let's go back, if you don't want to," ¹³ adding darkly, "Let them carry poor Basilio into exile, let them shoot him on the way, saying that he tried to escape!" ¹⁴ And not satisfied with thus playing on the girl's emotions with these frightful pictures, she continued insinuatingly: "But as for myself, I owe him no favors, and he can't reproach me!" ¹⁵

Juli knew that there was no turning now. Once more—and for the last time—Sister Bali had her way.

In a less significant, also less sinister manner was Sister Penchang connected with the tragedy which was Juli's whole life. Of weaker calibre than Sister Bali, less masterful and infinitely more pious, Sister Penchang had taken Juli as a servant in exchange for money loaned her to ransom her father. "Juli would not have very much to do: sew, pray, accompany her to mass, and fast for her now and then." ¹⁶

To this woman, religion was as a garb—one put it on and took it off. Also one could have somebody else put it on one's person. Juli served for just this purpose: she prayed and fasted and did all sorts of religious works—and gave the credit for all her doings to the old woman who was her mistress. Yet despite all these manifold efforts, Sister Penchang was not satisfied with Juli's showing. She had definite ideas about how to say prayers so as to produce the greatest effect, and, like a genuine connoisseur, she knew at once what kind of a person you were, a saint or a sinner, by the way you recited a supplication, the language you used (Tagalog, Spanish, or Latin), or the

length of time you paused (woe to you if you did not pause!) at the right places in a prayer. She related, for instance, how she cured herself of indigestion by the simple process of moistening her stomach with holy water, all the while reciting the Sanctus Deus, recommending the "infallible" remedy to those of her audience who should suffer from dysentery or any epidemic disease, "only that they must pray in Spanish:

"Santo Diós
Santo fuerte
Santo inmortal
¡Líbranos Señor de la peste
Y de todo mal!" ¹⁷

And she was shocked at Juli's seeming lack of saintliness:

"Think of a girl of marriageable age who doesn't yet know how to pray! Jesus, how scandalous! If the wretch doesn't say the Dios te salve Maria without stopping at es contigo, and the Santa Maria without a pause after pecadores, as every good Christian who fears God ought to do! She doesn't know the oremus gratiam, and says mentibus for méntibus. Anybody hearing her would think she was talking about something else. 'Susmariosep!'" 18

And the good woman, truly shocked out of her composure by Juli's signs of sinfulness, thanked God fervently for making her the instrument of the girl's salvation. For did not the curates tell her, and did not the good booklet, Tandang Basio, say that every Christian woman and young girl should learn the prayers and should go and see the priest in the convento? It was no wonder, therefore, that when she heard that Basilio had gone to Manila to get money to ransom Juli from her servitude, "the good woman believed that the girl was forever lost and that the devil had presented himself in the guise of the student." 19 For to this simple creature, good and evil stood in direct proportion to the number of prayers one said. Naturally, once out of her protection, Juli could not be expected to go on memorizing her booklet, the reciting of which had won her and her listeners (willing and unwilling) years and years of indulgence.

Just as simply did Sister Penchang pronounce judgment upon the inevitability of punishment for Basilio, Basilio who had studied in Manila and was therefore wicked (the curates said so): "It was to be expected," was her judicious comment with a note of finality which was unmistakable. Her explanation of the divine justice in Basilio's chastisement was simple but authoritative:

"He would go into the church, and when he saw the holy water was somewhat dirty he wouldn't cross himself with it. He talked about germs and disease, abá, it's the chastisement of God! He deserved it and he got it! As though the holy water could transmit diseases! Quite the contrary, abá.!" 20

Yet, for all her piety, Sister Penchang knew how to use Juli well. Knowing that the girl did not memorize fast, she had her do her reciting in a loud voice, and thereby gained indulgence of forty days at every recital which she took care to hear. With these indulgences gained through Juli and an occasional offering to the saints (once she even promised a diamond ring to the Virgin of Antipolo), she intended to assure her salvation in the life to come. Her sincere belief, while ludicrous, was, curiously enough, a little touching. Thus, when we see her inspecting Simon's jewels, we are told that the special gift she was looking for to present to the Virgin was intended to soften the Holy Mother and make her grant to the pious Sister her greatest and most vehement desire:

"For some time she had begged for a wonderful miracle to which her name would be attached; so that her name might be immortalized on earth and she then ascend into heaven, like Capitana Ines of the curates."21

And so, this good woman's life here on earth being centered, with grasping consideration, upon a future after-life of joy and glory, she was loath to have Juli, who was aiding her so much in the attainment of these heavenly desires, leave her. "Why, if the curates pray for us and Christ died for our sins, couldn't Juli do the same for Sister Penchang?" 22 Thus, when it seemed that Cabesang Tales, the girl's father, might have a chance to sell Maria Clara's locket (which had come down to Juli through Basilio), and thus ransom his daughter, cunning Sister Penchang hastily and piously intervened:

"I would keep it as a relic. Those who have seen Maria Clara in the nunnery say she has got so thin and weak that she can scarcely talk, and it's thought that she'll die a saint. Padre Salvi speaks very highly of her and he's her confessor. That's why Juli didn't want to give it up, but rather preferred to pawn herself."23

Yet the worthy Sister was clever enough to be careful not to have people suspect her real aims as to Juli. One immediately recognizes and understands the psychological turn of her mind. One does not praise unduly a servant, an assistant, or even a borrowed or rented commodity for fear that this may be construed to mean that one is getting too much for what one gives. And so Sister Penchang, speaking of Juli to Capitana Tika, took care to depreciate her enough, while secretly nursing the hope that she would never get out of her indebtedness so that she could forever pray for her and make up for her earthly short-comings:

"Jesus! that poor girl has grown up like mushroom planted by the tikbalang. 24 I've made her read the book at the top of her voice at least fifty times and she doesn't remember a single word of it. She has

a head like a sieve—full when it's in the water. All of us hearing her, even the dogs and cats, have won at least twenty years of indulgence." 25

And finally when it began to be bruited about that Basilio's imprisonment was due to an earthlier cause than God's just wrath, namely his friendship with Juli, the daughter of a tulisan who hated the friars and whom the friars hated, Sister Penchang was glad, indeed, that she had prudently been decrying the girl's faults all along, for she was astute enough to realize that discretion in matters where the friars were concerned was more than the better part of valor. Loudly she proclaimed, therefore:

"What a good thing I did when I drove her from my house! I don't want to have any trouble with the friars, so I urged her to find the money." 26

She stretched the truth a little, but what was a trivial thing like the truth to a pious woman like Sister Penchang? A few prayers, correctly enunciated and with the right pauses, would wipe out any convenient distortions and gain her a few indulgences to boot!

1 A female gambler whose favorite game is panguingue, a game of cards generally indulged in by old women.
2 Charles B. Derbyshire's "Reign of Greed" translation of "El Filibusterismo", Philippine Education Co., 1931, p. 38.

7 Op. cit., p. 291 8 Id. 9 Op. cit., pp. 291 4 Id. 5 Op. cit., p. 290. Op. cit., pp. 291-292.

5 Op. cit., p. 290.

5 Op. cit., pp. 291-292.

6 Id.

10 The full title of this book is Tandang Basio Macunat. The translator's notes regarding it said: "It was issued by the Franciscans but proved too outspoken for even Latin refinement, and was suppressed by the Order itself." Op. cit., p. 74, footnote (1).

11 Op. cit., p. 293.

12 Op. cit., p. 294.

13 Op. cit., p. 296.

14 Id.

20 Op. cit., pp. 288-289.

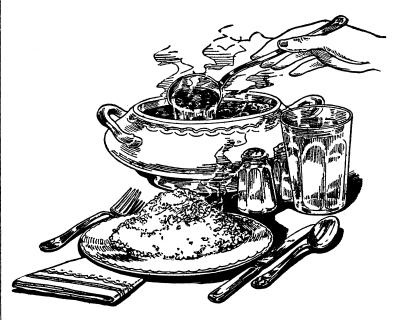
14 Id.

21 Op. cit., p. 79.

19 Id. 20 Op. cit., pp. 288-289. 21 Op. cit., p. 79. 22 Op. cit., p. 289. 23 Op. cit., p. 84.

14 Id.
15 Id.
16 Op. cit., p. 39.
17 Op. cit., p. 289.
24 An imaginary creature of the witch-world which was supposed to have at the middle of its head a magic red air which held its life.

25 Op. cit., p. 77. 26 Op. cit., p. 289.



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Commonwealth Commemorative Stamps

(Continued from page 20)

cause the printing of postage stamps with special designs commemorative of the inauguration of the Commonwealth of the Philippines and to sell them," for this purpose.

The execution of the project has been entrusted to a Presidential Committee appointed by virtue of Administrative Order No. 78 (September 27, 1938) which is headed by Mr. Jorge B. Vargas, Secretary to the President. The other members are Mayor Juan Posadas of Manila.,* Mr. Hermenegildo Atienza, Manila councilor; Mr. Fernando E. V. Sison, member of the Board of Regents, University of the Philippines; Mr. Antonio Toledo, consulting architect of the Bureau of Public Works; Mr. Pedro Franco; Mr. Juan D. Quintos; Mr. Gil Puyat; and Dr. Patrocinio Valenzuela who also acts as the secretary of the Committee. The Committee is entrusted with "the work of erecting the memorial, determining the appropriate design for the arch, selecting an adequate site in Manila, and directing the necessary expenditure of funds."

The corner-stone of the arch was laid on the occasion of the third anniversary of the Commonwealth (1938), with Mrs. Aurora Quezon as sponsor, on a site near the Legislative Building on Taft Avenue. The huge arch, designed by Professor Guillermo E. Tolentino, outstanding Filipino sculptor, will be approximately twenty-five meters high and will feature a sculptured group showing President

* Mayor Posadas died on January 3.

Quezon taking the oath of office as the country's first Filipino chief executive.

Known as the Commonwealth Triumphal Arch stamps, the new series includes three different designs, each design having three values: two, six, and twelve centavos. Featured in the issue are the proposed Commonwealth triumphal arch itself, Malacañan Palace, official residence of the President of the Philippines, and the historic scene showing President Quezon taking his oath of office as chief executive of the Commonwealth before Chief Justice Ramon Avanceña, a clay model of which was prepared by Professor Tolentino. Although without borders, the new stamps have perforations on all sides to suit the purpose of philatelists.

Of the two designs—the triumphal arch and the Palace which have been on sale since November 15-1,500,-000 stamps were printed of the two-centavo, 1,200,000 stamps of the six-centavo, and 900,000 stamps of the twelvecentavo denomination. The three values have different colors. Of the Commonwealth triumphal arch series, the two-centavo stamp is olive-green, the six-centavo vermillion-red, and the twelve-centavo dark-blue. The stamps measure 22.61 by 27.99 millimeters. In the case of the Malacañan Palace series, the two-centavo stamp is lightgreen, the six-centavo orange, and the twelve-centavo dark-red. The stamps of the Triumphal arch series are of the size of the new issue of the six-centavo Philippine stamp featuring a Filipino girl in balintawak costume, while the stamps of the Malacañan series are of the same size as the 1935 issue of the four-centavo stamp picturing a Filipino woman standing beside a carabao.

In appreciation of the work the Philippine Magazine has done in the fields of cultural development and Philippine-American relations, and its consistent support of democratic principles throughout the world, this space is donated by

A Friend

The Rizal issue was printed in the Philippines; all of the others were engraved in the Bureau of Printing and Engraving in Washington. The surcharges on the Arnacal, the Airmail exhibition, and the Foreign Trade Week stamps were printed at the Bureau of Printing in Manila.

With the exception of the Rizal commoratives, all of these stamps were designed by engravers of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving in Washington from local photographs or from paintings designed by Filipino artists.

Stamps, whether of regular or special issues, may just be tiny rectangular pieces of gummed paper to prepay transportation of mail matter, yet they are among the most effective means of propaganda for the Philippines in foreign countries. They are, besides, a source of pleasure to the collector, and furthermore, rare and unusual stamps have a definite money value. The Airmail Exhibition Stamps are already selling at over 150 per cent of the face value.

The Manila Concert Chorus

(Continued from page 17)

before the Judge severe, hidden things must all appear..." Finally the soprano: "Not can pass unpunished here. What shall guilty I then plead?" The quartet now: "Who for guilty I will plead? Who for me will intercede when the saints shall comfort need?" The Orchestra rises, crescendo, and then, the organ booming and the entire Chorus joining in, comes the Rex tremendae: "King of dreadful majesty, Who doth freely save; Fount of pity, save thou me!" The storm of sound again subsides; there is a pause, and the soloists, in calmer accents, begin the Recordare: "Recollect, O Love divine, 'was for this lost sheep of thine, Thou thy glory didst resign ... sufferedst upon the tree. Let not vain thy labour be ... Lo, thy gracious face I seek; shame and grief are on my cheek, sighs and tears my sorrow speak. Thou didst Mary's guilt forgive; didst the dying thief receive, hence doth hope within me live . . . Sever'd from the guilty band, make me with thy sheep to stand, placing me on thy right hand." The Chorus again joins in the Confutatis. "When the cursed in anguish flee into flames of misery, with the blest then call Thou me." The soprano voices rise high above the pleading tones of the tenors and basses. "Suppliant in the dust I lie ... Help me, Lord, when death is nigh." This part of the Requiem ends with the wonderfully beautiful Lacrymosa. The stringed instruments wail above the mighty surges of the organ tones, and the Chorus cries: "Full of tears and full of dread is the day that wakes the dead ... Lord have mercy, Jesu blest, grant the faithful light and rest. Amen."

The next section begins with the *Domine Jesu*, sung alternately by the soloists and the Chorus, these raising their voices in a more joyful strain to a magnificent orchestral accompaniment. "O Lord Jesus Christ, King of Glory, deliver the souls of all the faithful departed from the pains of hell and from the deep pit . . . May the holy standard-bearer Michael lead them into the holy light, which Thou didst promise to Abraham and his seed of old." Solemnly, yet full of grace, comes the *Hostias*. "We offer to Thee, O Lord, sacrifices and prayers: do Thou

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receive them in behalf of those souls whom we commemorate this day. Grant them, O Lord, to pass from death to that life which Thou didst promise..."

In splendid elevation of the sopranos, now follows the Sanctus. "Holy, holy, holy, Lord God of hosts. Heaven and earth are full of thy glory. Hosanna in the highest!" Then the Benedictus. "Blessed is he that comes in the name of the Lord." The singing is divine, celestial. In the "Hosanna in the highest", one hears the voice of angels.

Finally, the Agnus Dei. "Lamb of God, who takest away the sins of the world; give them rest everlasting. May light eternal shine upon them... Let perpetual light shine upon them... Thou art merciful." The music rises and falls, pulsates, swells—stringed instruments and woodwinds, brasses, drums, the organ. Sweetly, tenderly, solemnly, the Requiem ends.

It was Mozart's last composition; parts of the orchestration were left unfinished by him. He wrote it half under the impression he was writing his own Requiem, though he was but thirty-five years old and he dated the manuscript "1792", a year he did not live to see. But it is the greatest composition of its kind that ever was written or, probably, ever will be. Long, somewhat sacerdotal, ins-

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pired by an ideology that is passing, it nevertheless will ever remain as one of the noblest creations of man.

Although this performance in Manila was the first of this great work in the Far East, and therefore marks a milestone in musical progress in this part of the world, Mozart's Requiem has frequently been chosen elsewhere to be played on the deaths of famous musicians. Of special interest to many persons in the audience, was the fact that the Symphony Society dedicated this performance to the late J. P. Heilbronn of Manila, a man always distinguished for his public spirit and one of the patrons of the Society, who had died in San Francisco the week before.

In creating the Manila Concert Chorus, the Manila Symphony Society, and particularly Dr. Zipper, has put Manila in a position to take an important step forward in music. It has never before been possible to render here much of the greatest music in the world because of the lack of an adequate choral organization. This need is now supplied. Dr. Zipper plans for the last symphony concert of the season, early in March, to include in the program Johann Sebastian Bach's "Ich hatte viel Bekummernis", a shorter composition than the Requiem, but also very beautiful. Dr. Zipper would like to build up the Manila Concert Chorus to a membership as high as two hundred. Those interested in joining may communicate with him at the Academy of Music of Manila.

The Chorus from the Inside

(Continued from page 17)

silent. It comes down, and we sing. Sometimes when the sopranos and altos sang softly, I would think of the angels singing, but this impression would quickly be shattered by the tenors and basses singing some such phrase as "confutatis maledictis". All in all, those two appearances on the great stage gave me such a pleasure as I had never before experienced.

At our last rehearsal, Dr. Zipper told us of his desire to give a performance of some other composition next March. He wants two performances each season, and told us the large choruses in Europe usually give three or more performances every season, but there, of course, the singers are already familiar with the music and do not need so much training. He also said that he wanted more singers and that we could have as many as two or three hundred people on the stage at once. I am sure many persons would like to join, but think the work is too difficult. Well, it really is hard, but not so hard that one can not learn it. We only had a few months to learn the Requiem.

There are probably many students who would like to join the Chorus but who can not afford the fee of ten pesos a season. But a number of the members of the Manila Symphony Society are willing to pay half the fee for such students, provided they will attend rehearsals regularly. I don't think five pesos is too much for a student to save up in a year, and I certainly think membership in the Chorus is worth it. It is an education in itself. Dr. Zipper with the backing of the Manila Symphony Society, has started a great work, and I sincerely hope it will continue.

Four O'Clock In the Editor's Office



Those who wish to know the meaning of the line "Combined with Promenade", on the cover and the title-page of this issue of the Philippine Magazine, are referred to the article by Mr. R. R. Roces, former publisher and editor of Promenade, the readers of which, I hope, will be satisfied with the arrangement made by him under which the Philippine Magazine will be sent to them for all the remaining months of their subscriptions, despite the fact that the

sent to them for all the remaining months of their subscriptions, despite the fact that the subscription rate of the Philippine Magazine is \$\mathbb{P}3.00\$ while that of Promenade was \$\mathbb{P}2.00\$. Young Mr. Roces made a gallant effort in keeping a magazine like Promenade going for over two years and is one of the few publishers here who, to my knowledge, gave any thought to their obligations to their subscribers when the final dark day came on which they had to admit "business" if not editorial defeat. After the business arrangements were completed, I invited him to write a monthly editorial or article for the Philippine Magazine, which he said he would be glad to do. I also invited the famous girl-columnist, "Catuca", who was on his staff, to continue to write her column, "The Higher Life", for the Philippine Magazine. I have for years considered her work as a columnist on various publications among the best done here and would long ago have asked her to become a regular contributor to the Philippine Magazine if she had been free. I asked her the other day, what her pen-name, Catuca, means. She told me that ten or fifteen years ago, long before she ever thought of writing, she read a short story in the San Francisco Chronicle, she thinks it was, which was illustrated with very funny line-drawings, one of them showing a villain pursuing the Mexican heroine of the tale whose name was Catuca. There was something in the drawing of the frightened maiden suggestive of herself and members of the family began teasingly to call her Catuca. Well, that's all there's to it, for when I asked her solicitudinously whether she suffered from any general impression that she was always being pursued by some horrible but nameless villain, she laughingly denied this. Still, since this was all over the telephone, I couldn't see the look in her eye. For those who like to be told exactly what they are reading, I might say that the title of her column, "The Higher Life", is slightly ironical.

Mrs. Pura Santillan-Castrence, of the Department of Modern Languages, University of the Philippines, sent me her article on Sister Bali and Sister Penchang as the last of her series on the women characters in Rizal's two novels, "Noli Me Tangere" and "El Filibusterismo". In sending me the typescript, she wrote: "This is the last of the series, and, curiously enough, I feel a little sad... I enjoyed the work immensely". She began the series at my suggestion and has been at the task for two years. One more article is to follow in which she will summarize her comment on the girls and women whom Rizal portrayed in his books; she will also discuss the question as to whether any of these characters were "real persons" or wholly imaginary creations. To my mind, no better critical work on Rizal's books has ever before been done.

Perla del Mar is, I believe, the pen-name of one who describes herself as a college student, interested in historical subjects, who some years ago contributed an article to the Magazine on the "Holy Child" image in Cebu. Her article in this number on commemorative Commonwealth stamp issues was read by Dr. Gilbert Perez, well known philatelist, numismatist, etc., as well as prominent in the Bureau of Education, who added a few interesting facts.

Ricardo V. Asis is connected with the Philippine Iron Mines Hospital at Larap, Camarines Norte. He sent me a good many verses in the past which I felt I could not accept for publication, but he kept at it and sent me the lines published in this issue which he so insists constitute a poem that I had to print them.

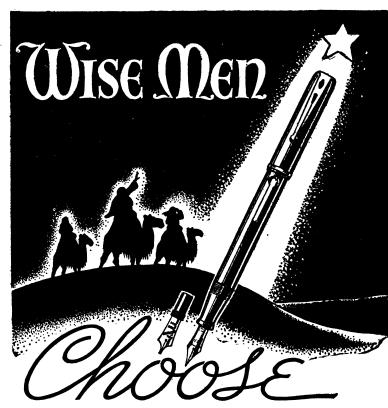
The inclusion in this issue of "The Chorus from the Inside", a sort of addendum to my own article, by Edward Hartendorp, age eighteen, is undoubtedly a piece of bare-faced nepotism.

INDIAN HILLAD WHITE and FAST COLOR CLOTH

Lieutenant Commander J. F. Dahlgren wrote me during the month: "Rear Admiral Smeallie wishes me to express his appreciation of your courtesy in furnishing the back numbers of the Philippine Magazine for his use. As District Press Officer, I must express to you that I find the Philippine Magazine an extremely interesting publication."

Again illustrating how the Philippine Magazine "gets around", the Italian review, *Minerva*, *Rivista delle Riviste*, reprinted Marc Greene's article, "Lights and Shadows of Shanghai", published in the July issue of the Magazine.

I received Christmas cards and greetings from the following which I note here as suggesting not so much the personal regard felt for me, for which I am humbly grateful, but the wide appeal of the Magazine: Mr. Arthur Hoyer, the Misses Corazon and Consuelo Grau, Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Got, Mr. Trinidad A. Benito, Mr. Inocencio O. Ferrer, Prof. H. A. Heimann, Mr. and Mrs. Bibiano L. Meer, Mr. and Mrs. Aurelio Alvero, Mr. Bonifacio Sibayan, Prof. and Mrs. F. N. Gonzalez, Lieut. and Mrs. Adolfo Lagdameo, the Mary Johnson Hospital, Mrs. Pura Santillan-Castrence, Miss Mary Lang (Chicago), Miss Helen Butenko, Dr. and Mrs. Herbert Zipper, Mr. Luis G. Dato, Mrs. Harriet Mills McKay, Mr. A. R. Laygo, Mr. H. E. Neibert, Mr. Thomas Pritchard, Dr. V. D. Gokhale, Dr. Tomas Fonacier, Dr. Gilbert Perez, "The House of Robb", Mr. Adolfo Garcia, Lieut.-Commander and Mrs. Robert Yates (Pearl Harbor), Dr. and Mrs. Walter K. Frankel, Mr. and Mrs. S. Leitman, "The Boguslavs", "The Hornbostels", Mr. and Mrs. B. N. Santos, Mr. and Mrs. Maximo Ramos, Dr. W. H. Waterous, Mr. Wilbur Burton (Hongkong), Mr. Delfin Ferrer Gamboa, Mr. Hugo Miller, Mr. H. N. Salet, El Oriente Fabrica de Tabacos, Mr. and Mrs. Manuel E. Arguilla, Miss Naty Perez, Prof. Frank G. Hanghwout (Shanghai), Mr. Gerson Mallillin, Mr. N. V. M. Gonzalez, Mrs. Kaethe Hauser, Mr. Kuangson Young, L. Valero, Mr. and Mrs. Luther Parker, and Mr. and Mrs. Amador T. Daguio.



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News Summary

(Continued from page 8)

News Summary

(Continued from page 8)

Washington officials, outlook for prompt and satisfactory trade agreement with Japan is highly unfavorable; observers believe Tokyo talks were too general to serve as satisfactory basis.

New York police state man found dead in German Consulate official's bed was unrecognizable and that difference in descriptions create doubt as to identity of murdered man.

Dec. 8.—Government informs Britain that it can not view with equanimity the measures contemplated under British order-in-council which if applied literally would violate international law and could not fail to add to many inconveniences and damages to which international trade is already subjected. Note draws attention to fact that United States has already prohibited United States ships to engage in commerce in certain areas and that consequently justification for interfering with American vessels can hardly arise.

Dec. 9.—Hoover appeals for funds to relieve "hideous suffering of Finnish people driven from their homes in mid-winter".

Dec. 10.—U. S. Import-Export Bank and Reconstruction Finance Corporation reported to have made \$10,000,000 available to Finland for purchase of surplus foods and other civilian supplies.

Civil Aeronautics Authority announces it will build weather stations on Howland, Canton, Jarvis, and Baker islands in southern Pacific.

Dec. 11.—Reported "German-American standstill agreement" has been reached between committee representing United States banking institutions and similar German commercial debts estimated at \$46,000,000, balance of \$486,000,000 which has been progressively reduced; agreement provides for financing new shipments from United States that do not violate Neutrality Law.

National Boxing Association, Washington, recognizes "Little Dado", Filipino boxer, as fly-weight champion of world.

Dec. 12.—Supreme Court imposes almost absolute ban in criminal cases of evidence obtained directly or indirectly through "tapping" telephone and other wires.

Douglas Fairbanks, Sr., famous fi

dies at San aged 56. Dec. 13.-

aged 56.

Dec. 13.—Washington officials decline to comment on reported failure of Japan to forward annual report on Pacific mandate to League of Nations, stating they will wait until Japanese policy is more clearly

on reported and the provided and provided and

be assured, however, that it will have access to markets and raw materials on equal basis with other nations.

Other Countries

Nov. 16.—Y. Suma, Japanese Foreign Office spokesman, states in Shanghai that establishment of new central government under Wang Ching-wei will be indefinitely postponed and that it is too early to say Japanese troops will be withdrawn from China, thereby partly contradicting recent statements by Wang. He states Japan is desirous of renewing trade treaty with United States and that he is confident United States shares wish and will "recognize reality". He states it is too early to predict whether settlement of current problems with Russia will lead to non-aggression pact.

Foreign Ministers in Berlin he considers mediation offer a failure because of allies' "brusque rejection" and that therefore Germany considers it "disposed of". Authoritative quarters say Germany has decided "to fight until British supremacy in world is destroyed and that Germany will not have any peace terms to offer until victory has been won"; stated, too, however, that Germany intends "to let military judgment choose time of attack; we will not be goaded into it by foreign propaganda".

Statement of Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain is read in House of Commons to effect Britain has every intention of continuing to respect neutrality of Holland and Belgium.

Nov. 17.—Germany reported to have sent strongly worded note to Rumania stating difficulties that have been created in deliveries of oil, etc., must be removed. Germany and Russia reported to have agreed to evacuate Germans from German-occupied Poland; estimated 115,000 Germans and 1,000,000 Russians will be affected. Reported from Paris that General Blomberg has been shot and some 150 other army officers arrested on charges of associating in anti-Hitler movement.

Nov. 18.—Rome radiocast declares Italy will "resist any attempt to introduce communism in Balkans as it did in Spain... Determined action would immediately be taken."

Nov. 19.—Japanese Shanghai spok

freedom demonstrations in Czechoslovakia.

For second time in past few days, Dutch warplane exchanges machine gun fire with German flyingboat and fires on and drives off two others flying over Dutch territory near Vlieland island; Dutch government has lodged sharp protest. Dutch liner Simon Bolivar on way to South America is sunk by mines in North Sea and 104 persons are reported lost, including Captain who was killed on bridge. After first explosion on one side of ship there was second explosion on other side, leading to belief mines are fastened together. As survivors reach London, British Admiralty blames Germans for laying mines in merchant shipping lanes. Seven Germans are arrested in Turkey charged with espionage; 2 German generals and 2 admirals attached to Turkish army left yesterday; also 2 German professors in military academy.

Nov. 20.—China inaugurates new direct weekly air service with Moscow. Tientsin runs short of coal because of Japanese refusal to permit shipments to go through blockade; remaining supplies are rationed out to hospitals and bakeries. Tass (Russian) news agency states Russia and Japan have reached "common viewpoint on fundamental principles of a trade agreement".

Communist Internationale appeals to world youth to oppose continuation of present "capitalistic-imperialist" war.

German warplane crashes near Roermond, Holland, shot down from ground by Dutch frontier guard with rifie.

British naval authorities say sinking of 14 ships in past 9 days, some of them neutral, with loss of over 200 lives, is proof Germany's sea-war is unrestrained; they state British mines are not responsible as they are automatically made harmless if they break from their moorings. Said Germany may be using "magnetic" mines which explode when ship comes near. Known ship losses now total 135 ships, total tonnage 538,013.

Nov. 21.—Chinese reports state 4 Korean divisions are with Russia's Far Eastern Red army and 20,000 more are fighting guerilla warfare against Japanese in Manchuria.

Russian Baltic Fle

Nov. 21.—Chinese reports state 4 Korean divisions are with Russia's Far Eastern Red army and 20,000 more are fighting guerilla warfare against Japanese in Manchuria.
Russian Baltic Fleet reported holding extensive maneuvers. Said that Finland has been informed Russia is "determined to establish a strong peace over Finnish Gulf".
Reported that 124 Czecks were executed in Prague last Friday; feeling of population said to be one of despair and helpless rage.

Japanese liner Terukuni Maru is blown up by mine off west coast of England, but no lives are lost. Indignation sweeps England and Chamberlain states in Commons German laying of floating mines is violation of Hague Convention. He announces Britain in retalliation will seize all maritime cargoes comprising exports from Germany.

Nov. 22.—Japanese military agree to allow 3000 tons of coal to enter Tientsin, only enough for immediate requirements for utilities, hospitals, and schools, but wholly inadequate for general demands.

German press rejoices, stating Britain is no longer able to protect its shipping or to guarantee safety of shipping in immediate vicinity of English coast. Gestapo announces that George Elser, 36, arrested for attempt on Hitler's life at Munich on November 8 that same evening while trying to cross Swiss frontier, has confessed today to having placed bomb in one of pillars of beer hall. Two British "secret agents" were also arrested as "instigators", it is claimed.

French torpedo boat in past 3 days; French

claimed.

French claim 2 German submarines were sunk by same French torpedo boat in past 3 days; French and British planes reported to have shot down 8 Nazi planes on Western front in past 48 hours.

Reported from London that France will grant Italy complete facilities at Djibouti, transfer controlling shares of Addis Ababa-Djibouti railway to Italy, and give further concessions to Italians in Tunisia.

Reported from London that France will grant Italy complete facilities at Djibouti, transfer controlling shares of Addis Ababa-Djibouti railway to Italy, and give further concessions to Italians in Tunisia.

Nov. 23.—Domei states Japan will demand damages for loss of Terukuni Maru, pointing out floating mines are prohibited by Hague Convention of October, 1917. Japanese past 3 days of bombing from air of important communication center Nanning, capital of Kwangsi, southwest China in series of 10 raids daily has reduced city, which possesses no anti-aircraft guns, to ruins.

Executive Committee of All-India Congress demands right for India to frame its own constitution as essential to removing "imperialism" and to further cooperation with Britain.

German spokesman states it is true Hague Convention forbids laying mines along trade routes, but that it is justified as Britain has turned these into war zones by arming cargo ships and by convoy system. British submarine Darino is sunk. As 8 more British, French, and neutral ships are added to toll, British press charges Germany is sowing lightweight but highly explosive magnetic mines in shipping lanes from airplanes; said mines are dropped attached to small parachutes soluble in water. British authorities promise "utmost consideration" Europe in enforcing extension of allied contraband control. Belgian Foreign Office spokesman states government views seriously British plan to halt neutral shipping in search for German products. Dutch government advises shippers to keep their ships at home and warns that if Holland is no longer able to supply Germany with foodstuffs and raw materials in same quantities as previously, it will be obliged as neutral to withhold same materials from England; it holds neutral country can not permit itself to be forced to make declarations that goods aboard its ships shall not be re-exported in any form to any land; British plan would not only destroy trade of Holland with one of its chief customers, but would violate Holland's ideas of neu

Nov. 24.—Japanese take Nanning, which, they say, is important victory as 70% of arms and general commodities came into territory of Chiang Kai-shek over this route. Chinese claim victory is not important in view of completion of new short-cut to

Langsan and destruction of road through Nanning by the Chinese themselves.

Nov. 24.—Berlin spokesman states Germany is using mines in attempt to induce neutrals to severe trade relations with Britain in view of danger "which will probably continue"

wising mines in attempt to induce neutrals to severe trade relations with Britain in view of danger "which will probably continue".

British and French estimate Germany has lost 125 planes on Western front and in British territory since beginning of war; 22 were lost in last 48 hours. Some 200 German mines reported to have washed ashore on Yorkshire coast. British steamer Mangalore (8,886 tons) is sunk by mine off east coast of England. Admiralty admits cruiser Belfast was damaged either by torpedo or mine in Firth of Forth on November 21 with 20 officers and men injured. Admiralty calls for volunteers, 18 to 45, for minewseeping work. Reuters reports that peace-bid was recently made in London emanating from high Nazi officials and that 2 Englishmen, known as Stevens and Best, were sent to Holland to look into bona fides of proposal but were seized by Gestapo agents at Venlo, on border, together with Lieutenant Klop of the Dutch military information service after a burst of shooting by men in civilian clothes who are believed to have wounded or killed two other persons whom they took back across the border with them. Klop was to supervise the scheduled discussion in interest of Dutch neutrality. Gestapo now accuses the 2 Englishmen as connected with beer-hall assassination attempt.

Netherlands, Belgium, Japan, Italy, Denmark, and Sweden have all protested against British plan to seize all exports of German origin or ownership on high seas, most of them stating this is violation of Paris Treaty of 1856 which provides that cargo aboard ships of neutral nations except war-time contraband may not be seized; British government holds that Law of Reprisal legalizes the projected action.

King Carol asks G. Tatarescu, former premier, to

tranand may not be seized; British government holds that Law of Reprisal legalizes the projected action.

King Carol asks G. Tatarescu, former premier, to form new Cabinet following resignation of Premier C. Argetoianu, it is said because of German demands for raw materials, especially oil, the majority of Cabinet rejecting demand.

Argentine Exchange Control Board reported to have advised Argentine industrialists to make all purchases possible from Britain and France rather than from any other country.

Nov. 25.—Eighteen persons are sentenced to death and 28 to life imprisonment in Bangkok on charges of attempting to overthrow government. Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax receives Ambas. I. Maisky and conveys British government's hope that Russo-Finnish dispute would be settled peaceably, latter being understood to have replied that developments depend on Finnish attitude. Halifax also said to have asked whether Russia desires to conduct trade negotiations, recalling that Britain approached Russia on subject on October 25 and has not received reply. Reported 91 German planes flow over Orkney Islands today, marking 4th successive day German planes have crossed Channel in sporadic flights over England at very high altitudes and dropping no bombs. Germans claim direct hits on 4 British waships in North Sea.

New Tatarescu government prohibits export of barley and other vegetable products to conserve Rumania's resources for possible war; there are now only 2 Nazi sympathizers in Cabinet.

Nov. 26.—Japanese spokesman states "appropriate counter-measures" would be taken if Bri-

only 2 Nazi sympathizers in Cabinet.

Nov. 26.—Japanese spokesman states "appropriate counter-measures" would be taken if Britain goes through with announced blockade of German exports as this would violate not only international law but British assurances to Japan. Japanese military announce they will allow 50,000 tons of coal to enter Tientsin for winter months. Nippon Yusen Kaisha announces London will no longer be port of call for its ships; ships will continue to call at Liverpool. Dr. M. S. Bates, Vice-President of Nanking University, issues report on opium problem in former Chinese capital, under Japanese control, stating that 1/3 of population is now opium-ridden, including officials and children; from 20 to 30 bodies of starved heroin addicts are picked up daily.

Gauy.

Foreign Commissar Molotov demands Finnish troops be withdrawn 20 to 25 kilometers from border following official announcement that Finnish artillery had fired 7 shots at Russian troops stationed near Mainil, Karelian Isthmus, killing 4 men and wounding 9; Russians under strict orders not to return fire, but indignation runs high.

Chambelsin states in radiocast that British was

Mainii, Kareian Istamus, kiling 4 men and wounding 9; Russians under strict orders not to return fire, but indignation runs high.

Chamberlain states in radiocast that British war aim is to defeat Germany and its peace aim is to "establish new Europe" in which nations would approach difficulties with goodwill and mutual tolerance, with boundary adjustments settled at round table, and with full and constant flow of trade between countries. Each country would have right to choose its own form of internal government so long as this did not pursue external policy injurious to its neighbors. In such Europe armaments would be gradually dropped as useless. This Utopian Europe would require some sort of machinery for conducting and guiding its development. "I would add hope that Germany, animated by new spirit. might be among nations to take part in its operation", First week of unrestricted mine warfare cost 27 ships with 238 persons dead or missing and many more injured.

Nov. 27.—Premier Abe warns Japanese people that "disposal of China affair is not so simple" and asks them to be prepared for a 5 or 10 year struggle before it is "settled completely".

Finland rejects Russian demand to withdraw its troops from border and charges Russians and not Finns were responsible for shooting; Finns reported continuing concentrating their forces along border. Moscow Pravda states no conciliation is possible with Finland under present government and calls Premier A. Cajander "puppet buffoon" and reactionary representative of British imperialists who are trying to promote war against Russia.

German spokesman states Chamberlain's speech smacks too much of Wilson's "Fourteen Points".

Sweden protests to Germany against extension of mine field which virtually separates its east and west coast bases and there is talk of cutting off Swedish exports of iron and timber to Germany in retaliation. King George signs Order-in-Council for seizure of German exports on high seas. Two large liners, British Rawalpindi (16,693 tons) and Polish Pilsudski (14,294 tons) reported sunk during past 2 days; former was requisitioned by Admiralty and equipped with guns as raider and is believed to have been sunk by the warship Deutschland with entire complement of 300 officers and men except 17 lost. Over 100 people believed lost in sinking of Pilsudski with 67 saved.

Nov. 28.—Miyoko Shimbun states Japan should meet American threats by "expanding its military,

Over 100 people believed lost in sinking of Pilsudski with 67 saved.

Nov. 28.—Miyoko Shimbun states Japan should meet American threats by "expanding its military, political, and economic block to southern Pacific and interrupt sea-traffic though full exercise of its belligerent rights. Dr. R. E. Brown, Director of Emergency Office of Council of Medical Missions, Chungking, states: "American doctors and nurses caring for sick and wounded Chinese people and helpless victims of bombs and ruthless warfare, are shocked at desire of Senator Borah and isolationists to preserve our trade, largely in war materials, with nation causing this inexcusable suffering and injustice". Japan officially announces agreement with Siam for establishment of regular air service; negotiations began last April.

Russia announces it will denounce non-aggression pact with Finland. Finland formally denies responsibility for shooting incident on border and expresses willingness to withdraw troops if Russia does likewise.

expresses willingness to withdraw troops if Russia does likewise.

German press urges neutrals to take active steps against allied blockade and sharply warns of possible consequences to them if they do not. Berlin spokesman announces British heavy cruiser was torpedoed and sunk east of Shetland Islands by same submarine that sank Royal Oak. Dutch press attacks indiscriminate German mine warfare and expresses indignation at Germany's interpretation of Holland's neutrality.

Chamberlain announces seizure of German exports will become effective December 4.

French government publishes decree applying blockade to German exports; stated that allies are anxious to safeguard neutral interests and won't enforce blockade until after some time. French spokesman announces 6 German submarines have been sunk during past 10 days.

Nov. 29.—Stalin issues statement declaring early termination of German-British-French conflict would "fundamentally alleviate position of all nations". He denies Havas report that he desires war should continue until nations are exhausted, calling this a "fabricated lie". "Ruling circles of England and France have declined Germany's peace proposals and attempt of Soviet Union to bring about peace". Radio Moscow states latest Russian note to Finland declared that Finland's denial of responsibility for frontier incident is effort to mislead public opinion

and deride victims and that its refusal to withdraw its troops is hostile act; pointed out that Russian troops are hundreds of miles away from Finnish centers while Finnish troops are within 20 miles of Leningrad, permanently threatening city. Russian and Finnish troops reported fighting at outposts north of Leningrad and also in Arctic zone. Norwegian press expresses sympathy for Finland. Berlin sources say Germany sympathizes with Russia in Finnish dispute.

Home Secretary Sir Samuel Hoare states danger of quick knock-out blow from Hitler is past. "We are beating the U-boat and will defeat mine-warfare". Nov. 30.—Domei reports Japan won't recognize British blockade of German exports; Nichi-Nichi states government is considering seizing British and French shipping in Far East in amount equal to losses Japan might suffer by blockade.

Five or six Russian planes twice bomb Helsingfors, first attack directed at near-by airfield, second attack, aimed at railway station, hits city. Port of Viborg and other points along coast are attacked by planes and warships, reportedly doing considerable damage. Raiders also dropped hand-bills urging people to cooperate with Russia. Finland is last remaining barrier to Russia's regaining its old military position in Baltic. Molotov in radiocast bitterly attacks Finn leaders and puts blame on them, declaring that because of their hostile attitude Russia has been compelled to adopt immediate measures for external security; he states diplomatic and trade representatives have been recalled and that army and navy is ready for all emergencies.

diplomatic and trade representatives have been recalled and that army and navy is ready for all emergencies.

According to Reuter Amsterdam dispatch, Berlin correspondent of Dutch Telegraaf was permitted by German censor to telephone that concessions Ribbentrop had to make to obtain Russian support are now coming to light; German circles, especially army and navy, are watching spread of Russian power in Baltic with apprehension and army men recall time when "Germans fought side by side with others against Russia to win Finland's independence". Chamberlain states in Commons that Finland's attitude was "unprovocative" and that British government "deeply regrets fresh attack on a small independent nation must result in fresh suffering and loss". Three more British steamers reported sunk in past 24 hours. Two British cruisers tow badly damaged British submarine into Norwegian waters as aftermath of sea-battle believed to have taken place yesterday. Lloyd's states it was offered enormous business "to insure industrialists against peace before Christmas", but has been forced to decline all offers.

Emergency powers act gives Premier E. Daladie into the valle by decree but all decrees must be sub-

decline all offers.

Emergency powers act gives Premier E. Daladier right to rule by decree but all decrees must be submitted to Parliament for ratification within 30 days. In address Daladier stated: "Time has not yet come to speak publicly of goals and conditions of peace. We want a peace of security, but it is necessary we first win war.... France will lay down

its arms when it can negotiate with a government whose signature binds its acts". He states that "Mussolini made highest contribution to peace in Mediterranean", that relations with Spain are "improving into mutual understanding", and that lifting of American arms embargo will help bring about "triumph of justice and liberty to which American democracy is so profoundly attached". Dec. 1.—Finnish artillery reported to have sund attacking Russian warship at Hangoe and to have shot down 4 of planes that bombed Helsingfors; Finnish troops also claim to have repelled series of attacks in Karelian Isthmus. Russians reported to have occupied Petsamo, Finland's chief Arctic port by parachuting down from big bombing planes. Premier Cajander and Foreign Minister J. Erkko of Finland resign after Diet votes unanimously to support government in its resistance to Russia; Risto Ryti, Governor of Bank of Finland, forms new Cabinet with Dr. V. Tanner, who was prominent in recent negotiations with Russia, as Foreign Minister. Ryti states in radiocast, "We are willing to negotiate every issue between neighbors but will not consent to barter away our independence or our right to decide our own affairs. We are fighting because we have incontestible right to independence, also because it is our duty to whole of mankind". Radio Moscow announces new democratic Finnish Republic has been established by rebel Finnish soldiers and leftist leaders with capital at Terjok, Karelia. Otto Kuusinen, Premier of new government, issues manifesto asking Red army's assistance and declaring that it is "entering Finland not as enemy but as friend and that as soon as Finland abandons its anti-Soviet policy, the Soviet Union will ensure Finland's security and integrity". Norway, Sweden, and Denmark remain officially silent, but sympathy with Finland is expressed in press.

Britain lays new minefield covering 300 square miles between Thames estuary and Schede river; Dutch vessels now have to pass dangerously close to edge of field and Scandinavian ships

tension of scope of war.

Dec. 2.—Japanese press joins in condemnation of Russian aggression against Finland.

Molotov states American note about not bombing civilian centers is "pointless" as Soviet government values interests of Finnish people as much as any other government and is only bombing air ports.



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TELEPHONE 4-87-50 MANILA, PHILIPPINES Russia formally recognizes and establishes diplomatic relations with "Finnish Popular Government". This government's first proclamation for erection of semi-socialist but not Soviet state in which banks, industries, and natural resources will be nationalized and large estates distributed among peasants. Finns claim to have recaptured Petsamo and to have destroyed 36 Russian tanks and taken 1200 Russian prisoners on Karelian front. Ryti states in long-distance telephone interview with United Press that despite Russia's recognition of "popular government", "we are still hopeful for settlement by ne gotiation and do not consider diplomatic outlook hopeless. We will continue to fight and our troops are giving good account of themselves. Thursday's bombing was horrible; more than 200 women and children are estimated to have been killed in Helsingfors alone". He states he is grateful for moral support of United States, Britain, and France, but that he expects no military assistance because of country's isolation. Field Marshal Baron Karl



Gustav Mannerheim, "liberator" of Finland, states "this war is nothing but continuance and final act of our war for liberty" and appeals to people to stand firm. Swedish government seizes editions of 2 communist newspapers containing articles on plans for communist regime in Finland.

Dec. 3.—Russia claims recapture of Petsamo and advances in other areas. Pravda charges Finn troops have been using cloropicrin gas since first day of hostilities. Finns claim they are holding back Russians on Karelian front and elsewhere and that they sank cruiser Kirov off Hangoe Friday, sank a sub-cruiser and damaged a destroyer. Russia concludes friendship pact with Finnish People's Government granting Russia all concessions previous yasked and providing that neither party will conclude treaty with third power directed against the other; also providing for economic convention involving annual turnover of 800,000,000 Finnish marks. Treaty provides for lease of Hangoe to Russia and right to utilize adjoining military bases; cession of 70,000 square kilometers in Karelia; sale of 8 islands in Gulf of Finland, Peninsula of Ribrchi, and Sredni in North Finland for 300,000,000 marks and Finnish withdrawal from frontier west of Leningragad, ceding 3,900 square kilometers, for 120,000,000 marks. Damaged Russian cruiser Kirov enters Tallinn harbor with aid of 3 tug-boats. Finnish Cabinet decides to refer its case to League of Nations. Secretary-General J. Avenol announces meeting of League Council has been called for December 9.

Reported from Paris that 12,442 people have been executed in Germany, Austria and Bohemia-Moravia since beginning of war. Former Polish Ambassador to Britain sends report on Nazi persecutions of Polish intellectual leaders to Halifax; 160 members of faculty of Cracow University have been sent to concentration camps.

Daladier announces all fathers with 4 or 5 children will be withdrawn from front immediately and those

or Cracow University have been sent to concentra-tion camps.

Daladier announces all fathers with 4 or 5 children will be withdrawn from front immediately and those with 2 or 3, belonging to 2nd reserve, will be with-drawn later; army communique states all fronts were

quiet.
Italian students from Milan, Florence, and Geneva parade in Rome to Finnish Legation, cherring "Long live Finland!" Finnish Minister replies with fascist salute.
Mexico Supreme Court by 3 to 1 decision upholds government's expropriation of \$400,000,000 worth of American and other foreign oil properties as constitutional

tional.

Dec. 4.—Ambas. J. Grew confers with Foreign Minister K. Nomura at latter's invitation and is said to have received from him tentative formula for settlement of outstanding American-Japanese problems. Japanese press states negotiations for new trade treaty are proceeding satisfactorily. Foreign Office spokesman praises editorial in Pravda urging reapproachment with Japan but states "quite definitely, a non-aggression pact is not on Japan's program at all; only thing on our minds is settlement of border and fishery disputes."

Gen. Wu Pei-fu, famous retired war-lord, dies it Peiping, aged 61.

Finland, through Swedish legation at Moscow asks whether Russia is ready to negotiate amicable settlement; Molotov reported to have replied Russia does not recognize new Helsingfors government "which has fled capital for unknown destination" and recognizes only new Peoples Democratic Republic of Finland. Russian officials state Russia is not making war against Finland but is aiming to establish Finnish democratic government "to liberate people from yoke of Mannerheim, Tanner, and their foreign imperialist bosses." Heavy snowfall in Finland grounds planes and makes attack more difficult. Helsingfors reported largely evacuated. Finns state they have abandoned 5 Karelian villages for strategic reasons. Moscow reports claim Russians have advanced on all fronts and have occupied islands of Hoegland, and other islands. Terioki is reported captured Sunday night.

British claim successful air raid on Heligoland yesterday, scoring direct hit on German cruiser; also claim to have destroyed at least 5 submarines in past few days. Germans deny cruiser was hit.

Dec. 5.—United Press reports that Nomura promised Grew Japan will pay for damages to American interests in China where claims are found justified, Japan recognizing about 300 of such incidents; also promised greater efforts to avoid such incidents; also promised greater efforts to avoid such incidents; also promised greater efforts to avoid such incidents; also promised greater efforts used that insistence on principles of Open Door without considering realistic angles would likely delay settlement of situation.

Molotov informs Avenol Russia will not be able to take part in coming League meetings, declaring Finland," Total casualties in air raids on Helsing-fors officially relations with Peoples Government of Finland. "Total casualties in air raids on Helsing-fors officially reported to have been 74 killed, 248 injured; stated not single military objective was attacked, but only civilian population

active intervention in Finland.

German press attacks on Foreign Minister R. J. Sandler worry the Swedes; press accuses him of acting as British agent in "provoking" the Russo-Finn conflict and Swedish government of sending Finns support and supplies. Germany recalls older men, mostly World War veterans, from Western front, replacing them with younger men.

King George visits front line positions in France. Argentine demands League expell Russia; Uruguay informs League it will be forced to resign if it does not take strong measures against Russia. Brazil announces it is ready to associate itself with any



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American continental attitude toward invasion of Finland.

Dec. 6.—Tokyo Miyaku states "if America does not want war with Japan it must reconsider its attitude to this country... Lately Japanese sentiment toward Russia has been greatly appeased while that toward America has stiffened."

Eighteen persons are executed in Bangkok charged with conspiring against 14-year-old King Ananda to restore his uncle, exiled ex-King Prajadhipok, to throne.

Russian troops reported encountering unexpected difficulties in Karelian isthmus in form of anti-tank barriers, anti-tank guns, mine fields, and earthen defense works.

Germany reported offering Finland rifles from Czechoslovakia at new low price. Alfred Hugenberg, German industrial magnate, flees to Switzerland.

Chamberlain tells Commons Finland appealed to League on its own initiative and states Britain has not protested invasion of Finland; he declines to state whether Britain would support expulsion of Russia from League. According to London United Press report, British war supplies, including 20 planes, are being sent to Finland. First Lord of Admiralty Winston Churchill states allies are sinking 2 to 4 German submarines weekly, faster than Germany can build them.

Reported from Stockholm that 50 Italian planes have arrived in Finland by air.

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Col. Fulgencio Batista, "strong man" of Cuba, resigns from army after 6 years as Chief of Staff and announces his candidacy for presidency.

Dec. 7.—Finland issues appeal stating it "must have more than sympathy; arms and men must be given and given soon. If aid does not come Finland will suffer same fate as Poland or worse. Finns accuse Russians of using poison gas shells and dumdum bullets at Lake Ladoga. Denmark announces it has received notice Russia will enforce blockade of Finland's coasts.

British "National Council of Labor" issues manifesto declaring it looks with "profound horror and indignation" on Russian attack on Finland which "utterly repudiates Russia's claim to be leader of working-class movement throughout world", and calling on "free nations" to give practical aid to Finland. New H. M. S. Jersey is torpedoed and badly damaged but reportedly succeeded in sinking attacking submarine with depth-bombs.

Holland reported outraged by torpedoing of Tajan them 8th and 3rd largest ship Holland has lost

attacking submarine with depth-bombs.

Holland reported outraged by torpedoing of Tajandoen, 8th and 3rd largest ship Holland has lost during war. Germans reported angered by news that British consular officials are permitted to board vessels in Dutch territorial waters to examine cargoes this speeding up contraband control system but being regarded by Germany as breach of neutrality.

Dec. 8.—Chinese government issues statement that Japanese planes have bombed American property in China on 150 different occasions, killing 24 Americans and wounding 25 others; 36 missions

have been destroyed or damaged; report does not include Panay affair.

Russia claims gains on Murmansk front and also advances of as much as 75 kilometers at other points. Finns admit giving up Suomassalmi, north of Lake Ladoga, and also Hoagland island. Finns state Finnish motor torpedo boats attacked Murmansk. Leningrad radiocast denies Russian troops are using poison gas and dum-dum bullets. Thirty more Italian planes arrive in Finland. Reported 47 recruiting stations for Finn army have been "spontaneously" set up in Sweden. Havas reports from Moscow that Russian troops are concentrating on Bessarabian border. Russian charge d'affaires at Bucharest states Russia does not menace Rumania or plan to occupy Bessarabia.

Berlin spokesman states, "We are anxious to see whether British will treat American note on blockade of German exports with same irony and cynicism as notes of other nations."

Daladier tells Chamber of Deputies that Russian invasion of Finland is "abominable outrage" which "invoked universal disgust". "Finland has the salute of France and its strong and profound sympathy". Reported from Paris that several large German bombing squadrons, flying at 23,000 feet, penetrated deep into France in attempt to reach Paris, but were driven back.

Fascist Grand Council issues communique stating Italy is determined to keep watch over welfare of Balkan and Danubian countries; it reaffirms Italy's adherence to Rome-Berlin axis, though Italy will remain neutral in present war.

Dec. 9.—Spanish Cabinet adopts resolution expressing indignation at "barbarous" invasion of Finland.

League Council at Geneva, over-ruling Russian contention Finnish delegation is not entitled to speak in name of Finnish people. refers Finland'.

pec. Spanish cathiet adopts teachdon for ressing indignation at "barbarous" invasion of Finland.

League Council at Geneva, over-ruling Russian contention Finnish delegation is not entitled to speak in name of Finnish people, refers Finland's appeal to League Assembly.

Dec. 10.—Moscow radiocast states Russia has protested against British embargo of German exports and will demand compensation for any losses. Finnish Parliament approves appeal to "civilized world" for help. "Our position as advance guard of Western civilization gives us right to expect active help from other civilized nations". Reported at Geneva that Italian pilots and ground crews accompanied planes sent to Finland. Large numbers of Swedes reported arriving in Finland to fight Russians, International News Service reports from Amsterdam that new Hitler peace move is under way through Mussolini under which it will be proposed to reconstitute Czechoslovakia as independent state, excluding Sudeten areas; restoration of independent Poland along ethnographic lines, excluding Danzig and Pomorze; Austrian plebiscite, conducted by international commission to determine whether Austrians want independence; creation of independent buffer state of Rumania; and creation of independent buffer state in East Galicia from territory Russia has incorporated into Russian Ukraine. If

scheme is acceptable, Germany and Italy would invite Britain and France to sign anti-Comintern pact to prevent bolshevisation of Europe. Plan could not be accomplished without wresting from Russia territory it now holds.

Italy formally withdraws as member of League as 2-year notice period following its resignation during Ethiopian crisis has expired. Germany and Japan are active at Geneva though both have withdrawn from League. China announces it will refrain from voting on move to force Russia out of League; believed this will prevent expulsion, as unanimous vote is required.

Karl J. Hambro, Norwegian representative, reported leading block of Scandinavian representatives to obtain support of resolution asking members of League to assist Finland.

Dec. II.—Chiang Kai-shek takes over post of Premier from H. H. Kung who is to concentrate his attention on financial matters.

Russian press publishes Tass dispatch from Stockholm stating Germany recently sent large quantities of munitions to Finland, dispatch being attributed to British sources. Berlin DNB news agency states German shipments which might aid Finland have been halted and denies report that Italian planes were allowed to cross and refuel in Germany.

British Admiralty announces loss of 6 more British ships. Total British and neutral ships sunk is now 215, tonnage 840,714, lives lost 2,419; British losses alone total 116 ships, including several warships, tonnage 465,848.

Pope Pius XII reported to have instructed cardinals throughout and cardinals throughout an

ships. Total British and neutral ships sunk is now 215, tonnage 840,714, lives lost 2,419; British losses alone total 116 ships, including several warships, tonnage 465,848.

Pope Pius XII reported to have instructed cardinals throughout world "to face communism, new paganism, and similar trends away from church". Hambro is elected President of Assembly which adopts resolution giving Russia 24 hours to agree to withdraw its troops from Finland and participate in peaceful discussion of program; message to Russia, however, contains no threat of positive action. Russian delegate did not attend session but kept in touch with proceedings through assistants.

Dec. 12.—Gen. M. Homma warns that if Tientsia American Chamber of Commerce recommends abrogation of trade treaty, Japanese military "will not be able to discriminate in favor of Americans". Chamber denies it wishes to interfere and only asks recognition of American right to trade freely in China.

Russian troops reported held back in attack on Taipalejoki on banks of Lake Ladoga for 5th consecutive day; Russians drive westward through Finland's narrowest width; also advancing south-westward from Sallo to head of Gulf of Bothnia. After expiration of 24-hour "ultimatum", Molotov replies to head of Assembly's Committee on Finland: "Soviet government thanks you for your kind invitation to discuss Finnish question. This government does not consider it possible to accept invitation. Reasons were indicated in my letter to Avenol of December 5". Russian representatives at Geneva say Russia could not repudiate its recogni-

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tion of the Peoples Government at Terijoki or accept armistice while Helsingfors continues to call for world assistance against Russian forces.

Secret "Free German Radio Station" announces Hitler is given 100 days to surrender Germany to German people and stop war, warning that if he does not comply, he will be killed. "Our preparations are so made that there will be no escape for you". Wave of new arrests reported to be rocking Germany—4000 in Berlin alone and large numbers also in Leipzig, Dresden, and Hanover, especially in munitions manufacturing districts.

First British searches of neutral shipping discloses but little contraband, indicating that German repre-

sentations to neutrals to resist two-way blockade have not been very successful. British submarine reported from London to have sighted liner Bremen but to have desisted from torpedoing because it would have been unable to place crew and passengers in safety under present winter conditions as required by international agreement. Berlin sources, however, state submarine was forced to submerge by German reconnaisance plane. German reconnaisance plane.

Chairman of League Mandates Commission announces Japan has sent no report for 1938 on the territories in Pacific under its mandate, as required by international agreement.

Dec. 13.-Moscow radiocast states Anglo-French-

Turkish pact contains secret clauses for organization of anti-Soviet army in Turkey under command of Marshal Henri Petain of France which would be composed of 10,000 Frenchmen, 80,000 Britons, composed of 400,00 and 500,000 Turks.

German government issues White Book renewing charges that Britain "desired war for purpose of destroying Germany". *Bremen* reaches German port from Murmansk.

London Times urges Britain to take advantage of "unique opportunity" created by disappearance of German export trade with South America, expressing gratification over recent Argentine announcement giving preference to British trade.

Reported from Rome that new Russian Ambassador suddenly left without presenting his credentials.

tials.

Assembly elects Finland member of Council for next 3 years to succeed Sweden and South Africa is elected to replace New Zeland; Bolivia also elected new member of Council which now consists of Belgium, Bolivia, China, United Kingdom, Dominican Republic, France, Greece, Iran, South Africa, Peru, Finland, Soviet Union, and Yugoslavia. Argentine formally notifies League it will resign if Russia is not expelled. League sub-committee adopts report in which demand for Russian expulsion is implied, but not definitely stated, naming Russia as aggressor and "inviting" members to aid Finland in all possible ways. China delegation strongly opposes Russian expulsion, Wellington Koo stating, "We could not be ungrateful to nation which has helped us."

Dec. 14.—Tokyo Foreign Office spokesman states explanations of French Ambassador regarding arms shipments to Chungking through French Indochina, which still continue despite Japanese protests, are unsatisfactory. Russian steamer Indigirka runs aground and capsizes during blizard in Soya Straits near Wakkainai, Japan; survivors number 402, with 737 persons still unaccounted for.

ber 402, with 737 persons still unaccounted for.

Chinese reported to have scored quick victories in South Hupeh in last 48 hours, killing 3000 Japanese and capturing Tungsha, Yangloussu, Tsungyang, and numerous villages where large stores of munitions were taken. Reports also claim 5000 Japanese were killed in southwestern Shansi in frustrated attack on Chungtiaoshan which began December 3. Claimed also Japanese in Nanning are isolated following Chinese recapture of surrounding areas; retreating Japanese said to be leaving all heavy pieces behind. Chinese attacks said to mark beginning of long-planned offensive. Chinese news agency states Wang Ching-wei has offered to cede Hainan island to Japan in exchange for help to establish his regime. Russian troops enter Salmijaervi and Finnish

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Russians troops enter Salmijaervi and Finnish troops retreat to within 3 miles of Norwegian border, according to Norwegian report. Finns claim 22,000 Russians have been killed, wounded, or captured since beginning of fighting. Finns claim they have crossed Russian frontier south of central front in effort to cut off Murmanks-Leningrad railway.

German government confiscates property of Fritz Thyssen, industrialist, who has fled from Germany. Chamberlain states in Commons, "Finnish army has proved itself better by far as fighting force in anything but numbers" compared to Russian atackers. "It is too soon to foretell outcome of this unequal struggle, but political consequences already are far-reaching". Soviet government has "outraged conscience of whole world... Nevertheless, German government has publicly ranged itself with the aggressor... In addition to air supplies sent to Finland, British government intends similarly to release other materials which will be of assistance to Finnish government". He speaks of gallant action of 3 small British ships against much more powerful Admiral Graf Spee and denies mustard gas was used. "No gas shells or grenades have ever been made for or used by any ship of His Majesty's navy". Admiralty also denies mustard gas report.

After 2-day running fight, German "pocket-battle-ship" Admiral, Graf Spee pursued by Fritish

After 2-day running fight, German "pocket-battle-ship" Admiral Graf Spee, pursued by British cruisers Exeter, Ajax, and Achilles, runs for refuge into Montevideo harbor, Uruguay; end of battle, which took place within 300-mile zone established by Declaration of Panama, was seen by thousands of people along shore. Spee and Exeter were damaged, and on German ship 36 men were killed and 60 wounded. German Ministry spokesman states British used mustard gas. Spee had aboard 61 prisoners including 6 captains of British merchant ships sunk by raider. British warships, much lighter armed than Spee, darted from behind smoke screens to attack. Latin-American diplomats in Washington take grave view of fighting within safety-zone and may make joint protest against British and German violation.

and may make joint protest against British and German violation.

League Council "unanimously" votes for Russian expulsion from League on ground of "flagrant violation of Covenant and spreading death and destruction throughout Finland", four nations, however, abstaining from voting—China, Greece, Yugoslavia, and Finland, delegate of latter abstaining not to further complicate Russo-Finnish relations and avoid any possible increased military retaliation on part of Russia. Koo states, "Under circumstances, you allunderstand why Chinese delegation is abstaining from vote". Iran Peru, and Russia delegates were absent. Bolivian Chairman of Council put question to vote after welcoming China, South Africa, and Egypt to membership, Egypt replacing Latvia because it is now "under influence of Russia". China was re-elected for another 3-year term on Council. League Assembly also "unanimously" adopts resolution ousting Russia; 12 nations refused fully to support it, but none formally opposed it. Speeches were made mostly by South American delegates, but delegate from Portugal states that though Argentine was first formally to propose exclusion of Russia, the proposal would have been made by Portugal if Argentine had not done so.



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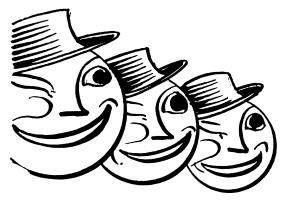
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VOL. XXXVII

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Philippine Economic Conditions

By Paul P. Steintorf American Trade Commissioner



B USINESS showed the usual seasonal improvement during December, although there were various indications that retail sales were somewhat disappointing, particularly in rural districts. The Government's price fixing program continued to exert a restraining influence on forward sales of many import commodities, since fixed retail prices were at or below replacement cost and the official mechanism of permits for purchases at higher than fixed prices was rather ineffective owing to its slowness and inflexibility. It is believed that eventually a satisfactory procedure will be evolved, but in the meantime business will be slow and uncertain.

Import business has continued at a very low level throughout the fourth, quarter, the principal causes being: BUSINESS showed the

a) A reactional decline from the excessive speculative buying which occurred immediately following the outbreak of war in September.

b) Uncertainty concerning the extent and duration of the European war and of its effect on prices and on local conditions.

c) Dislocation of trade resulting from the establishment of fixed prices for various commodities. Business in commodities not directly affected has been curtailed owing to fears of extension of the price control program.

Under these conditions, it is certain that the volume of December import trade was somewhat below November and substantially less than in December of last year.

November and substantially less than in December of last year.

Export business showed the usual seasonal contraction during December. Trade was affected also by a very marked reduction in European buying and by a reaction from excessive shipments during previous months of various commodities for which United States import quotas have been established for 1940. A further factor was the continued delay in shipments of sugar to the United States, owing to extremely low prices.

Government finance was featured by further declines in internal revenue collections, although Curioms collections for the month were remarkably large and total Government revenue for the year recorded a small but satisfactory increase over 1938.



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The banking situation was featured by continued heavy import financing, with the result that loans and discounts reached a new high for the year. General banking conditions were satisfactory and there was a considerable improvement in credits and collections. lections.

The exchange market reflected the continued heavy import financing and the inadequate cover available owing to delay in sales of export sugar. As a result, the dollar showed increasing strength against the peso.

The local securities market showed some improvement or increased as a securities.

The local securities market showed some improvement on increased volume, average prices recording a net gain of about four per cent during the month. Investments in new corporations and partnerships during December advanced very materially over the previous month, although the aggregate total showed practically no change from the corresponding month of 1938.

Shipping conditions were generally stable through out December, although European sailings were somewhat curtailed and rates were very high. Railway tonnage showed a further gain, reaching a new high for the year.

Private building was adversely affected by price restrictions on imported materials, but public building continued active. The building materials market was somewhat unsettled due to official price control measures.

measures.

The sugar market was weak and uncertain, with producers refraining from export sales owing to extremely low prices. Prices of domestic sugar declined and trading was light.

The coconut products market was quiet but steady with prices advancing fractionally. Exports fell rather sharply, this being particularly true of coconut oil.

with prices advancing fractionally. Exports feli rather sharply, this being particularly true of coconut oil.

The abaca market showed some recovery from the November decline, with prices irregularly higher and exports increasing substantially.

The rice market was quiet but firm. Arrivals of new crop domestic rice caused prices to decline slightly.

Shipments of both leaf tobacco and cigars fell very sharply during December, this being a result of the abnormally large shipments during the three preceding months, in anticipation of the United States quotas in 1940. The market in general was steady and prices were satisfactory.

The lumber market was seasonally quiet, with export orders falling, although actual shipments showed some increase over November.

Gold production fell owing to the numerous holidays, but the output for the year shows a gain of nearly 15 per cent over 1938.

The textile market showed the usual seasonal improvement in retail sales. Wholesale and indent orders for fancies improved, but staple lines continued very quiet.

Sales of automotive vehicles during December were very satisfactory, with dealers anticipating continued good business during the coming year.

Domestic demand for all varieties of foodstuffs was quite active, this being a result principally of seasonal factors. The price fixing program affected forward business in flour, canned fish and canned milk, but orders for fresh fruits and vegetables continued at a high level.

Net radio registrations during December show an increase of eight per cent over the same month of last year. The total for the year increased 81 per cent over 1938.

News Summary

The Philippines



Dec. 25.—Viscount T. Inouye, member of House of Peers and director of Nippon Steel Works, former President of South Manchurian Railway and

South Manchurian Railway and Cabinet member, arrives in Manila for 2 weeks visit.

Jan. 1.—Quotas in American exports to United States go into effect; cigars, 200,000,000 units; scrap tobacco, 4,500,000 lbs.; Coconut oil, 200,000 long tons; pearl or shell buttons, 850,000 gross. Exports above these quotas will pay full duties. Quotas will shrink 5% annually until January, 1946, after which each quota will become one-half of corresponding 1945 quotas until July 4, 1946, date of independence. Export taxes on other Philippine products sent to United States will begin in 1941.

Industries upon which diminishing quotas have been imposed represent aggregate investment of \$\mathbb{P}43,400\$,000, and employ directly 34,700 people, but millions are indirectly affected.

President Manuel L. Quezon issues executive order creating Traffic Commission with A. D. Williams, Malascanan technical adviser on public works, as chairman.

chairman.

Charges are filed in Davao against sailors or Takao Maru who, in alleged attempt to smuggle sake (Japanese wine) ashore, resisted arrest, disarmed a customs officer, and threatened to throw him over-

customs officer, and threatened to throw him overboard.

Jan. 2.—Secretary to the President Jorge B. Vargas tells press duties of Resident Commissioner J. M. Elizalde have been enlarged to include Philippine purchases, tobacco propaganda, supervision of Philippine students in United States, and all public relation of Filipinos residing there and in Hawaii.

Jan. 3.—Teofilo Mendoza is elected President of the Municipal Board of Manila at ceremonies in the new City Hall. The old City Hall, built by U. S. Army engineers 1901-03, of Oregon pine, as a military hospital, will be torn down. Acting Mayor Alejo Aquino asks audience to observe one minute's silent prayer for Mayor Juan Posadas, reported very ill. Mayor Posadas dies, of a heart ailment. He was appointed Mayor by then Governor-General Frank Murphy in 1934, reappointed in 1937; priorly Collector of Internal Revenue from 1924; began his career as deputy treasurer in Iba, Zambales.

President Quezon orders all cockpits in chartered cities closed on expiration of present licenses.

Jan. 4.—President Quezon issues executive order with the contract of t

Jan. 4.—President Quezon issues executive order authorizing creation of P5,000,000 National Trading Corporation to bolster government's program of nationalization of retail trade and price-fixng. He approves study trip abroad for Manila Chief of Police Antonio Torres and appoints Maj. M. Turingan acting Chief.

Jan. 5.—President Quezon designates Benito Razon as head of National Trading Corporation. Malacañan announces receipt of reply from President Ismet Inonu of Turkey expressing appreciation of President Quezon's telegram of sympathy in connection with earthquake disaster.

nection with earthquake disaster.

Jan. 5.—Reported from San Fernando, Pampanga, that strike of 15,000 field workers will be called tomorrow; strikers demand increase in wages, abolition of tonnage system, removal of Gov. S. Baluyot, "enemy of President Quezon's social justice program", and disbandment of Cawalning Capayapaan (Baluyot-sponsored organization) and of special po'ice organization of Pampanga Sugar Development Company.

Jan. 6.—Meeting of Department of Labor officials with Pampango strike leaders in Manila results in agreement to postpone threatened strike pending presentation of grievances to President Quezon, but strike is called against Pampanga Sugar Development Company because leaders could not be informed of agreement in time.

Jan. 7.—One Cawal leader is killed and 3 other persons are wounded in fight between Cawals and workers union members in Mexico, Pampanga.

persons are wounded in fight between Cawals and workers union members in Mexico, Pampanga.

Jan. 8.—President Quezon appoints former Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources Eulogio Rodriguez Mayor of Manila; he is expected to resign as National Campaign Manager of the Nationalista Party and also as General Manager of the Cebu Portland Cement Company. President appoints Prof. Jayme C. de Veyra full-time head of National Language Institute.

Commissioner Elizalde leaves for United States on California Clipper.

Malacañan issues statement in reply to remarks attributed to P. A. Meyer, President of Baguio Gold Mines and former President of American Chamber of Commerce, declaring: "In a Sunday newspaper, reviewing prospects of mining industry for current year. Mr. Meyer was quoted as lamenting trend of public policies of Commonwealth 'solely to inform laborers of their rights but not of their responsibililities'. He was quoted further: 'Comparisons are made with highly industrialized countries where wages are considerably higher, but where laborer has to give value for money received. If this can be accomplished in Philippines through government influence, there is bright future for mining industry; otherwise only question is how soon development of natural resources must cease. On account of uncertainty of further government impositions, thousands of claims had to be abandoned as operating companies, in interest of their stockholders, can not safely and prudently engage in development of new properties'. If this statement, attributed to Mr.

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Meyer, represents attitude of mining companies in Philippines, it is well for them to know that tax and labor policies of government of Commonwealth will not be dicated by them, but by best interests of country at large. This government would not be interested in development of gold mines and other natural resources of Philippines if such development would only mean high salaries for mine executives and other officials and large dividends for a few stockholders. Unless development of our natural resources will result in greater income for government and better living conditions and better wages for laborers, natural resources might well remain undeveloped until such time as public spirited citizens undertake this task. Natural resources of country are peculiarly patrimony of nation and people must be main beneficiaries of their use. If private companies are unwilling to undertake development of gold mines and other natural resources in accordance with such policies as government of Philippines may deem fit, the government itself will do it."

Jan. 9.—Pampanga Sugar Development Company and strike leaders agree to adjudication of strike by Secretary of Labor Jose Avelino. Larger questions at issue will be submitted to decision of President Quezon.

U. S. High Commissioner Francs B. Sayre goes on 2-day visit to Corregidor.

Jan. 10.—Ayala & Company is reported to have bought 6-story National City Bank Building, Manila, from J. L. Araneta for P2,000,000; Building is assessed at P1,000,000 and land (2,118 sq. M.) at P341,182.

Three caberets within jurisdiction of new Quezon City, near Manila, are given until June to move out; exchirit have also are particular to the correction of the properties and properties are given until June to move out; exchirit have also are properties are given until June to move out;

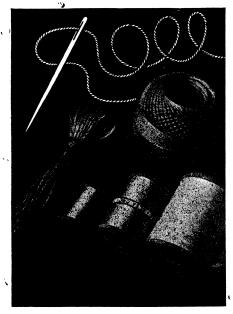
Three cabarets within jurisdiction of new Quezon

Three cabarets within jurisdiction of new Quezon City, near Manila, are given until June to move out; cockpits have also been required to close.

Clash between followers of late Sultan Mastura and of former Assemblyman Sinsuat Balabaran in Cotabato results in death of 3 datus and wounding of 5 other Moros.

Jan. 11.—Reported that Philippine citizenship is now being sought by 62 Chinese, 28 Germans, 16 Spaniards, 6 Englishmen, 2 Russians, 5 Japanese, 1 Frenchman, and 1 Italian, the majority merchants; under present law citizenship privilege is extended to all Orientals, formerly only to American citizens and foreigners eligible to American citizenship.

Four union members are arrested for shooting of 1 and wounding of 2 other strike breakers from Panga-



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sinan at Magalang, Pampanga. Other acts of violence and sabotage are reported.

Quirino Lizarce and his property and the control of the contr

drawn vehicles for the very content, Following number of deaths from infantile paralysis in Manila, public swimming pools are ordered drained. La Salle college was closed for week last Monday and American School closes today for week.

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Jan. 17.—High Commissioner Sayre goes to Olongapo to witness naval maneuvers.
Reported that National Footwear Corporation, subsidiary of National Development Company, will extend facilities to National Footwear Cooperative Association created in Marikina last Sunday. Corporation will purchase equipment and raw material to be resold at low profit to members of Association, aim being to take famous Marikina shoemakers out of grasp of alleged Chinese capitalists in control.
Avelino announces temporary truce has been arranged to discuss Pasudeco strike anew Strikers ask him to reconsider his decision.
Archbishop M O'Doherty, at annual conference of Catholic bishops in Manila, announces that "religious instruction is essential in these times of strife. We find cause of present world ill is not malice or ill will, but ignorance of fundamental principles of morality and Christian civilization".

Jan. 18.—President Quezon issues executive order creating decoration to be known as "Medal of Honor" for acts of "extraordinary heroism or for notable meritorious services of singular value to State while performing functions of private or public nature of non-military character". Heads of executive departments are empowered to make recommendations and Philippine Army is charged with details of procurement and presentation.

Avelino announces that request for reconsideration is indirect challenge to government, that he was selected by both parties as mediator, that he took oath of office to seek best interests of labor, that his decision in case was based on mature delibaration, that he feels he has done justice to labor and secured best concessions possible under circumstances, and that he must deny request. He tells press that if



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strike is called, his only recourse will be to outlaw it, permit use of strike-breakers, and demand case to Court of Industrial Relations. Abad Santos states Avelino appears to be under impression there is issue between government and workers and between him and workers and that he has helped workers, but I want him to point out what benefit, however slight, workers will get under his decision. There is no issue between government and workers; issue is between workers and capitalists. Workers protest against use of Constabulary to guard factories and fields of capitalists and landowners, for soldiers belong to working class. He states there will be no picketing when strike goes into effect tomorrow, but that small groups of workers will go from house to house and place to place to persuade working people to stop work.

groups of workers will go from house to house and place to place to persuade working people to stop work.

Jan. 19.—High Commissioner Sayre tells press he considers 10-year readjustment period too short to permit Philippine economy to develop into position of nondependence on American market; although many steps, such as opening of new industries, have already been taken by Commonwealth, much more remains to be done. He reaffirms his stand for gradual elimination of trade preferences after independence, but states sudden stoppage in 1946 would be "unnecessarily severe economic jolt". He expresses hope Congress will eventually adopt plan of extending preferences through tapering-off process beginning in 1941 and ending 1961. He expresses satisfaction at having seen efficiency of naval maneuvers at Olongapo.

President Quezon in impromptu press conference at Malacañan states with respect to United States press report that he is coming to America to ask for protectorate form of government, that this is "false, ridiculous, stupid, and childish", that to do so would be contrary to entire history of Philippine struggle for freedom, and that independence program is based on absolute self-reliance and confidence in ability of Filipinos to govern themselves and assume full responsibility for their national existence. He states he is especially apprehensive that such reports will cause wrong impression in United States about sincerity of Philippine officials.

Abad Santos notifies Avelino strikers will accept his decision but on certain conditions. Avelino states if he makes any concessions they could not entail any change in his previous decision.

Jan. 20.—President Quezon reappoints Collector of Customs Guillermo Gomez Under-Secretary of Finance and Assistant-Collector Alfredo de Leon is appointed Collector.

Socialist leaders decide to continue strike, claiming strikers will number 25,000. Government officials state they number only 5000, and Avelino announces that on Monday he will revoke recognition granted by his

workers and tenants with a constraint Manila Chamber of Commerce announces that according to 1939 Census information there were 4,144 Americans in Philippines, exclusive of U. S.

Army and Navy - Manila, 3,210; Cavite, 438; Zambales, 113; Davao, 112; Pampanga, 54; Palawan, 40; Bulacan, 38; Cagayan, 31; Tarlac, 24; Batangas, 21; Nueva Viscaya, 14; Ilocos Sur, 14; La Union, 13; Bataan, 10; Abra, 5; Albay, 4; and Mindoro, 3. Reported from Chicago that Dr. Carlos P. Romulo of Manila withdrew from nomination for President of International Rotary after nominating committee had decided to present both his name and that of A. de Arruda Pereira of Argentine; Romulo's gesture, it is said, insures his election next year.

Jan. 21.—Abad Santos states strike will be called off if workers wage demands are met and strikers readmitted to work.

Jan. 22.—President Quezon, in his state of the nation speech at opening session of Assembly, reviews progress made by government, makes various recommendations, and, with respect to labor conditions, states that "capital does not as yet seem to fully realize its obligations to labor and to society, and it will be necessary for you to enact, after due investigation, states that "tapital be legislation that will secure for underpaid laborers higher wages and better living conditions, especially in the mining and sugar industries. I regret that there are some labor leaders who insist upon resorting to strikes as proper and best means of obtaining recognition of labor rights. Where, as in Philippines, government is earnestly endeavoring to help labor in its just claims, strikes are unnecessary and unjustified. Although right to strike is recognized by Jaw, strikes are by nature, a form of coercion, and once coercion is used by one party in a conflict, it provokes result in physical violence, sabotage, and public disorder. When such situation arises, government is compelled to intervene. . . . Experience shows cost of strikes to both capital and labor in terms of financial losses, physical and moral suffering, and otherwise, is enormous. Such loss, directly or indirectly, is shared by whole community. Strikes should not therefore be used except as last resort. . . Arb

do not believe this conducive to our best interests. On other hand, we can not consider permanent political relationship with America except on basis that Philippines would at least have complete power over immigration, imports, exprents, currency and related financial subjects, as well as right to conclude commercial treaties with other nations without being subjected to supervision and control of United States. This, I am quite certain, is not feasible, considering present state of public opinion in America." High Commissioner Sayre states" It was a courageous challenging address, and manifests a fresh President Quezon's high qualities of leadership."

Secretary of Interior R. R. Alunan is reported as suggesting that 5000 Pampangan's be sent to Mindanao this year as settlers, pointing out that unrest in Pampanga is due to fact 95% of land is in hand of big landowners.

Jan. 23.—President Quezon issues proclamation

suggesting that 5000 Fampangan s or same danao this year as settlers, pointing out that unrest in Pampanga is due to fact 95% of land is in hand of big landowners.

Jan. 23.—President Quezon issues proclamation declaring that population of Philippines as of January 1, 1939, was 16,000,303.

Pampanga strikers, impressed by Quezon speech before Assembly, announce strike will be suspended to be renewed after 2 weeks "unless the President intervenes in mean time for solution or conflict". Strike at Pasudeco, however, will continue.

Jan. 24.—Judge J. W. Haussermann, mining magnate, states President's speech indicates "that people of this archipelago have decided to throw their lot with people of Far East; in other words, Anglo-Saxon influence over Filipino will lessen and influence of other nations in Far East will gradually increase as time goes on". China Press (Shanghai) states Philippine leaders know that Philippines will be ensnarled in Japan's New Order policy as soon as country is cut adrift and that they hope, "by withholding frank confession concerning a change in their mind, Congressional and public sentiment in America will finally lead United States to take initiative".

Frederick Deane Burdette, British old-timer and author of "Odyssey of an Orchid Hunter", dies in Manila, aged 79.

Jan. 25.—Secretary Vargas states President has "for some time been considering trip to Latin America, our former associates under Spain, but does not know yet whether he will be able to make trip. Of course, if President should decide to go, he would probably travel via United States and would be there for at least few days".

Jan. 26.—Malacañan announces that government has decided to submit question of ownership of certain church estates to the courts, including capellarias in Malabon, Malate, Parañaque, and Tondo.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur on his 60th birthday reiterates Philippines "may achieve respectable defense and enjoy reasonable safety". He states that by 1946 citizen army will include some 30 divisions of approxima

Church relinquishes them they revert to the government.

Pampanga strikers call off strike after conference with President Quezon during which they agreed to abide by Avelino's decision in their case against Pasudeco, the President promising that he would recommend to the Secretary that their petition for reconsideration be given due attention.

S. S. President Quezon, former President Madison, recently acquired by Cojuangco interests for P1,300,000 sinks 7 hours after running aground on reef near Kamewari island, southern Kyushu, Japan; ship was commanded by Captain Crispulo Onrubia, but former master, Captain Nygrin, was on ship as First Mate.

Jan. 29.—President Quezon asks Assembly for P500,000 from general funds to be advanced to municipal governments for maintenance of intermediate schools, funds to be reimbursed latter part of year when revenues are collected; many teachers have not receive salary past few months.

Onrubia reports Quezon ran aground during night beaverses and extremy wind the teach was to the street was extracted.

receive salary past rew months.

Onrubia reports Quezon ran aground during night in heavy seas and strong wind, that reef was not on the charts, and that there were 3 captains on bridge at time, himself, Captain Nygrin, and Captain Nygrin's con

at time, nimsen, Captain Nygrin, and Captain Nygrin's son.

Jan. 30.—Secretary Vargas tells press that tenants of Hacienda Bahay Pare, Candaba, Pampanga, have asked government to look into purchase of estate for subdivision and that Malacañan is studying

matter.

Assem. F. Sevilla of Rizal speaks of evils of big land holdings and criticizes use of lands held by Catholic Church for commercial purposes.

Jan. 31.—Some 30,000 workers stage huge parade in San Fernando, Pampanga, in honor of 64th birthday of Abad Santos and to demonstrate support of President Quezon's labor policies.

U. P. Alumni Association chooses Dr. Bienvenid M. Gonzalez, President of University of Philippines, and Fernando Amorsolo, Director of School of Fine Arts, as most distinguished alumni of past year.

The United States

The United States

Dec. 16.—William Edward Parsons, architect, designer of Manila Hotel dies in New Haven, Conn., aged 67; was recently in Philippines to advise on plans for capitol and new university buildings in Quezon City, near Manila.

Dec. 18.—Heywood Broun, noted columnist and author, dies in New York of pneumonia, aged 51.

Dec. 19.—Under-Secretary of State Sumner Welles states before Cuban Chamber of Commerce in New York that American republics will promptly determine on measures they may take to avoid disregard by belligerents of rights asserted by American republics. He rebukes Foreign Commissar V. McIlotov's recent statement that Cuba seeks inde-



pendence from United States stating Cuba is as free and independent as any country in world.

Dec. 20.—New York Times states Japanese promise to open Yangtze "merely scratches surface of single American grievance... It is necessary to reserve judgment and await evidence Japanese statement is more than gesture.... Continuing conflict between military and civil authorities in Japan is only too likely to result in advances by civil authorities being nullified by military men."

Liner Columbus, 32,000 tons third largest German merchant ship, is scuttled in Atlantic, 420 miles southeast of New York, by its crew to avoid capture by British destroyer; U.S. naval ship takes off crewmen. German freighter Arvia enters Port Everglades, Florida; captain claims British cruiser Orion fired shot across his bow when he was inside 3-mile limit.

Dec. 21.—Immigration authorities announce that members of Columbus crew, according to State Department decision, will be held on Ellis Island and given 60 days to re-ship on foreign vessels as distressed seamen.

Dec. 22.—Washington officials decline to comment on Tokyo statement that Japanese public would react adversely if American attitude remains unfavorable, but they indicate question involves more than merely the Yangtze. Treasury Department issues statement that proclamation of President Grant of September 4, 1872, suspending discriminatory duties with respect to Japan, will again become operative at expiration of trade treaty with Japan; Department of Commerce issues similar statement with respect to mange dues.

Dec 23.—Spokesman for Textile Institute states his organization is anxious that trade treaty with Japan be renewed because it is one remaining important market for United States cotton.

Wayne Coy, assistant to Securities Commissioner Paul V. McNutt, reported again in serious condition because of development of pneumonia while recuperating from kidney operation.

A. H. G. Fokker, famous Dutch airplane designer and builder, dies in New York, aged 49; he came to United St

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lack of satisfaction on part of United States over negotiations. Results made public so far fall short of necessary fundamental adjustments, according to "some important national business groups". United States Lines asks Maritime Commission for permission to sell 8 ships to Norwegian firm, North Atlantic Transport Company, which would operate them between New York and Liverpool and London; permission to transfer same ships to Panama registry was denied some time ago.

Dac. 27.—Secretary of State Cordell Hull declines

London; permission to transfer same ships to Panama registry was denied some time ago.

Dec. 27.—Secretary of State Cordell Hull declines to commit himself to press as to whether United States is disposed to enter any temporary trade agreement with Japan after expiration of treaty, saying he is unable to make statement "until there are further developments".

Rep. M. J. Maas announces he will introduce bill invoking arms embargo against any belligerent which violates United States neutrality; bill would "put teeth" in 300-mile safety-zone declaration.

Dec. 28.—Capt. W. D. Puleston (U. S. Navy, ret.), former Chief of Naval Intelligence, states in speech before American Historical Association, Washington, that American naval and military problems are "lightened" by possession of Philippines, and that United States will need naval base there even if Islands become independent in order to protect its interests in Far East.

Dec. 30.—President Roosevelt appoints Charles

even it assauds become independent in order to protect its interests in Far East.

Dec. 30.—President Roosevelt appoints Charles Edison Secretary of Navy; he has been acting Secretary since death of Secretary Claude A. Swanson.

Dec. 31.—Sen. K. Pittman states: "I have no information which might lead me to believe Japan has undertaken any course for cessation of violations of rights of American citizens in China as pledged in Nine-Power Treaty. . . It is to be hoped Japan will carry out its pledges and that further congressional action will be unnecessary". The American Committee for Non-Participation in Japan Aggression, headed by former Secretary of State H. L. Stimson, has mailed out circulars stating United States furnished over 90% of Japan's recent imports of scrap-iron and steel, 65% of its petroleum, and 90% of its copper, and declares in connection with Japan's "unlawful aggression against China" that abrogation of 1911 trade treaty "removes all possible legal obstacles to action by Congress for stoppage of war supplies to Japan."

Jan. 2.—Hull announces that United States Aspectsted against Edicide interference and the supposition of the supplies to supp

of war supplies to Japan."

Jan. 2.—Hull announces that United States has protested against British interference with U. S. mails on high seas; right to censor mail sent from or to United Kingdom is admitted, but not of mail on American or neutral ships involuntarily entering British ports.

Supreme Court upholds National Labor Relations Board action in certifying Congress for Industrial Reorganization (CIO) union as exclusive collective bargaining agency for all Pacific Coast longshoremen. Reported 53-day strike on San Francisco water front has been settled.

Jan. 4.—President Roosevelt in "State of Union"

Reorganization (CIO) union as exclusive content. Reported 53-day strike on San Francisco water front has been settled.

Jan. 4.—President Roosevelt in "State of Union" message to Congress emphasizes need of stepping up rearmament program, avoidance of involvement in European war, and preparations to assist in securing just and lasting peace. "Philosophy of force originated in almost every case in necessity for drastic action to improve internal conditions and that mismanagement of social and economic forces causes revolution, dictatorship, and war." He urges extension of reciprocal trade pacts so no nation will feel compelled to seek by force of arms what it can well gain by peaceful conference. He states he will ask for substantial defense appropriations, based not on panic but on common sense, reaffirms there will be no entangling alliances and his hope and expectation that United States will remain at peace. He, however, urges unity to safeguard democracy and asks Americans to contemplate condition of a world dominated by concentrated force, small nations robbed of their independence by military might, and declares that modern man can no longer live a civilized life if we are to go back to practice of wars and conquests of the 17th and 18th centuries. "It is becoming clearer and clearer that world will be shabby place to live in and a dangerous place to live in—even for Americans—if it is ruled by force in hands of a few." He emphasizes leadership this nation can take when time comes for renewal of world peace. He states national production has returned to 1929 levels but that unemployment remains unsolved problem. He rejects European expedient of putting jobless to work on armaments and states he will continue to encourage "American way" of reemployment through greater production and increasing national income. The President submits budget cutting nearly all budget recommendations except those for defense; total runs to \$8,424,000,000 or \$675,000,000 less than last year; estimated deficit would be \$1,716,00

attack on land, sea, and air" early in spring.

Jan. 5.—President Roosevelt nominates Francis
Biddle to Supreme Court to replace late Pierce
Butler; he is Roosevelt's 5th nominee to Court.

Negotiations for trade pact with Argentine are
broken off because of difference over Argentine
demand that barriers against Argentine beef and
wheat be lifted; reported from Buenos Aires talks
will be resumed in 2 months.

Following action of British warship in forcing American freighter *Mormacsun* on way to New York to go to Orkneys for be searched for contraband, American government warns Britain it expects

compensation of losses and injuries suffered by any American vessel forcibly diverted into contraband control stations, and reminds Britain that U. S. Neutrality Law forbids entry of American ships into combat zones.

Jan. 7.—Government announces establishment of diplomatic relations with Australia for first time.

Jan. 8.—Ad. J. O. Richardson takes over command of U. S. Fleet at San Pedro, California, succeeding Ad. C. C. Bloch; latter states fleet is "ready to fight".

President Roosevelt in non-partizan Jackson Day address states "world outside our hemisphere is really in bad shape. This is matter for realism and is fact so big few people have grasped its meaning". McNutt in another Jackson Day address attacks Republicans as offering a "do-nothing" program and declares Democratic Party has always been liberal and humanitarian and will so remain; he denies New Deal has harmed business and states there are more business men in Democratic than Republican Party. He alleges that Republican Henry of prosperity has been based on reactionary code of privilege from time of Hamilton.

State Department informs League of Nations it is consulting direct with Finland on Finnish request for humanitarian assistance and that American Red Cross and private organizations have already extended medical and other aid. Department anounces United States and Argentine have abandoned completely negotiations for trade treaty.

Ad. H. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, appears before House naval affairs committee and supports 25% increase in warship tonnage, stating United States is not satisfied with present naval ratio with Japan; he urges fortification of Guam.

New York Circuit Court of Appeals affirms conviction of Assemblyman Felipe Buencamino on sole count on which he was first convicted—use of U. S. mail in conspiracy to defraud; decision does not change original sentence of 18 months imprisonment and fine of \$5000. Decisions in case of W. P. Buckner and W. J. Gilllespie were also confirmed on 4 counts, 2 of 6 being reversed.

J



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disclosed that army and navy plans include spending \$85,000 for improvement of submarine battery charging facilities at Cavite and \$100,000 for emergency airplane patrol buildings at Cavite and Olongapo, Philippines.

Tydings answers press inquiry by stating he is "willing to give careful consideration" to any request for reexamination of Philippine situation that emanates from Philippines, but emphasizes that in his opinion initiative must not come from United States.

Jan. 11.—Hull before House ways and means committee urges extention of reciprocal trade program for 3 years, stating this represents only policy in international relations that could prevent complete reversion to economic chaos, dictatorship, and recurrent wars. "Asia is sea of international anarchy and rule of force with all that goes with it. All international law and morality have been brushed aside in large part of world. Major part of purchasing power of nations has been absorbed by preparations for war. Some 80% of world is living below or on poverty line.... World is living on half-rations—neutrals as well as belligerents...

Trade program is way of advancing domestic prosperity and promoting world peace. Abandonment of program would mean repetition of United States role after World War when it led the procession of destructive protectionism".

Stimson in letter to New York Times recommends Congress pass legislation prohibiting exports of arms, munitions, and raw materials for manufacture of arms to Japan, declaring such action would not lead to war because "last thing Japan desires is war with United States, as proved by Japanese reaction to American abbrogation of trade treaty". Congress sional sentiment in favor of embargo reported rapidly growing.

Chairman Carl Vinson of House naval affair-committee challenges Navy's right to make improve-

growing.

Chairman Carl Vinson of House naval affaircommittee challenges Navy's right to make improvements in Guam without Congressional authority.
Sen. D. Walsh states fortification would give United

States useful "eyes" in Pacific. Stark states United States could legally fortify its Pacific islands because Nine-Power Treaty has been broken by Japan and in effect nullified.

Nine-Power Treaty has been broken by Japan and in effect nullified.

Jan. 12.—President Roosevelt suggests that Republican and Democratic leaders seek agreement on program of aid to Finland to prevent question becoming partisan one.

Secretary of Agriculture H. A. Wallace states opponents of trade pact program are "preparing for another tariff grab like those in 1922 and 1930".

Jan. 13.—Reported from Washington that United States is maintaining policy of strict silence while Congressional leaders have apparently been asked by State Department to withold action on numerous anti-Japanese embargo projects introduced; believed that if government fails to obtain satisfaction in reasonable time, Hull would extend present "moral embargo" on certain exports to Japan to include certain military supplies and aviation gasoline.

Former Chief of Naval Operations Ad, W. Leahy, states fortification of Guam is essential to country's defense and would be extremely valuable to retard any attack across Pacific; fortification would be entirely defensive in nature.

Jan. 14.—Government reported to have made available to Britain and France new type of antiircraft shell which trails hundreds of feet of steel

ierensive in nature.

(1.—Government reported to have made to Britain and France new type of antihell which trails hundreds of feet of steel
igned to foul propellers of attacking airircraft shell designed to foul propellers

planes. Jan. 15.—President Roosevelt urgently asks Congress to speed up warship construction, asking it to make \$31,000,000 available immediately, bringing emergency requests to \$71,000,000. Stark states United States must have navy that can cope with coalition fleet without British or French aid. Associated Press reports that authoritative Washington quarters state United States will not enter even temporary arrangement to replace trade treaty with Japan unless it makes "effective" guarantees that American interests in China will receive equal

and fair treatment, but that this does not mean Unites States will start economic discriminations against Japan.

Federal Bureau of Investigation arrests 18 persons in New York, members of so-called "Christian Front" and uncovers small arsenal of rifles, bombs, and ammunition. J. Edgar Hoover states organization has thousands of members pledged to overthrow government and establish Hitler-like dictatorship at least party on an anti-Semitic basis. Among 18 are John F. Cassidy, addressed as "Fuehrer" and William Gerald Bishop, member of German-American Bund. Bund.

Other Countries

Other Countries

Dec. 15.—Chinese mobile columns raid and set fire to munition dumps and supply depots in three provincial capitals held by Japanese—Taiyuan, Nanchang, and Hungchow.

Foreign Minister Tanner inradiocast addressed to Molotov urges cessation of hostilities and resumption of negotiations.

German high command reports large-scale airfight north of Frisian islands in which German pursuit planes shot down from 10 to 20 of attackers. Official German announcement states that in airfight yesterday over Heligoland, 4 German planes were shot down; one British plane was shot down and 2 others are missing. British reported now to be building 1000 planes monthly; France 300.

Exeter reported slowly steaming to Argentine naval base Puerto Belgrano carrying estimated 100 wounded and unknown number of dead; said plane from ship arrived at Belgrano yesterday carrying 3 badly injured men, 2 of whom soon died. Reported battle-cruiser Renown and aircraft carrier Ark Royal departed from Capetown December 4 and may be on way to Montevideo to re-enforce watch over Graf Spee. British note to Uruguay reported to argue

(Continued on page 73)



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Editorials

U. S. High Commissioner Sayre characterized President Quezon's address at the opening session

President Quezon Leaves the Door Open of the National Assembly late last month, as "courageous and challenging" and as "manifesting afresh President Que-

zon's high qualities of leadership."

Though the address was, in fact, an able presentation of the numerous problems before the country and included many constructive and wise recommendations, main interest was naturally centered on the latter part of the address which, in the writer's opinion, has been misconstrued in various quarters.

Newspaper head-lines, for instance, ran: "No Post-ponement—Quezon", "President Blasts Proposals to Put off Independence", "1946 is Final".

Yet the gist of President Quezon's meaning is expressed very plainly in this statement:

"I am unalterably opposed to the prolongation of the present political set-up beyond 1946, because I believe that it is not conducive to our best interests."

The only alternative is not complete independence, as the President himself pointed out in his next statement:

"On the other hand, we can not consider permanent political relationship with America except on the basis that the Philippines would at least have full and complete power over immigration, imports, exports, currency and related financial subjects, as well as the right to conclude commercial treaties with other nations without being subject to the supervision and control of the United States."

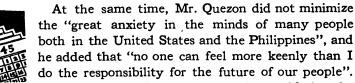
This is a plain statement of the present terms upon which a status short of independence might be considered by Mr. Quezon and those who think like him. These terms, be it noted, do not include the one most important factor of all in the entire problem—the control of foreign relations. This is, apparently, the one power Mr. Quezon would leave to the United States, although full control of immigration, trade, and financial relations would extend even into this field.

Mr. Quezon added, certainly not entirely artlessly:

"This, I am quite certain, is not feasible, considering the present state of public opinion in America."

Mr. Quezon simply posed a question: Is it feasible or is it not feasible to accord the Philippine Government the wide powers which he, presently, demands? Other questions suggest themselves: Is he right with respect to present American opinion? May not American opinion change? Yet another question is: May not Mr. Quezon moderate his demands when the time for final decision comes?

It is quite evident that Mr. Quezon did not "close any door", has, in fact, left it quite noticeably ajar.



He stated that it was necessary in considering the entire problem, to bear in mind three points:

- (1) That the United States "will not consider favorably any proposal merely to postpone the granting of independence beyond 1946, meanwhile continuing the present political and economic set-up";
- (2) "That if the Filipino people are unwilling or afraid to assume the responsibilities of independent nationhood by 1946, their only alternative is to petition Congress to declare the Philippines permanently as American territory";
- (3) "That America will not protect the independence and territorial integrity of the Philippines against foreign aggression".

He concluded:

"In the face of these considerations, the question for us to decide is whether because of the uncertainty of the future of small nations, we should abandon the idea of becoming independent."

Point 1 may or may not be true. The United States might, finally, be willing to continue the present set-up after 1946. It is Mr. Quezon who says that he is "unalterably opposed" to this.

If Point No. 1 is not true, then petitioning Congress for permanent retention of the Philippines is not the only alternative.

Point No. 3 is a statement no one can make with absolute certainty. The United States might find it to its interest or consider itself morally called upon to defend an independent Philippines against aggression or, at least, to assist in its self-defense, but Mr. Quezon is wise in at least not assuming American armed assistance after independence

If the three points are granted, however, then it would seem that his conclusions are valid. He stated then as follows:

"If we want to have the untrammelled right to govern ourselves as we think best for our own welfare, we must assume the responsibilities that go hand in hand with that right. That means that we shall have to depend upon ourselves and take our chance exactly as every independent nation had to do. We hope for the best. We shall promote friendly relations with other nations and be mindful of their rights. We shall endeavor to protect and defend our national integrity and independence to the limit of our means. While we know not what the future has in store for us, we have faith in a just God who presides over the destinies of nations, and who alone holds our fate. We can not falter in the attainment of our long-cherished ideal. We must secure a place, however modest, in the concert of free nations."

That is the Filipino ideal and the Filipino determination, and there is no American who can but honor them for it, however he may think, with General Gamelin, that "Optimism is a luxury, and when our independence is at stake, we can not afford luxuries". But neither is pessimism called for. Both Americans and Filipinos will certainly understand, before it is too late, that building a nation is not a thing that can be hurried or that a date can be set to. Americans and Filipinos have cooperated for half a century in the building of a democratic nation in the Far East. That cooperation can not be broken off in 1946 and thought of as if it never had been. Neither commonsense nor goodwill can abandon us. Some path will be found that both America and the Philippines can walk with honor. It is a matter of negotiation, adjustment, in mutual understanding and sympathy. President Quezon has never given way in principle in his stand for the rights of the Philippines as Americans themselves understand them. He could not. But as to practice, he has always left the way open, as indeed he must, to compromise. This time he has simply advanced certain conditions, tentatively as every democratic statesman must, and made some declarations which, diplomat that he is, he leaves it to the other side to confirm or deny.

Foreign Minister Arita early this month criticized "those nations which are trying to maintain the irrational and unjust international status quo relative to race, religion, territory, resources, trade, immigration, and other matters by adopting exclusionist poli-

cies or abusing their superior positions", but not in centuries has any nation so abused its superior position, set out on a campaign of brutal aggression on so vast a scale, or resorted to such irrational and unjust measures with respect to third powers, as has Japan.

Japanese diplomats will find no verbal formulae to conceal this truth, or to square the policy of its fascist militarists with the ideas of honest men.

Japan's "sacred" war for a "New Order" in East Asia has meant only disorder, confusion, anarchy, and death, and can lead to nothing else no matter how long the Japanese people can be induced to continue to wage it. Japan's present course is wrong in conception as well as prosecution, in aim as well as in method, and is both suicidal and murderous. The demand that the Chinese themselves, who are the chosen, though not the only victims of this policy, and third powers "cooperate" with Japan is insane as well as stupid. There can be no cooperation for long, either at home or abroad, with a ruling group inspired by maniacal delusions of murder and rapine.

The rest of the world has for several years attempted to continue normal trade and other relations with Japan, largely from social inertia, thus indirectly "cooperating" in the schemes of its militarists, but this, in the very nature of the case, can not continue indefinitely. Even if the maintenance of relations with Japan were a mere matter of "business", Japan no longer has the bare credit and long ago forfeited all confidence and goodwill.

Japan's situation today is not one of being threatened primarily by "pressure" from the United States or other third powers, against which the Japanese government can adopt a "firm attitude". The pressure upon Japan is not being exerted by any foreign government. The burden under which Japan's people groan was not laid upon them by others. That crushing burden comes from the weight of reality; that pressure is exerted by natural material and social forces which Japan's militarists have so madly challenged. Against these forces, the posture of a firm attitude is rather pathetic.

There is no hope for Japan except in abandonment of the insane schemes inspired by the greed, cruelty, and arrogance of its ruling class.

Japan on the 11th of this month celebrated what is claimed to be the 2600th anniversary of the founding of the

A 2600th lege Anniversary nev

Japanese Empire, since which, it is alleged, the imperial line of succession has never been broken, Emperor Hirohito being the 124th of the line. The day was

of course celebrated by the Japanese in the Philippines, and several Manila newspapers got out a special editions in honor of the event, well-patronized by Japanese advertisers, in which naturally, no reflections at all were made on the authenticity of the claim.

Twenty-six centuries is a longish time and a twenty-six-hundred-year-old dynasty, apart from everything else, makes every other royal family of today look rather upstart, and that is no doubt one reason why the masters of Japan have propagated the myth. Actually, "the real beginnings of Japanese history, as distinguished from legend, coincide with the introduction of Buddhism about 552 A.D."

The at least to others, somewhat absurd date of February 11, 660 B.C. is wholly artificial and "was attained simply by prefixing a Chinese Great Cycle of 1260 years to the first true calendric date, 600 A.D. to find a place for the many picturesque legends which must otherwise have been dateless" (H. H. Gowen).

According to the principal legend, from Ninigi, grandson of Amaterasu, Goddess of the Sun, sprang all the emperors of Japan in divine and unbroken lineage. The Japanese "critic", Moto-ori wrote with respect to this: "The very inconsistency is proof of the authenticity of the record; for who would have gone out of his way to invent a story apparently so ridiculous and incredible?"

In a country so small and so long isolated as Japan, there is a strong probability that all of its present inhabitants are interrelated, and, in fact, the whole race considers itself heaven-born. However that may be, Japanese statesmen have wisely seen to it that the nation will never lack a legitimate heir to the throne; there are today three families of princes of the blood from any one of which a successor may be taken in default of a direct heir, these families all being directly descendant from former emperors, contradictory though this is.

Claims to divine origin and unbroken descent from the gods were made for the rulers of many ancient lands, claims that were, during the childhood of the race, sincerely made and believed. They were later attenuated into the claim of European kings that they ruled by "divine right". But today it is only the Japanese government which deliberately propagates such a jejune fiction.

Dalliance with Japan Ending?

By H. C. Steinmetz

E have just listened to a radio debate between Paul V. McNutt and Nicholas Roosevelt on "Should We Stay in the Philippines?" A large proportion of the American public listened, for the occasion was the popular Thursday night Town Hall Meeting of the Air.



Special interrogator was Dr. Raymond Lesley Buell of the Foreign Policy Association and Fortune Magazine. It would be flattering to readers in the Philippines to report enthusiastic interest, penetrating questions from the audience, and evidence that the American public mind is unifying behind clear and noble international policy which can relieve the Filipino and Philippine-American of all worry; but the situation is quite otherwise. It is more significant to report that Messrs. McNutt and Buell won the debate.

Mr. McNutt and Mr. Roosevelt have exchanged positions on the question during the last decade or two; indeed they said as much and probably gave many an Old Timer the sense of being a Bukidnon. Shades of the old Boston Anti-Imperialist Society, the Democrat wished further to carry the White Man's Burden! and shades of Teddy, this Republican Roosevelt stood for dignified isolation!

The question, to Mr. McNutt, is tantamount to asking if we are willing to withdraw from the Orient, to sacrifice our policies of the Open Door in China, the integrity of China, and the freedom of the seas and the air. Stripped of famous McNutt political embellishments, two allusions were outstanding: to "1200 miles of strategically situated islands averaging about 500 miles from the Asiatic mainland"; and to the Philippines being Uncle Sam's "fifth best customer in 1939 and a cash customer at that." These economic facts are not unrelated to the advantage that retention of the Philippines would give the United States in arbitrating difficulties on the Asiatic mainland.

While McNutt thus looked to the future, Nicholas Roosevelt dwelt almost entirely upon the error of promising independence to the Filipinos in the first place and the advantage, in security and peace, for the United States, of now keeping that promise. "Filipino politicians made their independence bed; let them lie in it." We can not afford to carry responsibility for a situation in which we have inadequate authority. Defense of the Islands will embroil us with Japan; let's pull out, lock, stock, and barrel. The next thing one knows we'll be called upon to protect the French, British, and Dutch in the Orient, too. Seriously, why wait until 1946; why not plan to get free from all entanglement by 1942? Mr. Roosevelt made humorous reference to the burning of his book in Manila some ten years ago in which he advocated an opposite policy; he is now special editorial writer for the New York Herald-Tribune.

Mr. Buell made vigorous objection to the injustice of our insistence upon free trade in the Islands while, under existing terms of separation, Philippine goods are gradually quota-ed out of the American market. He mentioned the need for granting the Japanese fair trade rights in the

Islands in the course of interceding for China. Mr. McNutt conceded that present plans call for nothing short of "economic murder of the Islands." In reply to a question from the floor, Mr. Roosevelt said that selfish United States economic interests had dictated the Tydings-McDuffie

bill of 1934 but insisted that this bill had the approval of "every Filipino politician who was dickering with us." Mr. McNutt believed that the only remedy is our remaining in the Islands if we are asked by the people to do so. Mr. Buell believed that our adroit State Department maneuvers with Japan require a strong position in the Philippines; otherwise we invite a Munich or Czechoslovakian sell-out. Mr. Roosevelt, however, holds that we should pull out or prepare frankly for war.

I^T is obvious that the debate was neither lively nor particularly instructive. Perhaps we may be permitted a little speculation ourselves.

The United States will play all roles and is preparing, by force, if need be, to render its traditional policies consistent. Toward Japan a period of dalliance is drawing to a close. Toward Russia a period of active enmity is probably beginning. One of these will be played against the other. But by and large and according to the exigencies of pure opportunism, the United States will play a strong independent hand.

With Japanese-American trade relations on a day-to-day basis, the most pointed debate among the informed these days is over embargoing materials of war to Japan. Thus we have just listened to another radio program, a spontaneous discussion over the Columbia system in the home in New York of Lyman Bryson, CBS adult education director, between Major Evans Carlson, Eliot Janeway, and two other authorities. There was substantial agreement on the need for stopping Japanese aggression but difference as to whether an embargo should be mandatory and congressional or, on the other hand, optional and presidential. It was significant that Major Carlson, speaking for the American Committee for Non-Participation in Japanese Aggression, favored giving the President discretion on the ground that such action would carry conviction to the militarists of Japan that we meant business; and this might suffice.

Since without materials purchased in America, Japan can not, it is said, continue its war in China, war over the issue would seem unlikely or suicidal for Japan. On the other hand, the lengths to which Japanese generals are willing to go is unknown and Japan is said to have accumulated a year's supply of war essentials. It may be (1) that we shall have to sink about half the Japanese fleet.

This is not a preferred solution to the situation, but for a vast number of reasons is likely to be forced upon us. The powers-that-be in this country would greatly prefer that the Soviet Union and Japan tangle immediately, and I dare say that this fond hope has lain back of our persistent provisioning of Japan with its major raw materials of war during the last few years. The main difficulties in the way

of continuing this lucrative trade are (a) Japan's stubborn aggression against China without reliable evidence of taking on the Bolsheviks seriously, indeed (b) the danger of a non-aggression pact between the U.S.S.R. and Japan at the expense of Britain and France in the Orient; (c) steady increase in American indignation over this bloody trade with Japan (thus today I received the strongest literature yet, addressed, among others, to 102,000 Protestant ministers and signed by the five religious leaders: George A. Buttrick, Harry Emerson Fosdick, John R. Mott, G. Ashton Oldham, Robert E. Speer, and A. P. Stokes); (d) we need to start accumulating a few more reserves ourselves, and (e) Japan's credit is short-term now.

During the last year, Pacific fortifications, distribution of provisions, and range of maneuvers, and now the recruiting and training, aircraft construction, and propaganda all indicate readying for war in the Pacific area. The country is still chuckling over Admiral Harry E. Yarnell's recent slip from the subjunctive mood in a national broadcast on Oriental problems; he said or said in effect, "No troops will be landed; it will be purely a naval war." The lately retired chief of our Asiatic Fleet should know.

Save for the Kiaochow-Tsingtao area, Japan must stay north of the Great Wall.

- (2) During the war excitement, and fear in the Islands, the Philippine legislature will vote frantically to rescind the independence commitment in favor of dominion status. Other islands may through war or purchase fall into our hands; it would be particularly profitable, for example, to protect British and French possessions at the expense of the Dutch. Any way, Uncle Sam seems due to slip bashfully into the shoes of Mother England in the Orient. By that time the home land may be pretty hard hit and Canada may be the headquarters of the English-Speaking Union.
- (3) Our promise to the Islands having been satisfied, and the titanic struggle between state and corporative

enterprise in Europe still continuing, as it is bound to for a couple of generations, and Japan having been put into her place (off our sea and on the mainland facing West), the United States will be in strategic position to face the Soviets as the great protector of the Allies, the Pope, free enterprise, the Western Hemisphere, and Christianity in the Orient.

The outlines of coming events are looming through the political fog of reaction that is enveloping the United States. Nicholas Roosevelt to the contrary notwithstanding, differences in foreign policy between the two political parties in America are negligible. Republican spokesmen are a little less bullish than bearish in expression, but they are not in office-or likely to be. Young Dewey's advertised attack on President Roosevelt's foreign policy petered out with a fizzle over recognition of Russia in 1933. A Republican national columnist said the other night that among Republican leaders Mr. Hull, Secretary of State, is the most popular Democrat. While the major Republican candidates are maneuvering apathetically, criticism of President Roosevelt has virtually died away in the big press. Only John L. Lewis, the great labor leader, strikes out at the chief; attack from the left is likely to swell into a chorus during the next few months in an attempt to preclude Roosevelt's own or chosen candidacy at the Democratic convention. Vaguely it is being sensed that the issue before the American people is war, or a series of wars, or peace. At the moment we are declaiming for peace and preparing for war. Psychologically we withdraw from the war in Europe; and we are not quite ready for another expeditionary force against the Bolsheviks despite the terrific Finnish propaganda; but there is Japan, guilty as hell, and exposed. After Japan? One can not tell. The Philippines will be in the bag again, anyway. (And the critical voice in American political thought will have been silenced?)

What Next?

An Answer in the Spirit of '98

By Hammon H. Buck

WHEN this current war is over and the United States has all the gold in the world, there's going to be a need for some original and constructive thinking.

Europe can not pay cash for what it will need for rehabilitation and, given the experience after the last war, the people of the United States will not care to take paper for its commodities. Trade will be at a standstill, and Europe will feed on its own vitals and go communistic in sheer desperation. In the United States, people will again shiver and starve in the midst of plenty, the farmers will be told to kill their young pigs, corn will rot in the cribs and wheat in the bins. In fact a mess. What's the answer?

Well now that the grand old isolationist, Borah, is dead and Johnson of California mute, let's get back some of the youthful enthusiasm of the beginning of the present century, when we were following our "Manifest Destiny",



and again strike out along original lines of world leadership.

Oh, the Philippines! Well let's see. If you look back to the first and second decade of that period, you will remember that things were fairly prosperous; there was some recession of business at

times and a certain amount of unemployment, but this soon passed. There was nothing to compare with conditions of the past ten years.

Politicians pointed with pride to the rapid growth of American influence in the Philippines. Mistakes were made, mistakes of over enthusiasm and unfamiliarity with the problem, but on the whole the result has been a success for both countries.

Thousands of miles of automobile roads were constructed, disease was checked, the population of the Philippines doubled, and a new market for American products was

developed until the Philippines now stands fifth as a purchasers of American exports. In these days of restricted trade, and later when the nations of Europe will again begin to struggle for export business, the advantage of a market like that of the Philippines, is and will continue to be an important factor in national economy.

Now let's go back to our problem. What will happen when the United States becomes the only country having commodities for sale and is at the same time the owner of the only convenient medium of exchange?

Well this is the answer: Trade a few billions of hoarded gold for the eastern possessions of England, France, and Holland. They're going to lose them anyway to Japan, unless the United States acts as a watch dog. Don't let the gold leave the country, but trade it in the form of due bills with which the creditors can buy American products. By no means trust Europe with the precious metal. They might use it to rearm for another war. Then start along the road of "Manifest Destiny" for another fifty years, with the experience of the last forty as a guide, develop

Indo-China and the East Indies the way the Philippines has been developed, prepare the people for self-government and let them try their hand at it as they develop the knack, give life jobs as empire builders to some hundreds of thousand jobless young Americans and exploit, in the meantime, the tremendous increase in the export trade, both in Europe and in the Orient.

In this world no individual and no nation can be isolated and at the same time be prosperous and happy. The world tried it after the last war with high tariffs, embargoes, quotas, immigration restrictions, and see what had happened! It has been clearly demonstrated that no country can be prosperous when the rest of humanity is in want and misery. Diseases, physical and economic, are engendered by misery, and once rampant they spread to the surrounding territory.

"And the Lord said, unto Cain. Where is Abel, thy brother? And he said I know not. Am I my brother's keeper?" The answer is ever the same. We are.

The High Commissioner's New Residence

By A. V. H. Hartendorp

"NODERN Colonial" is the designation given to the style of architecture represented in the magnificent building fronting Manila Bay which will house the residence and offices of the United States High Commissioner in the Philippines and, perhaps, the American Ambassadors who will come after him when the country becomes independent.

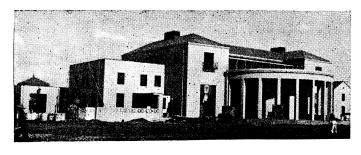
Original plans made in the Philippines were discarded in Washington and new plans were drawn up by the Public Architect there, though certain suggestions as to inner courts and galleries in the original plan were incorporated in the new.

In a city that embraces the architecture of the native bamboo and nipa-thatch house, of the medieval European walled city and its houses with their second stories jutting into the streets, of old Spanish churches, of a bewildering variety of modernistic structures of concrete and steel, and of the Philippine Government buildings of a predominantly Greco-Roman character, the High Commissioner's mansion stands, without apology, as an American Federal Government building, as American in character as any type of edifice can well be, harking back to the time of the Revolution, the days of Washington and Jefferson, plain, functional, unornamented, perhaps somewhat severe, but

incorporating as well as suggesting strength, stability, dignity, and all the beauty of plainness and purity of line.

The style is a modern development of the old American colonial architecture such as prevailed in the British settlements of North America prior to, and some decades after the Revolution. This colonial architecture was based on the great British Georgian mansions (the period of the four Georges, especially that before 1800), and this style, in turn, had its classical derivations. Mount Vernon, the home of General Washington, is an example. The White House, residence of the presidents of the United States, is a development of it; Thomas Jefferson, when President, gave it the tall circular portico to the river, of which the monumental circular portico on the Bay side of the High Commissioner's residence is a reflection.

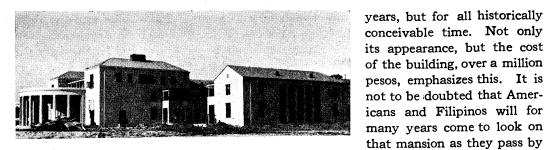
The thirty-seven room structure is no ephemeral one, built as it is of reenforced concrete, with double walls, tripple-roofed, the whole, including the wings, set on a giant slab of concrete which rests on over six hundred steel-cored concrete pillars sunk sixty feet deep. Fire-proof, typhoon-proof, earthquake-proof, and wellnigh bomb-proof, bound together with steel reenforcements from foundation to roof, the whole building is so constructed that if a giant crane could lift it, the whole structure would rise





What High Commissioner Sayre calls simply "The House", as seen from the Bay Side and from Dewey Boulevard (Unfinished).

into the air as one solid unit. The building is, in fact, practically indestructible except by direct artillery attack, and an archeologist has said that if in the course of the centuries it is not covered up by the sea or by many feet of volcanic ash, it may stand substantially as today, five thousand years from now.



. Southwestern View of the Building

faction, for it is a dwelling and a monument to America in the Philippines, America in the Far East, an America that is to stay if not as an officially ruling power, still as a force—a force making for stability and security, for all the dignity and strength and plain beauty of democracy.

it with a deep sense of satis-

With its living quarters and guest rooms for the high Commissioner and his family, the library, the offices for himself and his staff, the dignified state banquet room, the small but very beautiful reception hall decorated with Romblon marble, everything air-conditioned, with the high, iron-grilled windows and doors reaching on the Bay side from floor to ceiling, the two inner courts with their galleries and belveders, the noble, circular portico with its tall, square pillars fluted on the sides, its fine, rough-stone terrace, and the open deck above, the edifice is not only functionally a comfortable dwelling place with convenient offices, but a stately and indeed magnificent structure, worthily representing American power and influence in the East.

During the course of the construction, there was some criticism of the plainness of the building, but as the architect's ideas gradually took form, much of this died down. In time, a collonade may be added to the building on the Dewey Boulevard side which would break somewhat its severity from this viewpoint. Landscaping of the grounds will further soften the outlines. But as Manila eyes become accustomed to the strong lines of the building, they may be expected in passing to turn to that mansion because of the relief it will afford to eyes tired and imaginations wilted by the Spanish, Moorish, Romanesque, and even Byzantine and Gothic marvels confusedly arising on every hand.

The High Commissioner's residence is obviously built not for today, not for the next four or five or ten or twenty

Plans by the Public Architect, Washington. Built on a 17-acre site of made land. Sea-wall of Bataan rock by Pedro Siochi & Company; deflector wall by Constructing Quartermaster, U. S. High Commissioner. Fill by harbor dredges of Bureau of Public Works. Built by Marsman Building Corporation. Dimensions: 261 feet by 160 feet at extremes, extreme height 43 feet. Built on 631 concrete piles, 17 inches in diameter, averaging 59 feet long. In all some 5,000 cubic yards of concrete (Apo. Rizal, and American Keene's cement) and 500 tons of steel used. Steel mainly supplied by Carnegie Illinois Steel Corporation through Pacific Commercial Company. Number of rooms, exclusive of foyers, passageways, and servant quarters, 37. Cost around \$1,100,000. Reception hall decorated in Romblon marble. Floors of cement and ceramic tiles, terrazzo, aggregate, and cast stone. Wooden floors of akle, banuye, supa and yakal; sleepers of creosoted apitong obtained from Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Company. Panelling in red and yellow narra and dao. Windows of metal. Roof of heavy galvanized iron sheets with double-locked and soldered seams, mounted on creosoted apitong, insulated by 4 inches of rock wool, heavily trussed and pitched over a 5-inch concrete slab. Hollow concrete walls and partitions built of metal lath mounted on steel studs. Air-conditioning system based on central cooling plant with distribution units in all offices and residential quarters. Manila firms other than those mentioned: Edward J. Nell & Company, water-pressure and air-conditioning equipment; Engineering Equipment Company, installation of refrigerant piping; General Electric Company, electric appliances; Gonzalo Puyat & Sons, panelling, wooden doors, and trims; W. W. Harris Jr. and Tuason-Sampedro, wood floors; Herreria Moderna, iron grille work; Industrial Development Company, cement tiles and terrazo; John W. Jones, sub-contractor for plumbing; Pastor Lacson, sub-contractor for installation of ceramic tiles; J. Molina, sub-contractor for plastering; R. Monti, supervision of installation of marble; Philippine Marble Operators, marble; Western Equipment and Supply Company, subcontractor for installation of general electric equipment; Gift Shop, furniture and lamps; Harrison Furniture Company, Omeng Furniture Company, Oriental Furniture Company, Inc., Fernando da Roza, Teodoro Tinio, White House Furniture Company, and Yoen Jan Furniture Company, furniture; Manuel Pellicer & Company, Parsons Hardware Company, and Persian Carpet House, fabrics.

Nocturne

By Martha W. Keevan

A CARROMATA trundles by With oddly muffled tone, Like syncopated music with A rhythm all its own.

The trees stand motionless and stiff, Like sentinels on guard, Above the sweet gardenias that Perfume the silent yard. The moonlight strikes upon a form, A ghostly mass of gray, That stalks on velvet padded feet Some unsuspecting prey.

My little house is slumbering Behind a vine-grown fence, Outlined by dim street lamps that keep Nocturnal vigilance.

A neighbor's clock across the way Chimes out the hour of three; And I sink into a sleep that ends This moonlight reverie.

Canton under the Japanese

A Microcosm of Occupied China

By Wilbur Burton



The Bund and the Pearl River, Canton, once China's Most Modern City

N the native, Shakee side of the British bridge of Shameen—the little isle of the British and French Concessions in the Pearl River at Canton—stands a simple monument inscribed with Chinese characters that read: "Remember This Day, 23rd Day, 6th Month, 14th Year of the Chinese Republic."

Here on this day (June 23, 1925) British guns blazed from behind barbed-wire, sand-bag barricades on the ban-yan-bordered isle to kill 52 and wound 117 Chinese who were demonstrating against the killing, by British police, of Chinese workers and students in Shanghai on May 30—an incident that in itself grew out of the nationalistic furor fostered by the Kuomintang-Bolshevik régime in Canton. Wherefore the June 23 echo of May 30 was the signal for an anti-British boycott that almost bankrupted Hongkong, and for the subsequent march of Cantonese armies to the Yangtze to establish successively the near-Red government of the Soviet Advisor Borodin and Wang Ching-wei in Hankow and the anti-Red régime of General Chiang Kai-shek in Nanking.

Formerly the characters on the Shakee monument were kept painted bold bright red. Now they are dingy with fungi growing in them, while the base of the memorial forms part of a barricade occupied by Japanese sentries. Formerly, too, the broad street on the Shakee side of Shameen was one of the busiest in all China, crowded with motorcars, and flanked by modern shops and offices, native and foreign. Now it is virtually deserted except for Japanese military trucks, a few decrepit rickshaws, some shops with little goods and less patronage—and a plethora of barricades occupied by Japanese sentries. Many of the barricades are built substantially of brick, others are of sandbags—with flowers planted on top of them!

All the Chinese about are of the coolie or lower middle class. When they pass over the Shakee embankment of the British bridge, into or out of Shameen, they are searched by Japanese sentries. Some submit erect and sullen; others bow low to the sentry with impassive faces. The search is conducted correctly enough; there are always Westerners on the bridge, Shameen police, and generally civilians as well, and the early technique of some of the sentries in searching Chinese girls aroused comment that the Japanese don't want repeated.

All the upper Chinese business class that composed the backbone of the 1925 Nationalist movement—despite its Red tinge—are now in Portuguese Macao or British Hong-

kong, mostly the latter. Most of all Canton, political and commercial, that could be moved is likewise now under British protection in Hongkong. And of the leading surviving politicians who rose to power on the crest of the June 23, 1925, upsurge, General Chiang is now in Chungking in alliance with the Soviet Union (and tacitly with Britain, too), against the Japanese, while Wang Ching-wei is in the Shanghai-Nanking area ccöperating with them!

Such is one cycle of Cathay.

Canton was the best and most modern developed of all Chinese cities. In the other major Treaty Ports, such as Shanghai, Hankow, and Tientsin, the greatest development was either by foreigners or by Chinese in the foreign concessions; while in Canton the foreign concessions were limited strictly to foreign residence, consular and commercial. Further, there was never any great amount of foreign business in Canton excepting that conducted through the Chinese themselves; and of the foreign business men, as many had their offices and plants in the native city as in Shameen.

The principal enterprise was ever by Chinese under Chinese political administration, and between the 1911 Revolution and the Sino-Japanese war Canton was almost entirely rebuilt into a modern metropolis of more than a million population, with wide, well-paved streets and many first class edifices. It had by far the highest literacy rate ever achieved in China, possibly as much as twenty-five per cent compared to less than five per cent for the country as a whole. There were also the best municipal administration and most civic amenities—such as parks, schools, sanitation, transportation—ever attained anywhere in China outside the foreign concessions. On the other hand, civil war, revolution, and political uncertainty often halted and always limited development; in example, after the liquidation of the 1925 upsurge most of the leading Cantonese companies established their headquarters in Hongkong, while the bulk of Cantonese savings were deposited in the British Colony for the greater safety it afforded.

With the Japanese invasion of Manchuria in 1931 there started a constant but by no means steady growth of Chinese national political unification in which Canton played a conspicuous part. It was a Cantonese army that put up the first real resistance the Japanese encountered at

Shanghai in early 1932. It was not until 1936, however, that Canton and Nanking were united. After the present phase of Japan's attempted conquest began in the following year, troops from Canton were in the forefront of every battle from Shanghai to Hankow. That is why there were not enough to defend Canton itself, and the Japanese were able to take it with very little fighting, in the Autumn of 1938.

Being so modern in construction, the "scorched earth" policy was difficult to apply by the retreating Chinese troops, but about one third of the main business district was completely burned out.

All observers agree that the Japanese occupation was a model of military punctilio—compared to that of Nanking. There was much indiscriminate killing, some raping, and a lot of looting, but no Japanese holiday such as was staged in Nanking. Of course, the Japanese did not have much material for either their sanguinary or amatory functioning: although there had been little warning of the impending fall, almost a million of the inhabitants had managed to flee to Hongkong and Macao and there were less than 100,000 persons in the city when the invaders entered.

Now about 400,000, or perhaps more, have returned, but not including any of the wealthy or upper middle class. Those who have returned were either forced to do so by economic circumstances or sought to salvage something of what they had left behind when they fled. The Japanese have announced that property not registered in the first quarter of this year will be liable to confiscation. Actually, there has already been de facto appropriation of every modern building that wasn't reduced to the "scorched earth." The leading hotel, for example, is a military head-quarters, while the only modern hotel that is open is being operated by the Japanese.

There are now about 8000 Japanese civilian subjects, mostly Formosans, in Canton; formerly there were 300. Formerly there were 700 Americans; now there are 100.

Canton used to be a bustling city from dawn to midnight, streets crowded and someone always celebrating something by setting off sixty-foot strings of giant firecrackers lowered out of office or hotel windows. Now there is a rigorous curfew at eight o'clock. There is often a sound like that of exploding firecrackers afterward,—but it means that a nervous sentry has mistaken a homeless coolie for a guerilla, or it may mean a real guerilla or bandit raid. For Japanese control is not complete even in the outskirts of the city, and nowhere does it extend more than a few miles beyond. Hardly a night passes without a shooting affray, and the mortality rate among Japanese sentries is quite high. Both from fighting in and around Canton and disease, an average of 1500 Japanese are invalided home every month.

The army of occupation in the Canton area was around 60,000, but late last year many were transferred farther south.

Another night activity in Canton is by Japanese press gangs rounding up coolies for military labor supply. It was estimated in early January that about 10,000 had been forcibly conscripted under conditions of not only complete slavery but also of virtual starvation; each was given fifteen practically worthless military (Continued on page 67)

Courtesy, Chinese Consulate General
First Aid Corps in Action, Canton

Marriage

By Amador T. Daguio

week after his marriage he wanted to be alone. There are things which I must think out for myself, he thought, and I must do so alone; this mystery of marriage brings strange feelings and novel thoughts.

had to find out what all this was.

strange feelings and novel thoughts.

He had always been a solitary being. He had had to work his way and had lived with men, but had nevertheless lived much within himself. And now he had a wife, a companion, who had come to him as in a dream. He seemed to be awakening and felt that he

He told her that he had something to do at the office, although this was Sunday. She would be waiting for him. He knew that when he came back she would be there on the stairs waiting with that spiritual hunger of one who loves deeply. He knew that always she would be there; as long as he lived she would be his and she would love him and wait for him.

Walking under the coconut trees, he made for the main street. There was a wide whiteness across everything, a whiteness of light and sun-heat, warming the earth. The town was already wide awake with the voices and noises of machines and men.

The thought came to him that he had married her in order to fill a gap in his life. He had no way to explain this clearly. When a friend, in fact, had evinced surprise at the unexpected event, he had said: "You see, I felt I had been wasting the years, years which I might have made better use of. But I lack discipline. Marriage seemed a solution because it would give me something to strive for, give my life a purpose and a meaning. Another friend had told him: "Marriage is two against the world."

Yes, he had fought, and bitterly. The world was a cruel world; he had had to fight every inch of the way. Yet he also knew that everything worthwhile had to be fought for. Perhaps he had unknowingly weakened, so that he had needed someone to make him strong again—and a woman could do that, why not? This wife he had found was good and sweet and simple; she knew what life was, she knew how to differentiate between the real and pretence, between the fleeting and what is lasting. Perhaps she loved him because she knew that he needed her. A woman's love means nothing except what is given in sacrifice.

He was walking now with other people on the main street. Some gave him that knowing smile reserved for the newly married. Had his marriage caused any change in him, really? Was marriage changing him, or were people changed toward him, even the world. Would this new relationship greatly change the direction of his life? And would he, in the end, succeed or fail?

I am only a worker in an office. I am but a cog in a big machine which is the world. I am nothing. And yet I am something because I demand that life give me beauty and comfort and happiness. I have a wife. The world will see that I am more responsible now, because I have a wife to support and future children to feed and clothe and



educate. And yet I still prize in myself that which made me a fighter and something of a rebel against the ways of the world and men, against prejudice, injustice, wrong. Marriage sometimes makes men worse than cowards because of the need of greater security. I might now suffer both

in freedom and spirit.

This was the thought that he wanted to turn over in his mind, by himself, away from his wife. He heaved a sigh. The full burden of life was now on him, he felt. It was for this that he had cut many ties, burned many bridges. He would have to adopt a new attitude towards his friends, to his brothers and sisters, and especially to his parents. There was now a separation. Not physically, nor in the outward expressions of kinship; no, it was not that. But deliberately, he had now made himself a sort of separate being. He had long been away from his parental home and had become somewhat estranged from those from whom he got his blood and life; but now, he had taken a stranger to himself, a stranger who had given herself to him, she to whom he was a stranger. How strange and yet how true.

And he would devote all his life to this stranger. He would see if she would really become known to him through the commingling of flesh and spirit. They two would set out to build reality from dreams, to face the vicissitudes of time, nurse children, watch them grow, walk, eat, sleep, dream. They would think together, grow old together, and at last, one would die in the other's arms. This was the supremest trust.

By reason of love alone, the past had become as nothing, and kin and friends were pushed into the background, so one woman would travel with him on a nameless voyage. For her he would work at whatever he could find to do; for her he would strive for self-betterment, even, perhaps, for greatness. For her and for his future children he would build a home, acquire property if need be, even become "businesslike". For her he would bow the knee, if that were called for, to bring her the necessities of existence. And that was the supremest sacrifice.

He went to his office and found the place empty. He sat down in his chair and continued his musings. All of the people who gathered here within four walls six days a week, and in countless other rooms of the earth, thus enslaved themselves so that they might spend a few hours at home with those they loved. Strange that they should have to do so, when they should be able to spend the days and weeks and even the years with those they loved and needed. The idea made his mind wander.

He went out and followed some people who were going to the post office and the wharf not far from it. A boat was arriving today. The weather had been very stormy, and now, like a blessing from heaven, a boat was arriving for the first time in weeks. So the people were going to the post office to get their mail and to greet friends arriving on the boat.

The boat was still but a speck on the horizon, sending

forth black smoke. There is romance, he thought, in the arrival of a ship. It brings unexpected friends, letters, merchandise. Only a year ago I was unknown to my wife. A ship brought me to her.

The people on the water-front stood watching the ship come in, gazing intently at its low movement across the water. "It is nearing", they said. In those few words were everything, even a thrilling feeling of kinship with the ship itself, this ship coming to them from other parts. "It is near now," they said.

After another hour, the ship docked. People waved their hands and cheered, the gang planks were lowered, passengers came ashore while other persons boarded the ship. Deck hands started unloading cargo. He himself went aboard as if to meet a passenger there—perhaps the man who was himself the year before! Perhaps his brother, or his sister, or even his father and mother might have decided to pay him and his wife a visit. He looked into the cabins, and walked along the deck; smiled at his acquaintances who were also visiting the ship. Why so many people were there, he hardly understood. Perhaps a sort of instinct made them visit ships. Yes, an instinct. Just as instinct guided men to marriage, to food, to everything.

They said of the ship, "It is a good ship. It is a new ship. When I go on vacation next year, I'll take this ship." They liked the ship. It was a good ship and it brought them letters, acquaintances, strangers—that would become in time dear friends. After half an hour, he decided to go home.

He walked in the bright white morning, buoyed up by the vague, new knowledge that going to the ship had given him. Again he contemplated the human activity on the wharf. It was the ship that made possible all this intermingling of people and things. Should a ship not come to port for say a month, all the inhabitants of the place would feel the loss of the variety and color it brought into their lives. If the ship he had taken a year ago had not brought him here—he might never have married his wife.

And so he walked on, elated that he had found out what others have found out before him, that life is a voyage into the unknown, and that its meaning and beauty depend upon the spirit of those who undertake it. He would find out, furthermore, as others have—though he would consider them new and astounding discoveries, because they are the primal things,—that family, children, success, failure—these all would depend upon what spirit he could marshal, the key to which is self-forgetfulness and love.

The primal law, he said to himself, the primal law in life is departure rather than arrival. From birth we bid farewell, from parents, kin, from land, waters,—farewell. Farewell. The sound of the thought was like music in his ears. Farewell, mother, father, brothers and sisters. Farewell, wife, for a moment,—I will return. She would be there waiting for him with her kisses and love—even as the shore continually waited for ships that brought strangers. That was the primal law—know and farewell. Every street, every waterway of the world, even the air, were all for the great meetings and departures. And what shall we carry with us then? Nothing but the spirit of sacrifice and love.

When he arrived home, his wife indeed was at the door, waiting for him. "You stayed away very long," she said, lifted with her love and longing. "Why did you stay away so long?" She is afraid of departure, he thought.

She embraced him in warm, ardent welcome. His feelings no words could tell. He embraced her and felt lost—lost forever in empyrean regions, where only dreams, like clouds, cross between the mountains of the mind and the universe. "I had to do something in the office," he lied. Then: "Darling," he said, "a ship just arrived. It is a new ship, and a beautiful one. Every one was anxious about what it was bringing to us. At least, that was how I felt. I felt as if it was bringing all the treasure man can ever want in the world."

She looked into his eyes and said: "And what might those treasures be?"

He laughed. "I don't know," he said. "I don't know. Only I felt that it was bringing special gifts—life, dreams, immortality."

"Come," she said, "the food is getting cold." And she pulled him toward the kitchen.

"It was I coming from the ship once more to you," he said. And he kissed her hair.

Blessing on this House

By Beato de la Cruz

BUILDING a house is a serious undertaking in many parts of the world, but, if would seem, especially so in Aklan, Capiz. When a young man is about to marry, his father usually builds the house for his son and his young wife, and it must be done in accordance with custom.

The dimensions of the house are laid out on the ground on a Sunday about noon, before dinner. This may be done on Wednesday also, but never on a Tuesday or Friday. Tuesday (*Martes* in Spanish) is named after the god of war, and Friday is the day of the crucifixion of the Lord. The one doing the measuring with a meter stick

does so wordlessly, for silence is necessary for peace to reign in the future home.

Two or three nights after new moon, the good parent places half of a coconut shell inverted on the ground where the house is to rise. If he finds the shell in the same position next morning, he proceeds to set up the posts. If the shell is found turned-up, however, he does not, for the site is then considered the home of bad spirits. A house built during the first quarter of the moon is said to be debuenas, for the riches of the house will grow as does the new moon. A house built during the last quarter is buysit, unlucky, and its owner will find it hard to prosper.

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The Women Characters in Rizal's Novels

By Pura Santillan-Castrence

(Conclusion)

RIZAL had definite ideas about women and these he succeeded in projecting through the characters of his novels—ideas, noble and gentle, lofty or earthly, just or colored by prejudice, but always characterized by a deep-seated honesty of belief which is unmistakable. All of Rizal's women, like all of Shakespeare's women, are essentially women, with all of the virtues and vices, strengths and weaknesses, of their sex.

Rizal, unconsciously or intentionally, made use of conflicting elements in his ensemble of women-characters with remarkable artistry.

Thus, reviewing first the female characters of "Noli Me Tangere", - the deep somberness of the figure of Maria Clara contrasts with the ridiculous personality of Doña Victorina; the sad drawing of Sisa, with the droll character of the Tertiary Sisters; the evil genius of Doña Consolacion, and the absurd religiosity of Doña Patrocinio, as well as the contemptible hypocrisy of Doña Pia, with the childlike simplicity and piety of lovable Aunt Isabel. Even Maria Clara's life in itself is a striking contrast of light and shadow,—full joy on the one side, and tragic despair on the other. The Capitanas in themselves too differ greatly in temperament, feeling, and behavior and while not presenting distinct opposites are unlike enough to one another to call this to the attention. And, like ripples of children's laughter which brighten at intervals with innocent freshness the serious talk of grown-ups, are the lovely girlfriends of Maria Clara (and of Rizal's own youth?) presented in the novel to cast, as it were, with their sweet presence, little graceful lights here and there in the dark maze of the book's tragedies.

This forceful element of contrast is carried through in "El Filibusterismo." Juli and Paulita are artistic opposites in a way, the former a poor, humble provincial girl of little learning but much heart, timid and modest; the latter, a rich, much-sought-after Manila belle, sophisticated, coquettish and materialistic to the core of her pretty, selfish being. Again, not far-fetched, indeed, is the unlikeness to be found between the simple, believing Cabesang Andang and the pirouetting, know-it-all dancing-girl, Pepay; while as dispellers of the sinister atmosphere created by Juli and her tragedy, what better and more ludicrous contrast could be presented than that of the comic figures of Sister Bali and Sister Penchang?

The mother-theme in Rizal's novels is especially well done. Sisa is mother-love incarnate. Aunt Isabel, unknowingly and in her usual unassuming manner, adds her little share to the development of this theme. So does Capitana Maria, a woman of such deep wisdom and gallant courage that the reader invariably thinks of the author's own excellent and beloved mother in her connection. And poor, befuddled Cabesang Andang with her infinite capacity for sacrificing herself for her unlucky son, Placido, also contributes not a little to Rizal's conscious or unconscious glorification of Filipino motherhood.

Was the author depicting real flesh-and-blood, or imaginary people? The answer can not be anything but a matter of deduction and surmise. Maria Clara—was she Leonor Rivera? She might, and yet might not be. There is enough in the life, char-

acter, and appearance of Maria to make her Leonor's reincarnation in print, just as Ibarra, embodying as he does many of what were Rizal's own deep-seated feelings, may represent a portraiture of his own creatoryet students of the books have varied in opinion and there are those who have regarded both characters, Maria Clara and Ibarra, as mere types. Doña Victorina, too, is a much-disputed personage. Was she a real person or a fictitious caricature? Did Rizal mean to ridicule certain ladies he knew, or did he wish to make fun in general of Filipino women who entertained pretensions of being what they were not? The anecdote goes, apocryphal perhaps, that several ladies, recognizing themselves in the absurd figure of Doña Victorina, took Rizal to task and abused him in no uncertain terms for making light of their persons and character; and, that our youthful author, relishing the joke, played up to it and told all of them with omniscient wisdom and logic that as they found themselves reflected in the mirror of his book as Doña Victorina, Doña Victorina, therefore, they must be.

Teodora Alonso has already been spoken of as Rizal's deal of motherhood, exemplified in various of his more affectionately-treated characters, the summation of whose traits make up a well-formed and noble figure of a true-hearted mother. Juli, if not taken faithfully from life, acts, however, in a realistic drama which had its evil counterpart in an actual incident of the time. The tragedy of this unfortunate girl may well be considered one of the grimmest and ugliest episodes in "El Filibusterismo."

Such minor characters as little Sinang with her playful tricks, talkative Sister Bali with her ceaseless officiousness, the absurd Tertiary Sisters with their interminable prayers, the interesting Capitanas with their queer ideas, the show-offish Doña Patrocinio and the cruel Doña Consolacion, Rizal may easily have encountered here and there in his eventful, if short, existence.

The controversial question remains, therefore, unanswered; or, if partly answered, affords no satisfactory finality. Perhaps it is just as well that the matter should stand thus. For to decide it either way would, in some manner, it seems, take away either from the artistry or from the psychological insight of the author. If he drew only from life and did nothing more, his works would be lacking in imagination and poesy. On the other hand, if he had not used living material for his sources how could he have humanized his characters so that his readers would know them as people who breathed and loved, laughed and hated even as he did? Rizal could not be any different from most writers—they have to take life, raw, pulsating life in their hands, as if it were soft putty, and out of it they

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The "China Incident"

By Lin Yu

FIGHTING raged fiercely last month from Suiyuan in the North, and Kwangtung and Kwangsi in the South, though the greatest victories were scored by the Chinese just north of Canton.

The Japanese drive to capture Siukwan, north Kwangtung, definitely failed after the Chinese recapture of Yingtak, despite the participation of one brigade of the Japanese Imperial Guard Division. The Japanese drive on Siukwan was started on Christmas day and reached its height on New Year day, after which the Chinese began gradually to gain the ascendency until the middle of last month when the Chinese drove the invading forces down to Sinkai, only 18 miles north of Canton. At the same time, Chengcheng, 40 miles east of Canton, too, was once more regained by the Chinese. In the eastern part of the province, the Chinese were able, by a series of attacks, gradually to close in upon Chaochow from the west.

In Kwangsi, the battle for Nanning, raged furiously throughout the month, and the fiercest fighting took place northeast of Nanning, at Kunlunkwan, which was lost and regained by the Chinese at least four times. At other points the Chinese were able to gradually tighten their ring around Nanning. At the same time, highway communication between Yamchow and Nanning was cut by the Chinese and restored by the Japanese several times. The Japanese lost heavily in arms and ammunition and in men, their greatest loss taking place at Wuchun, a town at the intersection of the Nanning-Yamchow and Nanning-Liangshan highways. At the time of writing, the Japanese claimed to have trapped twenty-four Chinese divisions in this sector. This is not the first time that the Japanese made such claims. Last summer they made a similar claim in central Hupeh and at the beginning of this year they made still another such claim in north Kwangtung, but in both cases the outcome of the fighting proved to be major defeats for them.

There was a lull on the Hunan front, but southern Hupeh continued to witness serious fighting at Tungcheng. Puchi and Hoshengchiao, two important cities on the northern end of the Canton-Hankow railway, were recaptured by the Chinese. Tayeh, an important coal producing center southeast of Wuchang, too, fell into the hands of the Chinese. Fighting was severe along the Chingshan-Chungsiang highway and the Hankow-Ichang highway, central Hupeh. To the south of the latter, Yunglungho was regained by the Chinese, while a gun duel was going on at Chiankiang. Suihsien, north Hupeh, was regained and held by the Chinese for a short while.

In Kiangsi, the Japanese lines at Siushui were penetrated by the Chinese who then attacked the invaders both from the front and the rear. Nanchang was raided once again and the Japanese barracks and ammunition depots were set on fire.

Anking, the fallen capital of Anhwei on the Yangtze, was raided by the Chinese forces, despite protection by



Japanese gunboats. Japanese troops in this province were beaten with severe losses at Tungling, and Kweichih, also river ports below Anking.

The Japanese forces at Hangchow crossed the Chiantung River to invade central Chekiang. After occupying Shaoshan they pushed further south

but were beaten back. The Japanese version of the story is that they were out to "punish" the Chinese generals south of the Chiantung River for not "cooperating" with Wang Ching-wei (which is an admission of their failure to use Wang as an agent to "buy over" Chinese generals), and that after they had succeeded in their mission they effected a "strategic withdrawal" (which is the same technical parlance used to cover their defeat in North Kwangtung). Meanwhile north of the Chiantung River, Kashing was raided by Chinese fighters who set fire to some ten or more Japanese trucks, several hundred tanks of gasoline, about one hundred thousand railroad ties, and about one hundred thousand piculs of rice.

Contrary to the opinion of some foreign observers that the invaders had North China well in hand, the Chinese forces in both Shantung and Hopei renewed their effort of resistance with the coming of winter. Fighting in Shantung is especially widespread; along the sea coast or in the hilly regions in the south and west, Japanese garrisons have been harrassed and at some places defeated. Hwanghsien, 50 miles west of Cheefoo, was surrounded by Chinese guerillas, and the Kiaochow-Tsinan railway was cut many times. Guerillas were active in Chisui, Hwanghsien, and Kaomi; they also claimed a victory in Ninchi, southern Shantung. Tashinchwang, west Shantung, was retaken by the Chinese while heavy fighting was reported at Ninching, 100 miles west of Tsinan. The Chinese also closed in upon the Japanese garrisons at Taming, southern Hopei. where fierce fighting raged for days. Two railway bridges were destroyed in Tenghsien.

In east Honan, Kaifeng, the fallen provincial capital, was twice raided, and the police station was razed by fire. The Lunghai railway was cut at Lowang, between Kaifeng and Lanfeng. In the north, Shinyang was recaptured and Poai, attacked by the Chinese, while in the south the Chinese attacked Sinyang inflicting heavy losses on the Japanese.

The twelfth "mopping up" campaign for Chungtiao Shan, southern Shansi, by the Japanese once more ended in failure. The fighting was severest in the province at Hsiahsien, Hukwan, and Changtze. The latter city was retaken by the Chinese twice, while in Hukwan the invaders had to use poisonous gas to cover their retreat. At Anyih and Henglinkwan, Japanese troops sustained heavy losses, and those at Yihcheng and Chiangcheng were wiped out. Kaoping and Wenhsi were recaptured by the Chinese. In Suiyuan the Chinese forces once reached the vicinity of Pailingmiao, which was for a while seriously threatened.

(Continued at bottom of next page)

The Higher Life

By Catuca

OW it's canaries. And don't say you don' like them unless you've had, and taken care of, a pair of them for at least a month. After four weeks of changing their water, giving them lettuce and birdseed, scouring the trays of their cages and scattering a little gravel on them

scraping and washing off their perches as well as picking up their eternal cuttle-fish bone and hanging it where it can be got at, then you can say definitely whether or not you like canaries. You've earned the right.

They're more trouble than most pets and a few children we can think of. You have to cover them up at night or the mosquitoes will bite them and they'll die. Then you have to look out for ants. And don't forget the cats, because if you hang the cage too low they will climb on the window sill or knock the stand down and frighten them to death if they can't eat them. To cap it all, if you don't remember to close the door of their cage while you throw the day before's water and seed out, out fly your canaries.

However they grow on you. You get so you listen for their song in the morning when you wake up. You even learn to whistle at them to make them sing. You find out things you never knew before, like how to tell feminine from masculine canaries, what makes them sing, what to do in cases of emergency like finding your favorite warbler in a faint or discovering a tiny egg in her cage.

Telling the canaries apart really just comes to this: the female has a whitish tail and the male carries faint marks of red ink on his tail where the Hongkong office stamped a Chinese letter on it in order to be able to tell which was which. Besides, when the two are together in one cage, one of them behaves itself and that's her. The other usually tries to start a fight by snatching birdseed away from her beak or pulling a feather or two out from the back of her neck. That's him.

When you buy a pair, they look so nice in one large cage that you can't wait to get home and hang it up. When they don't sing as you heard them sing in the store, he with a hundred or so other malebirds and she with the females, you think that it's the new environment. You don't worry for the next day or so, but on the fourth day you realize that their song consists mainly of a few chirps and that most of it comes from the bird with the whitish tail. Since you paid three times as much for the other bird because he was supposed to be the singing half of the family, you are alarmed.

The Chinese might have taken advantage of your ignorance, or the birds might be pining for the darkness and the smell of the birdstore. In any case there is only one thing to do and you do it. When you take them back you are told that they have to be in separate cages or they won't

sing. Mr. Canary sings only to attract a mate. With her in the cage there is no need to sing and he doesn't bother.

After a while the word goes around that you have canaries. So a friend of yours gives you a little pamphlet about their care. One of the most interesting paragraphs we came across in one of these pamphlets is that which told us how to revive a fainting canary. When you find her unconscious, but breathing, on the floor of her cage, don't run around and cry for help. Just calmly dip your fingers in a cup of cold water and sprinkle her little head with it until she revives. To hasten recovery, they recommend chafing her cold little claws between your hands. It seems that canaries suffer from fainting spells and nervous attacks, like women.

Another thing you learn is that you shouldn't encourage screeching by imitating the birds when they go eek-eek. They are trained to roll their r's and trill like a human sings, by example. The next time you are down Dasmariñas way, stop a minute in the birdstore and listen to the man as he whistles to his canaries to make them sing. It is just one quiet note, whistled long and with a few tremors in the middle. After a little bit of trouble, anyone can place it at sol in the scale she is most accustomed to singing. To get it home with you is simple. Just whistle it to yourself all the way home in a taxi. It gives you a thrill when your pets sing in answer to your whistle or, anyway, cock their ears at you when they hear it.

But your biggest thrill is when you come around with their daily ration of birdseed and water and there's an egg at the bottom of the cage. You didn't suspect anything like that was going to happen, having been told that these events require a special kind of cage with a built-in nest and everything. But there's that poor little egg lying on the tray in the middle of scattered birdseed and chaff. We're not telling you what to do when this happens because we can't say yet whether our little brood will hatch, but the best authorities say that you shouldn't touch it or Mama won't sit on it.

The "China Incident"

(Continued from page 62)

At the time of writing the Japanese were reported to be pushing westward from Paotow. In Manchuria guerillas have lately been very active, though the news about them was scanty because of the Japanese censorship. However, the Japanese have of late sent out many "pacification" expeditions, but no news of their "successes" has been heard.

All in all, though it cannot be said that the Japanese war machine is breaking down, it is safe to say that the Japanese army in China unmistakably shows signs of fatigue. How guerilla tactics are wearing down the Japanese fighting services may be seen from a report found on the body of a Japanese officer. In it was stated that in order to completely "pacify" the occupied areas, Japanese (Continued on page 66)

Dark

By Delfin Fresnosa

woman and her son sat by the window looking upon the darkening road. Every new and then the woman would turn to the boy anxiously, trying to read the expression of his eyes. The boy, sickly-looking, with dark and sensitive features, seeming to note her gaze, would avert his face and shield it with his hand. She felt a great and wordless pity for him and a sense of her helplessness gave her keen anguish. He knew of her love for him and sensed her hurt like a sharp and stabbing pain.

Men and women passed by on the road in front of the house, some coming from the fields, carrying bundles or farm implements. Most of them walked slowly, tired after the day's work, but glad of the cool wind and the coming night. They talked and laughed as they went by.

Farther down the road, children were at play, shouting and kicking an empty tin can about. Occasionally they had to stop their game to let some carabao-cart or an automobile pass.

"Did you see that car that just went by, full of people?" the woman asked her son.

"Yes", he said.

"They must have come from an excursion."

"Yes, they were all talking and laughing. The people on the road shouted and laughed back at them."

Sometimes a man or a woman stopped a while in front of the house to exchange greetings with the woman at the window. The boy listened to his mother and to the voices of her friends. Some of them asked him how he was, and he replied in a courteous voice that he was all right.

"Leon," suddenly said the mother. "Look at that boy with the monkey. He has a monkey on his shoulder. The monkey is jumping up and down."

"Yes", he said, laughing a little as if amused at the sight. "The boy is carrying a monkey."

He was again aware of his mother looking at him, trying to find his eyes, and again he turned his face away.

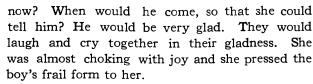
The boy with the monkey, and his father, a farmer, were now passing by the house. The monkey was a tame one and was crying out sharply and chattering.

"Can you see him, Leon?" asked the mother. "Can you see him? Can you see him a little?" The mother's voice was eager and urgent. There was desperateness in it. The boy knew that her lips were soundlessly forming the word she wanted him to say.

"Yes", he said softly.

The mother was suddenly deliriously happy. She crushed the boy's head against her bosom. Snatches of incoherent talk came from her lips. She wanted to shout to the people on the road that her boy could see again. Tears streamed down her face and wetted the boy's head.

Her husband had not come home yet. Where was he



He was crying, too, softly, silently, and then convulsively. How sharply he now regretted that "Yes" that he had almost unconsciously given her; that word that he had felt almost wrung out of him.

Almost every afternoon, when the sun was setting, he and his mother would sit at the window. She had become sad and a little embittered. But a few weeks before a stranger had come to the town whom people said was a healer. They had brought the boy to him. At night, when she and her husband thought the boy asleep, they would talk about him and the sight that had become affected and which he had finally entirely lost. After the visit to the healer, they had taken some hope again.

The mother noticed that the boy was weeping. "What is the matter, Leon? Tell me why you are crying so hard," she said anxiously. But he could not tell her and went on sobbing.

"Look at those boys on the road," she said, as if to banish a renewed but unspoken fear. "It won't be long now before you are playing with them again." She bade him look out of the window, gently holding his chin up with a finger. He could not hide his face any more from her as she looked first at him, then at the boys in the road.

The boys had suddenly stopped playing and were huddled together in a group. Some passers-by stopped, peering curiously at something the boys had picked up.

"What happened, mother?" said the boy.

"I do not know," said the mother. But the people were going on their way again and the boys were left to themselves. Again their voices were raised.

"It was a swallow," the mother said. "It was flying and hit the telephone wires. It fell to the ground and the boys found it.

"A bird," said the boy. "A swallow."

They sat silent now, waiting for the father to come home. The mother was still excited, still impatiently awaiting her husband to tell him the reason for her happiness.

Finally she said: "There is your father coming down the road." The boy heard him at the gate. "Hello, son!" he cried, but he slowed his steps and for some time tarried in the yard. The boy listened anxiously for his fcotsteps, and egitatedly turned to face the door. The woman stood up, watching him. There was complete silence in the house.

Then the boy, extending his two arms and widely smiling, cried: "Hello, father!" But the smile froze on his lips. The woman turned to the window and seeing her husband still in the yard, burst into a sob.

The Ifugao Hagabi

By Raymundo Baguilat

HE greatest ambition of an Ifugao is to attain the rank of Cadangyan, to do which he must give a great public feast, called uya-uy, that begins with twenty consecutive nights of dancing, naba, and culminates in three full days of eating and drinking.

After a man has given the uya-uy, he is considered of the rank of a Cadangyan (wealthy), but it would be considered something is lacking if he does not also give another feast, the hagabi, in connection with the construction of a long, hardwood seat of the same name, which is the emblem of this rank. The Cadangyan are highly respected in Ifugao society. They are generally deferred to, take precedence on public occasions, their opinions have great weight, and when they die they are given extraordinary burial. Their wealth must be based on the ownership of real property, especially in the form of rice-fields. It is not enough to have merely much money to be considered as belonging to the aristocracy, because money is not thought of as a lasting possession such as the great, terraced rice-fields.

Ifugao custom dictates that one marry within one's class. The Cadangyan (rich) marry Cadangyan and the Nawotwot (poor) marry the Nawotwot. A Cadangyan who disregards this custom is looked down upon. As a result, the Cadangyan families of Ifugao are largely inter-related.

The wooden seat or hagabi stands under the eaves in the stone-paved yard that surrounds the little wooden four-stilted house with the high-peaked, thatched roof, that is so typical of the country, and is used by the Cadangyan to recline on. In its original, crude form, it was called the guinulgulding, which means, goat-like, as the two ends or the seat or couch resembled the heads of goats. The present hagabi is a somewhat improved form, the extremities, called ngiwit, resembling the head of an animal with a long snout and two big ears.

As to the origin of this piece of furniture, if so it may be called, the following story is told. At Camandag, a sitio of Barrio Antipolo, Kiangan, Ifugao, there once lived two brothers, Anniyan and Boyagon, who had two pet fishes, caught in the Camandag River, of which they were very fond. It happened that the parents of the two boys bought a number of rice-fields and, as is the custom, gave a feast, the ibbuy, on the day the final payment was made, during which, disregarding the protests of the boys, they took the two fishes and served them as food to the guests. The boys were so hurt by this that they left their parent's house and went far down-stream to a place called Tutung. The parents sent messengers after them begging them to return home, but the boys would not come back. They then ordered a wooden couch, the guinulgulding, to be made to replace the lost pets, and when it was finished they gave a great feast, inviting the boys to attend. But the boys still refused, and the parents, now filled with remorse, threw the guinulgulding into the Camandag River. The swift current carried it far down to Naliwan, near Lamut, in the province now called Nueva Vizcaya. At Naliwan there was a man by the name of Cabbigat who found the guinulgulding on the river bank, stuck in the mud. He carried it to his house and people from far and near came to look at it. Some took it into their heads to make couches like it as occasions for great feasts, and the custom then spread.

Among the Ifugaos, the guinulgulding, now called the hagabi, is a symbol of wealth and social prestige, for only the rich can afford to perform the hagabi feast. Custom requires that he do this at the time of the year known as tialgo, when rice is scarce and many people are hungry. But first he must find out whether the gods favor the step, and this is determined by calling the mumbaki, or priests. who then perform a ceremony called the mamaldang.

They kill some chickens and study the gall-bladder and the bile. If the gall-bladder is small and pale, this is interpreted as an unfavorable sign and the hagabi is postponed.

The woodcutters and carpenters, munhabat, then go to the forest where they carefully select a big narra or ipil tree, which they cut down and begin to fashion into a hagabi. These men are not paid, but are served good food, including carabao meat and pork, and plenty of ricewine. When the hagabi is finished, many people go to the forest to bring it out, taking turns in carrying it, always an occasion for great fun and merriment. They vie with each other in feats of strength, and meat and drink is served at every stop. As the wine takes effect and the carriers struggle along with the heavy object, they may weave from side to side on the narrow trail, and sometimes the great couch may land in the mud, or crush some one's foot. It may take several days to get the hagabi to its destination. When it arrives at the house of the one who gives the feast, the people indulge in a sort of "snow-ball" fight, but instead of snow, a boiled, glutinous, hot rice (dayacot) is pressed into balls which are thrown about. Then follow three days of eating, drinking, and dancing.

Today the rich Ifugao with a practical bent of mind, may perform a hagabi feast, but for the purpose of building himself a modern house instead of obtaining the wooden couch, which is of little use. With the present automobile roads, trucks instead of man-power are used to haul the materials. Much of the color of the hagabi has thereby been lost, but the general feasting remains a feature.

The early American Governors of Ifugao were greatly loved because of the interest they showed in the life of the people. One of them, the great Captain Tomlinson, gave a hagabi and permanently lodged himself in the hearts of the Ifugaos. They call him Capitan Toom, the real Cadangyan. He had two hagabi made, one of ipil and the other of stone. The transportation of the stone hagabi from the quarry to the Sub-Provincial Building in Kiangan, caused many a broken shoulder, leg, and toe. Not less than thirty-five carabaos were slaughtered and some forty-five pigs. Two hundred sacks of rice were consumed. The boiled rice was served around on wheel-bar-Today the wooden hagabi stands on the verandah of the residence of the Deputy-Governor and the stone one stands on the plaza of the Government Reservation.

The "China Incident"

(Continued from page 63)

troops must be stationed in every town and village. Even if Japan had the other necessary resources for this, it has not enough men.

But Japan is short in other resources. Reports of rice riots in Japan, despite rigid censorship, kept filtering out of the country. It has suffered the longest drought recorded in the Japanese history and by the end of last month, Japanese experts estimated that their water reserve was enough to last only forty days more. Despite the Japanese boast to have "conquered" Shansi province (which alone could provide the world consumption of coal for two millenia) for over two years, there is such a shortage of coal in Japan that power supply to the factories in such industrial centers as Osaka, Kyoto, Kobe, etc. had to be stopped. This means throwing millions of laborers out of work. With increasing unpopularity of the "China Incident", with the rice shortage (if not riots), with the water shortage, with the ever rising cost of living, these millions of laborers, if thrown out of work for a long time, may prove to be the last straw that breaks the camel's back, and the undeclared war may end abruptly sooner than people expect.

It must be observed too, that the Abe cabinet, despite its determination to fight the Parliament, was forced to resign and that Admiral Yonai's new Cabinet is so weak that after its debut it had to ask the Diet for two weeks to formulate its policy. And after that the new Cabinet's policy was found to be in the main no different from its predecessor's! As Abe had tried and failed, it is not to be expected that Yonai can succeed when the situation is much worse.

If that is the prospect for the Japanese government at home, the prospect for its protegé, Wang Ching-wei, is not much brighter. Two more of his followers, Tao Shi-sheng and Kao Chung-wu, came back to the fold of the Chinese government and exposed the agreements Wang had made with his Japanese wire-pullers. The wholesale arrests of some two hundred gangsters by the Shanghai International Settlement Police led to the revelation that the Japanese subsidy to them (Wang Ching-wei's henchmen) was insufficient and irregular, so they had to turn to armed robbery to support themselves. I would not waste any space on them.

The abrogation of the American-Japanese commercial treaty is not having any immediate effect on American-Japanese trade, but Japan must not overlook the possibility of an American embargo, or it may come with a vengeance.

Women Characters in Rizal's Novels

(Continued from page 61)

mold the people who are to move in their stories, people who act, perhaps like this living man, yet talk like another one, people who behave, and joy and suffer in accordance with their creator's mind and at his bidding, and who are, in their turn, shaped by existing humanity around him.

Rizal took his woman-material as he found it. With infinite understanding, kindness, and humor, and not

entirely without prejudice, he put upon it the stamp of his own robust and virile personality and then proceeded to delineate a Maria Clara, an Aunt Isabel, a Sisa, a Juli—the picture would not have been complete without a Doña Victorina in the foreground—breathing into each his creator's breath, bringing them to life. And live they will as long as the Filipinos live.

1Cf. Carmen Ocampo y Casas, "Rizal's Most Important Characters in Real and Typical Filipino Life", a thesis presenting people who knew Rizal and his ideas about the characters in his works.

Blessing on this House

(Continued from page 60)

Industrious workmen are chosen to build the house, for lazy workmen make a lazy house. The watchful father sees to it that nothing that is begun is left unfinished. Replanning of any kind is abhorred for this would make the future occupants fickle and variable of mind.

No shutters are placed in the windows before the young man is ready to occupy the house; neither is the door-ladder set in place, or the stove put in the kitchen. *Malignos*, evil spirits, might enter the house ahead of the owner and make the place unlivable.

When the house is ready for occupancy, a jar of the owner's, filled with water, is placed in the middle of the main room. No borrowed things must be used in the house during the first three days. Borrowing, according to the Aklan sages, only causes trouble. The water must fill the jar to the brim. Water makes things wet and this house must never "dry up" in all the things a family needs. More than that, hurt pride and ruffled emotions are not to plague the house. Human feelings must be clear, cool, placid, like the water in the jar. And as water is easy to obtain, so everything else needed in the family will come as easy.

A lamp is lit in the new house before darkness comes, for if it is to be blessed, there must never be any dark corners.

The house must be blessed before it is occupied. Friends are advised not to call before this is done for complete silence is necessary at this time to insure the health of the family.

The Aklan father buries a turtleshell comb at the foot of the door-ladder and then rubs the ladder with oil. Next he ascends the ladder, marks a big cross on the door, and sprinkles it with holy water. Then he opens the door and enters, mumbling the Lord's Prayer. The comb at the foot of the ladder will comb out all doubts and fears and troubles that might threaten the inhabitants of the house. The oil smeared on the ladder will make it easy for the fruits of labor to flow into the house. The holy water drives away devils and wards off earthquakes and lightning. The cross prevents entry of all sorts of goblins.

Inside the house, the father draws crosses on all the posts with oil and holy water. He goes around inside the house seven times, reciting the Apostles' Creed. Then he places a candle in the middle of the floor and prays the Invocation. He also places a candle on the stove.

After all of this, the young man comes in, carrying two pillows, a mat, a blanket, a book, and a bolo. He first sleeps alone in the new house, leaving his young bride in the paternal home. He has the book to divert him and to give him wisdom in his new status as a married man—

regardless of what the book is about. He must not sing or make any unnecessary noise.

The solicitous father talks to his son and tells him to avoid a gruff voice and to be always soft-spoken, good-tempered, and tolerant. A house becomes definitely masacot, ill-omened, if there is any quarelling between husband and wife during the first three days. The people firmly believe that they are what we would call "conditioned" by their homes.

The father says: "Avoid quarrels, these first days especially; then this house will be a house of peace. Never blame one another for trifles or lose your heads about small things, and when children come, do not raise your hand against them; then this house will be a house of love. Do not scold your housemaids; then this house will be a house of the just. Do not until after the third day, borrow or sell or give away anything; then this house will not be a house of trouble. Prepare in advance everything you will need for these three days; then this house will not be a house of hunger. And let this light burn until dawn; then you will have a good life till the end."

Canton under the Japanese

(Continued from page 58)

yen—for the entire term of service however long that might be,—while victualing was turned over to a Chinese contractor with only his conscience as his guide in squeeze.

For a time, there were over 20,000 refugees in International Red Cross and Salvation Army camps; now there are about 4000. An additional 11,000, however, are being fed daily in centers maintained by these organizations.

How the rest of the population manages to exist is something of a mystery, for business and industry are virtually at a complete standstill. Many, of course, have relatives in the adjoining countryside where, for the most part, farming has continued without excessive interruption.

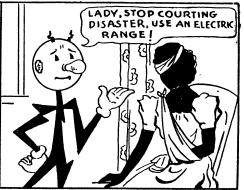
Not many have enough currency of any kind to worry about it, but for the few who have it is a constant headache. Shameen, of course, maintains a Hongkong standard. In the native area there are the military yen not backed by anything except Japanese bayonets, national currency, and provincial currency, with hourly fluctuating ratios between them. Also in the provincial currency, "new" notes are worth more than "dirty" notes, and \$5 and \$10 notes are heavily discounted as against \$1 notes.

Most amazing of all currency complications is that the Japanese shops will not accept anything but military yen, even Hongkong currency being flatly declined. Any Chinese who has had these yen forced upon him will gladly exchange them at much less than their face value, so the Japanese are simply cheating themselves in refusing to take a valid currency at their own exchange.

In the more than a year of their occupation, the Japanese have made no effort whatsoever toward the reconstruction of Canton, which leads many observers to believe that they are merely holding it for its bargaining value in negotiations with Western powers, especially Great Britain, for

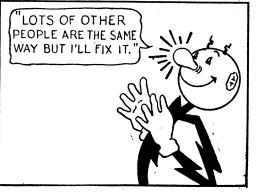
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the eventual settlement of the "China affair." Early this year the areas nearest Hongkong were evacuated by Japanese troops, although the significance of the gesture was not clear.

Superficially the occupation would seem very costly to the Japanese, but actually it has been a very good racketat least for some of them. For example, the opium monopoly and salt taxes alone must total quite a tidy sum, with opium having gone up from \$25 to \$40 a tael during the past six months. Further, there is a very serious rice shortage in the Canton area because so much of the crop has been bought up by the Japanese with military ven to export to Japan.

What trade goes on is either in Japanese hands or they levy a tax on it. In illustration, there is a ten per cent import tax on cigarettes except Japanese. Through keeping the Pearl River to Hongkong closed, except for one British ship a week which is allowed to carry goods only for the foreign shops in Shameen, the Japanese are in complete economic as well as political control of the area save for extensive smuggling, and even that in part greases their palms.

Silk is the chief export from Canton, formerly amounting to around U. S. \$6,000,000 a year. The war in Europe has forced prices up. A year ago, waste silk was worth Hongkong \$90 a bale, now it is worth H. K. \$200 a bale, while raw silk is now H. K. \$800 a bale compared to about half that formerly. With the river closed, normal export is cut off, but it can be smuggled to Macao-at H. K. \$25 a bale for waste silk whereas shipment formerly cost twenty cents a bale! And in the case of raw silk, it costs \$84 a

bale to get it out compared to one dollar a bale formerly. Some of these charges go to the Japanese military for permitting the smuggling, and some go to the smugglers themselves and the Chinese guerrilla bands they have to pay tribute to beyond the Japanese lines in the round-about route to Macao. About 80 per cent of the waste silk and 60 per cent of the raw silk is being exported in this fashion; the rest is being bought up by the Japanese with military yen for "legal" export.

This is typical of trade conditions, with no sign of any improvement in the near future. Nor can there be any improvement in these or other conditions so long as the Japanese policy is simply military occupation without engaging in any reconstruction themselves or allowing others to engage in it. And in any event, reconstruction will take a long, long time, for all the Chinese had achieved, has either been destroyed or disrupted beyond quick repair.

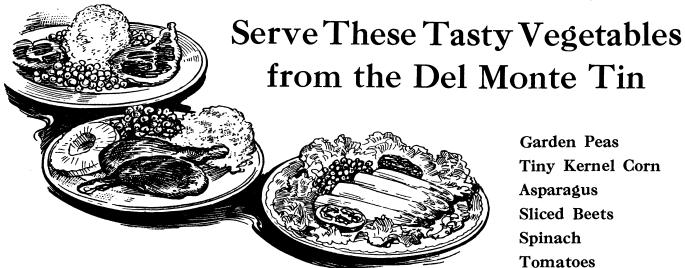
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Four O'Clock In the Editor's Office



There is an interesting contrast between the article by Professor Harry C. Steinmetz, son of Dr. H. H. Steinmetz of Manila, who is on the faculty of the San Diego (California) State College and, I understand, a leader in the labor movement, and the article by Hammon H.

Buck, an old-timer in the Philippines, now a

Manila business man, but a soldier and later a

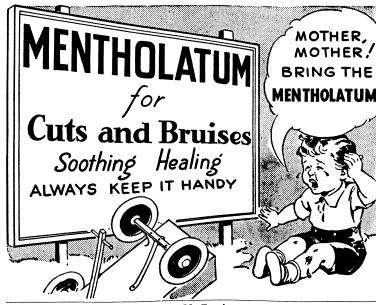
superintendent of schools in the "Days of the

Empire". In those days he was considered an "anti-imperialist", but

what he is now would be hard to define. What Professor Steinmetz is, would be hard to define. In fact, all the easy old classifications no longer fit any of us.

Fifteen or twenty minutes before the flag-raising ceremony the other day over at what High Commissioner Sayre calls simply, "the house", about which I wrote an article for this issue of the Magazine, a journalist colleague asked me whether President Roosevelt's statement that 98% of the American people condemn Russia's attack on Finland, made me a "2% American", referring, of course, to recent editorials in the Magazine in which I sought to explain, defend, if you will, Russia's action. I made some jocular rejoinder, but the gibe rankled, though I realized that being classed, rightly or wrongly, with 2% of the American population does not necessarily make one any the less of a patriotic citizen; one then merely belongs in a given respect to a group comprising 2% of the population—one is not minus 98% of anything, least of all respect and love for one's country. In fact, when, a little later, the flag went up after a brief but impressive military ceremony carried out by 'Manila's own regiment", the 31st Infantry, I felt somewhat goofy when I noticed an undue moistening of my eyes behind the sun-glasses I had on which concealed that momentary burst of emotion. I was thinking of what that flag has meant to the Philippines and what its possible premature descent may mean. I was thinking of the greatness, physical and, I believe, moral, which that flag emblifies. But does it stand for anything 100%? One must logically accept that it does, but who could say what it all comprises, what beliefs, what attitudes, what deeds? And who could measure and grade the complex components?

A letter, somewhat surprisingly, from an American business man in Manila, read as follows: "With the hatred toward Russia as rampant as it is at present, I fear me that your editorials on Russia and Finland are going to bring you some headaches—but not from this source, that is, from me. In the main, I fully agree with you and will add this: Sooner or later the world will realize that it owes a debt to Russia for having done what it has done. In a way, I am sorry Russia attacked Finland... I am now thoroughly convinced that this whole mess is of British brewing and should be thrown on their own table... By this I do not want to be understood as favoring Hitler and his gang of cut-throats. Again, the British are to blame for his rise to power, and they threw over the opportunity of having Stalin, the biggest man in Asiatic Europe today, on their side against Hitler... In spite of all the condemnation of the Russian government and its ways, I am coming to believe that it is indicating the only way out for the rest of the world, as you intimated in the Christmas editorial. All these may lead to your being stamped as a communist by some people. In fact, it is beginning being stamped as a communist by some people. In fact, it is beginning



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to look as if a lot of politicians and their masters, see the handwriting on the wall and are now fighting hard to stop the movement to the left. They, of course would be the losers, particularly the Londonplotters..." Just to put the fears of some good people to rest, I will say here that I am no "Bolshevik" and would fight to the last against any dictator, whatever he calls himself. As for the "headache" the editorials on Russia and Finlandmay cause me, I have I hope not too childlike a faith in American principles of freedom in the expression of opinion,—in spite of the fact that my comment on, for instance, the Spanish civil war, cost me some advertising in the past. Some of my friends to whom I showed the last editorial on Russia and Finland before I sent it to the printers, begged me not to run it, declaring it would certainly do me or the Magazine harm; even a few who agreed with the opinions expressed advised me not to publish it. But how, I asked, can I leave a topic of such importance uncommented upon, and, commenting, how can I write anything but what I believe to be the truth? The editorial may be wrong (but why did Britain and France force Czechoslovakia to surrender to Hitler, and why did they instigate the Finnish resistance to much more justifiable demands?). If I am wrong, time will correct me and no great harm will have been done. But if I lied or were merely politic in commenting on the events of the times, this Magazine would, like so many others, not be worth the paper it is printed on and would, in fact, be an agency of darkness rather than the agency of enlightenment I like to think it is. If the readers of this Magazine ever read in its columns only what they can read in a thousand other publications, never anything that diverges from what is generally approved or what is in line with the prevailing trends of propaganda, then they may be sure that if they came to call on me, I would not be able to look them in the face.

Wilbur Burton, well known American correspondent who was recently again in Manila, where he interviewed President Quezon, sent me his interesting article on Canton from Hongkong. What happens in Canton, only a little over 700 miles from Manila, should be of interest to every one here, and not only to the Chinese among us, many of whom come from Canton although most of the Chinese in the Philippines come from Amoy.

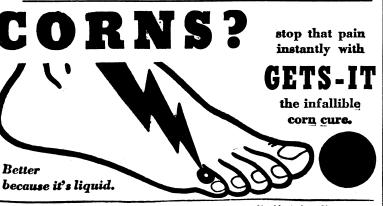
Mrs. Pura Santillan-Castrence, of the Modern Language Department of the University of the Philippines, completes her series of articles on the women characters in Rizal's novels in this issue. The series began with the article on Maria Clara in the November, 1936, issue; then followed "Sisa" (December, 1936), "The Tertiary Sisters" (March, 1937), "Doña Consolacion" (July), "Doctora Doña Victorina de los Reyes de De Espadaña" (October), "Doña Patrocinio" (November), "Doña Pia" (January, 1938), "Aunt Isabel" (March), "The Capitanas" (May), "Girl-Friends of Maria Clara" (September), "Juli" (January, 1939), "Paulita" (September), "Cabesang Andang and Pepay" (December), and "Sister Bali and Sister Penchang" (January, 1940). These, with the final article in this issue, make a total of fifteen articles, representing long sustained effort very much worth while.

Amador T. Daguio, author of the short story, "Marriage", is on the faculty of the Zamboanga Normal School. He himself recently married.

Lin Yu, a former Shanghai editor and brother of Lin Yu-tang, author of "My Country and My People" and "Moment in Peking", continues his month to month review of the Sino-Japanese hostilities which he began in the November, 1937, issue, the first two written from Shanghai, the rest in Manila, where he has been living for the past two years.

Mrs. Martha W. Keevan, who contributed a number of poems to this Magazine when she was living in Camarines, now lives in Manila and contributes a "city poem".

Jose Garcia Villa included the following Philippine Magazine stories in his latest "Roll of Honor": Francisco Arcellana's "The Mats" (November, 1938), W. S. Boston's "It was Cholera" (December, 1938), Delfin Fresnosa's "Tandoz" (December, 1938), N. V. M. Gonzalez' "Hunger in Barok" (January, 1939), and B. N. Santos' "The House that I Built" (February, 1939). He gave "two stars" to L. D. Arciaga's "They, the Living" (June, 1939), N. V. M. Gonzalez' "Seven Hills Away" (March, 1939), Ruth M. Mack's "China Mother" (October, 1938), Fred Passmore's "Mr. Pettigrew and His Alter Ego" (February, 1939), and P. D. Rogers' "Uses of Diplomacy" (March, 1939).



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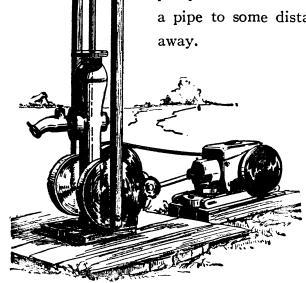
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DAVAO BAGUIO LEGASPI

Francisco Arcellana in an article on the short story in the Herald Mid-Week Magazine for January 24, 1940, wrote a sentence which must be considered an all-time high in emphasis: "The Philippine Magazine has always been, is, will always be, of course, over and above and before anything, a quality publication . . . "

Among the reprints from the Magazine that have come to my notice during the month are Rizal F. Gatica's articles on the Philippine iron mining industry in the November issue, reprinted in the China Weekly Review for January 6; and P. D. Rogers' article on pearling in Sulu and the speculation on a "blister" in the August issue, reprinted both in the January issue of Everybody's Digest, a United States publication, and the Italian Minerva, Rivista delle Riviste of December 31. first issue of the new Manila monthly, The World Today, edited and published by my friend, Dr. Rudolf Schay, reprinted the editorial in the December issue on the nationalization of the retail trade. Democracia, a liberal Spanish publication, reprinted the editorials on Finland and Russia in the December and January issues of the Magazine. Diosdado U. Aganon, of the Tarlac High School and Tarlac Teachers Association, wrote me some time ago: "I have the honor to represent the editorial staff of the *Tarlac Teachers Journal* in asking your kindness to allow us to reprint 'Tagalog Proverbs' by Abraham Layco in recent issues of your Philippine Magazine. Our Superintendent, Mr. Abdon Javier, likes the proverbs and suggested teaching them to our pupils. Of course, we receive about 30 copies of your Magazine every month, but these are confined to the High School. Teachers of





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the whole division would like to get hold of these proverbs and hence our desire to reprint them in our journal. I am closing with hopes for the continued success of the Philippine Magazine." Although the contents of the Philippine Magazine are copyrighted every month I welcome such reprints provided the usually credit line as to the source is given, because it extends the Magazine's usefulness. It proves also, over and over again, that the Magazine is of wide appeal and a live force.

Aurelio D. Guiao wrote me: "The Philippine Magazine is like wine. When I get hold of it, I hate to lay it aside before having gone through it from cover to cover. It sometimes makes me forget my school work. (I am a student at the Philippine Normal School.) Every literary piece published in the Magazine is worthy of praise; however, it is the poems that particularly captivate me...

Henry E. Neibert, old-time Bureau of Lands man in Zamboanga, rote me a letter that read in part: "Enclosed herewith a money-order wrote me a letter that read in part: "Enclosed herewith a money-order for three pesos for the renewal of my subscription. Renewal is evidence that I think your Magazine is worth not losing a number. You are still about fifty years ahead of your time in quality and vision compared with the average social and literary level in the Philippines. May you be able from your sowings to reap a harvest in your lifetime! Here's wishing you a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.'

I received a Christmas card from Alfredo T. Mendoza of Pinamalayan, Mindoro, on which he had typed the following: "Your editorial on the nationalization of the retail trade is the most intelligent approach I have read on the subject. I should know because I have been a retail merchant for the past ten years. I wonder if anything will come of the proposal made by President Quezon in his last Commonwealth anniversary speech. There are so many 'lions' in the way. Next to your editorials (which upset my digestion now and then), I like your Four o'Clock column. It reveals much about human nature." As to the information that my editorials sometimes upset people's digestions, I would say that I am sorry for that; all I sometimes aim at is to upset their minds, especially if they need upsetting, as minds full of misinformation and prejudice do need upsetting.

A letter from Dr. Albert W. Herre of Stanford University, read as follows: "It has been a long time since I saw you last, and I am eager to be back in the Islands once more on another collecting and exploring trip. However, the prospect is not too encouraging just now, especially with the world in its present insane condition. I found to my surprise that your Magazine is taken by our University Library. [Why surprise, Doc?] I am using the Philippine Magazine as one of the references of considerable value for students of Philippine conditions. summaries are about as good as any available. Please put me on your mailing list again and send me the bill. Give my best regards to Dr. Beyer and Dr. Sherman. Mrs. Herre and I have had the pleasure of entertaining many visitors from the Orient this year, including a number from Manila, Dumaguete, and Zamboanga. I hope that you are well and that the Magazine is doing as well as can be expected in these

My friend Walter Robb sent me a copy of his book, "Filipinos" (which also contains sections headed "Some Spaniards", "Non-Christians and Pagans", and "Some Americans"), and I have found it delightful reading, although I had already read some of the material the book contains in the American Chamber of Commerce Journal which Robb so ably edits. Other material, selected from stories he wrote for the Chicago Daily News, I had not seen before. It's a somewhat ponderous volume of nearly 600 pages, but it is not at all heavy reading and presents a sensitive, clear, and sympathetic picture of the Philippines and of the varied folk which make up its population. It is all set down with great gusto and high good humor. Filipino critics in the local press have been outspoken in their praise of the book, and that is probably the severest test of all for a book to pass—that it pleases the people it is written about.



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News Summary

(Continued from page 48)

(Continued from page 48)

that Graf Spee should not be permitted to remain for more than 24 hours or else be interned as ship must be seaworthy because it entered harbor at full speed. Uruguayan government gives Graf Spee 72 hours to leave harbor or be interned; crew is repairing damage done to upper works.

League reported acting secretly to coordinate sending supply of arms and munitions to Finland. Soviet spokesman states in Geneva that allied antisoviet spokesman states in Geneva that allied antisoviet spokesman states in Geneva that allied antisoviet plans are coming more and more into open; Russians charge that expulsion was product of London-Paris collaboration and that Russian retaliation may take form of positive assistance to Germany.

Dec. 16.—Chinese report Japanese troops in Nanning area are isolated; Chinese said to be recapturing many towns along Yangtze.

Moscow press states British and French speeches as Geneva "exceeded all standards of cynicism and hypocrisy".

Uruguay reported to have sent strong protest to

Moscow press states Bittes and ards of cynicism and hypocrisy".

Uruguay reported to have sent strong protest to Britain and Germany against naval battle off La Plata river, pointing out that fight took place within 300-mile safety zone and that some shots were fired within 3-mile limit. British ships Renown, Barham, Ark Royl, Cumberlarnd, Achilles, and Ajax, and Frencah cruiser Dunkeque are lying in wait for Graf Spee to issue from river. Germans reported seeking more time to make repairs.

Dec. 17.—Russian news agency Tass states expulsion of Russia from League of Nations releases it from obligation of sharing moral responsibility for inglorious deeds of League; it declares that League is tool of British and French in keeping war alive. Pravda accuses United States of having influenced South American republics to support expulsion.

alive. Pravda accuses United States of having influenced South American republics to support expulsion.

Finns reported to have cut off Russian advance on central front simed at cutting Finland in two and to have trapped 5000 Russians troops; Russians on all fronts said to be suffering severely from exposure as Finns are burning all habitations in surrendered areas, forcibly evacuating population.

Reported 9 more ships sunk in past 48 hours in North Sea and South Atlantic, including 5 neutral ships.

Foreign Minister G. Ciano, before Chamber of Fasces Corporations, bitterly assails communism and blames democracies for Germany's taking up with Russia. He states Italy was informed of Russo-German treaty-move only 2 days before signing of pact. Italy foresaw and did its utmost to prevent war, but failed because other nations misunderstood these efforts. "Policy of Rome-Berlin axis, as founded in battlefields of Spain, is to safeguard European peace, not to fight communism." Berlin quarters interpret speech as "clear affirmation of solidity of axis".

Over 100 Germans are expelled from Turkey charged with espionage.

Germans are expelled from Turkey espionage.

charged with

Dec. 18.—Foreign Minister K. Nomura tells U. S. Amb. J. C. Grew that Yangtze will be opened to third-power shipping and pledges foreign interests in China will be fully respected as soon as peaceful conditions are restored; also said to have offered settlement of individual damages to American property in China. He also informs British Amb. Sir Robert Craigie river will be opened. Japanese naval spokesman in Shanghai states river will be opened as far as Nanking "under certain restrictions" including prohibition of trading with ports not occupied by Japanese. Shanghai business men are reported not optimistic about promise as they believe Japanese exchange and port restrictions will prevent non-Japanese trading anyway.

Chinese report that Gen. Peng Yu-men, commander of a division of Japanese-controlled "National Salvation Army" in Honon, surrendered to Chinese national army with 3000 men and rifles. Reported Chinese again entered Kaifeng Saturday, setting fire to Japanese storehouses
Russian troops occupy Kursu and are now said to be 132 kilometers deep in central Finland front.

British Admiralty announces that submarine Ursula sank German cruiser at mouth of Elbe on 14th.

German news agency D.N.B. reports Nazi bombers

British Admiralty announces that submarine Ursula sank German cruiser at mouth of Elbe on 14th.

German news agency D.N.B. reports Nazi bombers sank 4 British merchantmen and damaged 3 warships in attack on large convoy yesterday.

Reportedly by order of Chancellor Adolf Hitler, and to prevent ship from falling into hands of British, officers of ship blow up and sink Spee outside mouth of river, just as sun goes down, by means of time bombs, wreckage burning most of night. Captain Hans Langsdorff boards Argentine navy launch for Buenos Aires with some of his officers and crew; some 350 of crew were transferred to German freighter Tacoma in Montevideo harbor. Langsdorff in letter to German Minister protested against refusal to extend time limit to 15 days as violation of Hague Convention, and declares that as Uruguayan people appeared friendly, pressure must have been brought to bear by "interested parties". Langsdorff states in Buenos Aires, "I am satisfied to have saved all my men." Reported they will be interned, and men on Tacoma also. Berlin sources state Germany may demand reparation from Uruguay. British cruisers Exeter arrives at Falkland Islands with 61 dead and 25 wounded. Argentine releases joint note signed by 21 American republics protesting against violation of neutral zone established by Declaration of Panama.

Dec. 19.—J. Kasai, member of Japanese Diet, in radicoast to United States pleads that it do not "drive Japan into arms of Hitler and Stalin "but make joint effort with Japan to keep permanent peace in Pacific. Revealed in Tokyo government is also considering lifting of ban on third-power navigation on Pearl river which carried large part of Hongkong's trade. Yomiuri Shimbun states editorially, "Japan has indicated very great goodwill and fair attitude; only thing that remains now is for America to respond in kind." Kokumin Shimbun states if Japanese-American relations are not adjusted,

American government "must assume full responsibility for anti-American sentiments which are sure to follow should relations fail to be adjusted despite reopening of Yangtze at sacrifice to military necessity". Widespread rice-riots reported in view of rising price and shortage leading to necessity to import rice for first time in Japanese history.

should relations fail to be adjusted despite reopening of Yangtze at sacrifice to military necessity". Widespread rice-riots reported in view of rising price and shortage leading to necessity to import rice for first time in Japanese history.

Allied Supreme War Council in Paris attended by Prime Minister Nevile Chamberlin and Premier B. Daladier, agree on plan of assistance to Finland said to be of far more sweeping proportions than expected.

Finn coastal batteries at Koivisto reported to have scored direct hit on Russian battleship Liarekno, due to under-estimate of secretly placed guns. Finns claim to have destroyed or captured 72 Russian tanks in past 3 days on Karelian isthmus. Seven Russian planes drop 9 bombs on Helsingfors, but do no damage; 2 were reportedly shot down.

British claim that in raid on Wilhelmshaven, Germans lost 12 planes but admit 7 British planes failed to return; raid was in retaliation for German attacks on more than dozen ships Sunday. German high command announces raid of 52 British planes on Wilhelmshaven yesterday and claims 34 were shot down with loss of only 2 German planes. Reported from Singapore that Dutch ship Mapia was stopped off Madagascar recently by German raider Admiral Scheer but allowed to proceed.

Dec. 20.—Japanese again resort to bombing and raid numerous cities in northwest China. Japanese Shanghai spokesman states if American reaction to Japanese proposals is "cynical and sceptical" it is quite possible that "embittered Japanese public will hamper government in any further steps in same direction"; he states restrictions on third-power shipping in Yangtze will "depend on decision of Japanese military authorities on spot". Chunking Ta Kung Pao states that Japanese promise was not made out of respect for third powers, but amounts to "bestowing on Westerners what was left by Japan in her dish—a dirty mouthful of salivous, acidulous remainder, and that is all".

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in message to Siam is reported to have asked government to give full prot

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THREE PESOS THE YEAR

LIBERAL TERMS TO AGENTS

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Russian artillery still blasting at Mannerheim line in Karelian isthmus without success. Blizzards are hampering operations in far north and suffering reported severe despite Russian erection of portable huts. Finland reported to have informed Allied War Council that is has hopes of being able to stand off Russian attack throughout winter if urgently needed supplies are received.

Sir Kingley Wood, British Secretary of State for Air, declares in radiocast that agreement was reached for training empire airmen in Canada where 16 training schools, 10 observer schools, 10 bombing and gunner schools, 4 wireless schools, and 2 navigation schools would be established with total staff of 40,000 men. Some 60 new airdromes are being built and 20 existing ones enlarged. Scheme calls for many planes, bulk of which will be supplied by United Kingdom.

Over 100 people are arrested in Paris and Toulouse accused of "communist activities".

Papal Nuncio in Berlin confers with Foreign Minister J. von Ribbentrop. Captain Langsdorff commits suicide in Buenos Aires by shooting himself with revolver, leaving letter stating it had been his intention to share fate of his ship but that he had wished first to look after safety of his crew of 1000 young men.

Dec. 21.—Nomura reported to have told Grew

voung men.

wished first to look after safety of his crew of 1000 young men.

Dec. 21.—Nomura reported to have told Grew that conditions under which Yangtze will be opened will be determined "within a few days". Yomiuri Shimbun states Nomura "expects change in anti-Japanese opinion in Washington" and that should United States make further demands such as immediate modification of exchange control in China, this "will probably stimulate strong views in Japan, causing Japanese-American relations to take more adverse turn than before". Kokumin Shimbun, causing Japanese-American relations to take more adverse turn than before". Kokumin Shimbun, closely affiliated with army, states "considerable objection to opening Yangtze has been voiced in various quarters, even in Cabinet itself". Shanghai spokesman states, "We are endeavoring to liquidate certain problems, including that of Shanghai extra-settlement roads; amelioration of absolute military requirements is making this gradually possible". Paris reports announce settlement of 10-year dispute over loan to Japan, French shareholders having waived previous claims to payment in gold francs; new loan has been arranged providing for payment in 25 years at then prevailing rate of franc. Negotiations reported to have begun to renew Franco-Japanese trade pact which expires end of year; also that there have been soundings for non-aggression pact covering French Indo-China.

Chinese forces reported to be besieging Nanning, with Chinese bombers causing severe losses.

Said that 5000 Swedish volunteers will soon join 10,000 already serving with Finn army under Gen. Ernst Linder, formerly of Swedish army; many volunteers said to be Swedish regulars. Havas reports from Amsterdam that Germany has rejected Russian request for sale of 4 German warships to be used against Finland.

King Victor Emmanuel and Queen visit Pope Pius XII and exchange gifts; Pope sat on his golden throne and King in special chair in front of him and

throne and King in special chair in front of him and on same level.

Dec. 22.—Reported that Nomura has pressed G ew for assurances of improved American attitude to Japan to justify decision of Cabinet which "has been threatened with revolt"; Japanese sources say Grew assured Nomura trade relations would continue after expiration of treaty "without obstacles" for time being. United Press reports from London that British government is reserving its attitude on promise to reopen Yangtze but that Britons feel decision is "courageous gesture which may facilitate settlement of Tientsin issue", reported Britain has proposed to turn Chinese silver in Tientsin over to neutral bank, but Chinese government "is still objecting". Japanese naval spokesman in Tokyo states Yangtze will be opened "in about 2 months" as it is necessary to prepare docks at Nanking for commercial shipping and remove obstructions from river laid by Chinese. Foreign Office spokesman states that emphasis in messages of American correspondents on difficulties that would be encountered by American traders if Yangtze is reopened are "unduly influenced by circumstances of past 2 years when large-scale military operations were in progress".

Chinese claim to have recaptured Paotou, western on same level.

Dec. 22.—]

oby American traders in langues is reopened are unduly influenced by circumstances of past 2 years when large-scale military operations were in progress".

Chinese claim to have recaptured Paotou, western terminus of Peiping-Suiyuan Railway
Indian Congress Party meeting at Wardha adopts resolution stating that "lasting unity will come only when foreign rule is completely withdrawn". Mahatma Gandhi asserted that India "must sever British connection and announced his followers have started passive resistance campaign.

Reuter military correspondent states "events are proving that Russia did not intend to commit itself to a major campaign in Finland." Finn staff officer states that coast between Karelian isthmus and Aaland islands is perhaps most strongly fortified coast in Europe. Russian troops reported giving way after unsuccessful 4-day attack on Mannerheim line. Russians in far north reported retreating to Petsamo, alternately riding and walking to keep from freezing to death. Said thousands have perished from exposure and that it is impossible to bury dead because of frozen ground. Moscow communique states, "Finnish forests, lakes, and inaccesable territory, numerous concrete fortifications, and other difficulties have slowed up advance", but language seems to deny Finn allegations or victories on northern and central fronts. Communique claims Russians losses were 1823 killed and 7000 wounded against Finn losses of 2,200 killed and 10,000 wounded in territory now occupied by Russian troops. Troops moved forward 130 kms. on Murmansk front, 150 kms. on Ukhta front, and 80 kms. near Lake Ladoga. Daladier tells Chamber of Deputies, "France's duty toward Finland has been met with measures that are not inconsiderable". He states deaths, in all French services up to end of November

totalled 1,433. Argentine in note to League of Na-tions expresses readiness to assist Finland and that it would consider favorably any suggestions toward

it would consider favorably any suggestions contact this aim.

Uruguay rejects German protest, stating that in granting Spee no more than 72 hours it strictly observed Hague Convention.

Dec. 23.—France and Yugoslavia conclude negotiations for new trade pact despite German opposition.

Duchess of Windsor reported to have joined French
Women's Ambulance Corps.

Duchess of Windsor reported to have joined French Women's Ambulance Corps.

Dec. 24.—Japanese army reaches French Indo-China border and captured Chennankwan; Lung-chow was taken Thursday. They claim also successful advance northeast from Nanning. Sun Fo, President of Legislative Yuan, returning from 8. months sojourn in Moscow, states Russia is China's most reliable friend and reveals Russia, since outbreak of hostilities with Japan, has extended 3 credit loans to China totalling "enormous sum".

Pope in address before College of Cardinals appeals to belligerents to "set forth fundamental points necessary for peace on which governments would be willing to negotiate... Peace must be honorable for both big and small nations". He assails Russia, stating, "We find premeditated aggression against small, work-loving, peaceful people under pretext of threat which neithter existed or was possible". He states President Roosevelt's action in naming M. C. Taylor (former Chairman of U. S. Steel Corporation) to his new unofficial post at Vatican as "great contribution to just and lasting peace", describing him as "first ambassador of provisional U. S. Embassy at Holy See".

Official protest against repeated violations of 300-mile safety zone, signed by 21 American nations, is forwarded to Britain and Germany, as "affecting the neutrality of American waters and compromising aims of continental protection as provided in Declaration of Panama".

Dec. 25.—Finn troops claim to have crossed into Russian territory between Leiksa and Ladoga. Hel-

aims of continental protection as provided in Deciaration of Panama".

Dec. 25.—Finn troops claim to have crossed into Russian territory between Leiksa and Ladoga. Helsingfors communique states 14 Russian bombers were shot down during attempt to bomb capital.

Admiralty announces loss last week of 10 British and 8 neutral ships.

Western front is reported quiet on Christmas Day except for small local raids.

Dec. 26.—Emperor Hirohito in opening 74th session of Diet speaks of "urgent necessity of effecting stabilization in East Asia by replenishing Japan's national resources in face of extremely complex international situation"; he expresses satisfaction with "growing friendly relations" between Japan and other countries with which it has treaties. Budget totals Y 10,360,000,000 (\$2,427,675,500) of which 65% goes to fighting services; budget shows Y1,100,000,000 increase over 1939 although army's original estimate was slashed 26%.

Chinese claim Japanese counter attacks in vicinity of Nanning have been repelled. Chunking Ta Kung

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Pao states "attitude of United States to Japan is too gentlemanlike".

gentlemanlike".

French official discloses only 3 Britons have been killed on Western Front since war began; however, British navy lost 2,070 men killed and air force 438.

Frime Minister Eamon de Valera of Ireland urges peace conference, stating this would have to be called eventually and common sense suggests it be tried now before war has wrought its full havoc.

Reported from Vatican that Holy See and Italy have reached understanding regarding parallel action on behalf of peace and to combat spread of communism; reported Pope is sending financial aid to needy Finnish Catholics.

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Dec. 27.—Japanese Diet pledges support to Emperor and adopts "vote of thanks" to Japanese forces in China. Declaration signed by 240 of 466 members of Lower House expresses non-confidence in Cabinet and suggests it resign; rising cost of living, rising cost of government, failure to end China "incident", and worsening international relations are said to be cause. Foreign Office spokesman states he hopes it possible to regulate trade relations with United States on basis of legal status of at least one year's duration, pointing out new Wang Ching-wei government will probably be established before Yangtze is opened, in wheih case United States and other nations should deal with "Chinese regime". Tientsim Japanese spokesman states third-powers in Far East must actively cooperate with Japan in establishment of "New Order"; passive neutrality is not enough. Four flights of 101 Japanese bombers rain demolition and incendiary bombs on Lanchow, capital of Kansu, starting huge fires reported comcapital of Kansu, starting huge fires reported com-

rain demolition and incendiary bombs on Lanchow, capital of Kansu, starting huge fires reported completely out of control.

Airplane factories are being established in Australia and country is also manufacturing artillery, armored cars, shells, etc., for use in France. Australia will provide 10,400 pilots and 15,000 air-gunners to be trained in England. First contingent of Indian troops, all Mohammedans, reaches France.

"Authoritatively" denied in London that Britain plans early rupture of relations with Russia as reported in Daily Worker.

Colombia, Uruguay, Dominican Republic, and Liberia inform League they are ready to help Finnland, bringing number of nations which answered League's appeal to 12.

Dec. 28.—Premier N. Abe declares cabinet has no intention to resign. He says opening of Yangtze was long planned and is not political step to gain American favor. He states Japan is prepared "to assure its own supply of raw materials" if United States declares embargo. He admits he finds it difficult to imagine new treaty could be signed before expiration of present one and does not mention possibility of a modus vivendi for informal continuance of trade relations. Bombing of Lanchow, largest mass air raids to date is explained as part of plan to cut off China's communication and supply routes. American Chamber of Commerce at Tientsin asks Gen.

restrictions on movements of American citizens and goods in and out of city and denies Americans are hostile to Japanese.

"Authorized quarters" in London (according to Havas) believe first few days of new year will see beginning of large-scale help to Finland not only in form of materials but volunteer units.

Pope visits King and Queen of Italy at Quirinal Palace, first of such visits in 60 years.

Heavy earthquake does extensive damage in East Turkey and other parts of Asia Minor, covering area of 25,000 square miles, with 12 provincial cities and many villages almost completely destroyed; deaths are estimated at many thousands, and survivers are camping out in fields in snow and wind without food.

Dec. 29.—Lanchow is reported to have again been raided by 100 planes on Wednesday and Thursday.

Germany protests against use of mondated two.

day. Germany Germany protests against use of mandated territories by Britain and France for war purposes, referring to recent placing of Tangayika, Camaroons, Togo, New Guinea, Samoa, Palestine, and Syria in "state of war".

Togo, New Guinea, Samoa, Palestine, and Syria in "state of war".

German supreme command announces submarine torpedoed British battleship of Queen Elizabeth class off coast of Scotland. British Admiralty confirms torpedoing, stating ship suffered some damage and that 3 crewmen were killed; ship, however, is safe and proceeding on its course.

Reuter reports from Helsignfors that Finnish patrols severed strategic Leningrad-Murmansk railway at 3 points. Claimed by Finns Russians have lost at least 100,000 men dead and wounded, 300 tanks, and 200 planes without achieving any important military success.

Dec. 30.—Japanese officials announce withdrawal of troops from border of Kowloon leased territories near Hongkong butissue communique warning against "resumption of anti-Japanese activities there, expressing hope that Hongkong authorities will show "prudent attitude in return for consideration given to British wishes". Japanese also announce they are prepared to return Japanese-occupied areas of Shanghai International Settlement to Municipal Council.

Secret German Freedom radio station broadcasts

Council.

Secret German Freedom radio station broadcasts that Marshal Herman von Goering is gambling with high stakes, being prepared to offer Western powers a Hohenzollern prince as puppet ruler after over-throwing Hitler. Bohemia and Moravia would be granted concessions and Germany's relations with Russia would be "curtailed".

Violent new earthquakes strike North Anatolia, Turkev.

Violent new earthquakes strike North Anatolia, Turkey.

Dec. 31.—Announced at Tokyo and Moscow that agreement has been reached to sign a modus vivendi before expiration of present 1-year fishery pact, containing clause that two governments will make every effort to conclude long-term agreement in 1940.

Official Moscow communique states "nothing important occurred on front in Finland".

Hitler in New Year proclamation derides Allies

for not attacking West wall and declares that come what may, Germany will be victorious; he bitterly attacks Jews saying, "Jewish reactionary warmongers in capitalistic countries want war, and they shall have it. Germany and Europe must be freed from ravishment and threat which have their origin in past and present-day England". Goering in newspaper article states German air force is ready for fierce counter-offensive such as world has never known against allied blockade and waits only word from Hitler to start a terrific bombardment of England. for not attacking West wall and declares that come

known against allied blockade and waits only word from Hitler to start a terrific bombardment of England.

Jan. 1.—Pres. K. Kalio radiocasts that Russians in next few days will meet detachments of foreign volunteers at front. Finns claim destruction of virtually entire 163rd Russian division at Krantajaervi with capture of much war material yesterday. Russia continues to dominate air, bombing Tampere, important industrial and communication center; planes flew over Helsingfors but did not drop any bombs; one plane reported shot down.

King George issues proclamation ordering 6 classes of conscripts from 19 to 28 to register immediately, bringing total of England's youth under arms or liable to service to 3,000,000. United Press reports that diplomatic circles hint at possible break in allied relations with Russia and "moral crusade" against Soviet. Reported government is preparing "White Paper" indicting Russian policy.

United Press reports that Rome correspondent of Petit Parisien states Germany is preparing peace program in effort to end fighting under which Hitler would become President of Great Germany and Goering take his place as Chancellor of Third Reich; limited Checkoslovakian and Polish states would be recreated under arbitrage of "a well known personality"; relations with Russia would be "slackened"; Germany renounce its autarchic system and return to normal world trade; control of foreign policy would be given to professional diplomat; Hjalmar Schacht would resume post as Minister of Economy; radicals like H. Himmler, J. Goebbels, and R. Ley would 'disappear from political scene".

Italian Ambassador in Moscow is called home "on leave"; Russia recently recalled its ambassador from Rome in protest against anti-Russian demonstrations. Rome Il Messagero publishes series of dispatches from Teheran correspondent describing alleged Russian military menace to India and Afghanistan, stating that for past 20 days troops have been massing in Caucasus mountains, and that it is understood a British-French exped

Jan. 2.—Wang Ching-wei urges Chinese to make peace with Japan and "concentrate our efforts in fight against communism".

British Admiralty announces "Following withdrawal of 5 gunboats from Yangtze patrol in October and a further 3 last month, His Majesty's government has now decided to lay up 2 of the 3 gunboats in upper Yangtze".

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Reuter reports from Copenhagen that Stalin has asked Hitler for 200,000 technicians, engineers, and experts to reorganize Russian industry and transportation system. Reported from Berlin that commercial and financial agreement with Russia has been extended to end of 1940. Semi-official government sources reveal that Germany may take active part in Russo-Finnish war if allies follow through with their announced intention to help Finland.

Reuter reports quietest week of war so far with no vessels sunk by German submarines and complete absence of German air activity. Reuter reports from London "war against boredom" which British forces in France have been waging "while active operations are delayed"; military authorities are permitting various organizations such as Salvation Army and Y.M.C.A. to set up canteens, reading rooms, concert halls, etc., and 50 large vans will be fitted out as traveling tea-shops. London insurance circles reported by United Press to believe world's biggest re-insurance company—Munich Re-insurance Company—may soon be toppled from pre-eminence as result of intensified British attack. Britain informs League it will aid Finland to greatest possible extent "as League has suggested".

Over 1200 people reported drowned in earthquake-devastated Turkey following rains and floods in Brusa region.

Over 1200 people reported growing in the standard devastated Turkey following rains and floods in Brusa region.

Jan. 3.—Numerous Japanese incursions into American properties in China are reported, including bombing of American mission at Ichang, killing 4 persons; same place was bombed last March.

Paperted from Helsingfors that on December 29

Reported from Helsingfors that on December 29 and 30 entire 163rd Russian division of at least 15,000 men was annihilated while crossing ice on Lake Kianta; Finn airmen bombed holes in ice and Russianta;

000 men was annihilated while crossing ice on Lake Kianta; Finn airmen bombed holes in ice and Russian trucks, cannon, and men tumbled through the holes into water. Reuter reports from London that Stalin has asked Hitler for military mission to aid Russia in Finland campaign. Authorized Berlin sources say report that Germany would fight on side of Russia if allied troops appear in Finland is "absolute mistake"; they also deny that Russia asked Germany to send specialists. Nazi press for first time publishes articles revealing possibility of general conflict over Finland.

British Air Ministry announces 3 British bombers engaged 12 Messerschmidt planes over Heligoland tooays and shot down 3; Germany claims 3 British planes were shot down and that Germans suffered no losses. Reuter reports total shipping losses to end of year were 17 naval vessels, including 8 warships (58,130 tons) and 9 chartered vessels (19,000 tons); 117 British vessels (421,404 tons), 12 allied vessels (70,101 tons), and 81 neutral merchant ships (243,222 tons). Reuter reports from London that Goering's alleged "break" with Hitler and his virtual retirement was due to his refusal to launch mass air attack on England except on written order.

New earthquakes in Turkey, Yozgad area, levels 10 more villages.

Jan. 4.—Norwegian reports state Russian port of

Petsamo is being bombed by planes which appear to come from ships and are either Italian or British in type. Reuter reports from Helsingfors that Italian plane piloted by Italian volunteer led Finn bombers in raiding Estonian island of Oesel yesterday believed to be used by Russians as air base. Finns claim to have surrounded other Russian division going to aid of shattered 163rd.

Associated Press reports from Berlin that Goering has been appointed "supreme war economic authority".

authority".

Paris newspapers report it is likely French Ambassador will soon leave Moscow for "long vacation".

Jan. 5.—Reported from Moscow that Japan has paid final instalment on purchase of Chinese Eastern Railway in Manchuria. Japanese burn English Methodist Mission hospital at Chuchia, near Wutingfu, in "retaliation" for its alleged medical treatment of Chinese guerilla wounded.

Periodet Malio signe recolomation putting into

English Methodist Mission hospital at Chuchia, near Wutingfu, in "retalistion" for its alleged medical treatment of Chinese guerilla wounded.

President Kalia signs proclamation putting into effect trade pact with Germany. Sweden protests against sinking of Swedish steamer by Russian submarine in Gulf of Bothnia and asks explanation of Russian submarine activity in Gulf. German press warns Sweden and Norway against permitting Britain and France to send military aid to Finland through these countries, accusing allies of using League as screen to involve Scandinavia in war and obtain foothold there against Germany. Disclosed in London that British have been sending arms and munitions to Sweden in addition to aiding Finns, as part of recently concluded trade pact. Observers in Switzerland reported to believe Germany may take advantage of present difficulties of Russia to impose in Moscow a military alliance which Russians so far have been reluctant to accept.

Announced in official communique that War Secretary Leslie Hore-Belisha and Minister of Information Lord McMillan have resigned. Oliver Stanley, President of Board of Trade, succeeds Hore-Belisha, and Sir John Reith, Director-General of British Broadcasting Corporation, replaces MacMillan. Sir Andrew Rae Duncan (a director of Bank of England and Chairman of Executive Committee of Iron and Steel Federation) succeeds Stanley. Believed that Hore-Belisha's insistance that Royal Air Force in France be placed under control of Army in War Force in France be placed under control of Army in War with those being "creator" of new, modern British army, but is said to have made enemies in sweeping out "old brass hats" and putting younger men in their places. In reply to his letter refusing another Cabinet posts, Chamberlain wrote him: "It is great satisfaction to me that there is not now and never has been any difference wither is not now and never has been any difference between us on policy and in particular on necessity for prosecuting the war with utmost determinatio

British government announces it will requisition all ships of United Kingdom and colonial registry owners will continue to operate them but must comply with government instructions as to routes and cargoes. Jan. 6.—Chinese enter Nanchang, capital of Kiangsi, and before withdrawing set fire to Japanese munition depots. G. G. Phillips, British Secretary of Shanghai Municipal Council, is shot at in British defense sector when entering his car by 3 men disguised as rickshaw coolies but escapes unhurt, British authorities protest following rumor that assaillants were seized but released to Japanese military by Japanese-controlled Ta Tao government police, but Japanese deny men are in their custody. Russia ratifies trade pact with China negotiated last June by Sun Fo.
Russia signs 3-year trade agreement with Bulgaria.

Russia signs 3-year trade agreement with Bulgaria.

DNB announces that nation "may expect quiet along entire western front in near future"; no explanation is made.

nation is made.

King Carol in reviewing troops states Rumania will fight if Russian armies attempt to invade Bessarabia.

Ciano announces after conference with Hungarian Foreign Minister S. Csaky that understanding has been reached on all points and that Csaky stressed Hungary's desire for peace. "Italy has no aggressive plans against Russia but intends to halt expansion of communism and its threat to European order". Argentine protests to Britain, France, Germany, and Poland against alleged placing of mines immediately outside Argentine territorial waters.

Jan. 7.—Japanese ambassadors to Germany Hungary, and Turkey confer at Budapest.

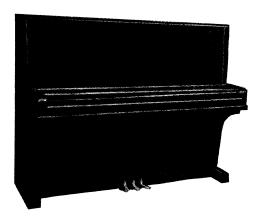
Reported Russian fleet in Black Sea is on maneuvers.

Reported Russian fleet in Black Sea is on maneuvers.

Hore-Belisha issues terse statement to press: "This is very big; much bigger than you imagine. It had to come." Evening News says, "It is freely stated that Hore-Belisha himself was amazed when Frime Minister on Thursday suggested that he leave War Office; developments leading to his departure are believed to have been sensational". Daily Mail states Hore-Belisha was "not getting along well with his generals", and states of Stanley that he "belongs to Tory hierarchy class which automatically succeeds to high office; he has never shown qualities of drive and determination ... a most unsatisfactory appointment." Manchester Guardian states, Hore-Belisha "reorganized War Office hierarchy, task which would have scared 9 ministers out of 10 from their wits, and has done more than a decade of other war ministers to give army conditions which so far approached those of civilian life that average man might really like to join". Times states, his career "will only perhaps be appreciated fully in retrospect." Reported Chamberlain may defend his action in demanding his resignation in secret session of Parliament.

Berlin circles are pleased with Chamberlain move

ment.
Berlin circles are pleased with Chamberlain move as they have attacked Hore-Belisha as "war-monger" and "leader of Jewish internationalism".



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Reported that more than 82,000 people of German origin living in Italian Tyrol have elected to remain in Italy.

Tampico, Mexico, port authorities say they sighted British war vessels 3 miles from coast, believed to be waiting sailing of German steamers which took refuge in port at beginning of war.

Jan. 8.—Japanese Cabinet approves formation of Wang Ching-wei central government in China, combining the Peiping and Nanking Japanese-sponsored regimes. Japanese reported retreating in northern Kwangtung southward along Canton-Hankow railway.

sponsored regimes. Japanese reported retreating in northern Kwangtung southward along Canton-Hankow railway.

Refugees at Chungking returning from Siam state Chinese there are suffering from reign of terror there like that of Jews in Germany; Chinese banks, mills, shops, newspapers have been closed and Chinese business men and intellectuals are fleeing. Alleged Siamese have territorial ambitions against Britain, France, and China, instigated by Japanese.

Finns claim to have wiped out other Russian division (44th) near Suomussalmi where 163rd was trapped on frozen lake last week; fighting reported partially halted by 40 degree below zero weather.

English press shows increasing uneasiness over resignation of Hore-Belisha and effect it may have on prosecution of the war. Butter, sugar, ham, and bacon rations go into effect. First Lord of Admiralty Winston Churchill reported to be on surprise visit to Paris.

"Reliably reported" from Budapest by United

and bacon rations go into effect. First Lord of Admiralty Winston Churchill reported to be on surprise visit to Paris.

"Reliably reported" from Budapest by United Press that Cinao and Csaky concluded defensive military alliance during their meeting.

Jan. 9.—Chamberlain in speech at Lord Mayor's luncheon, indirectly referring to dismissal of Hore-Belisha, states he would do "what I feel to be right no matter how difficult or disagreeable". He avers that government's sole purpose is to win war and that present calm on Western front is but lull before storm. He states Empire is united as never before and that results of first 4 months of war are not unsatisfactory; world's oceans have been swept clean of German shipping and German fleet has been bottled up. He calls on people to intensify war efforts, warning that though war has not assumed proportions of fighting in 1914, Britons should be prepared to do without many things they are accustomed to and labor must not expect wage increases. He states Anglo-French collaboration has been so valuable that when war is over, neither will want to give this up. As to Finland, he declares "it is fighting same forces of unscrupulous violence as we ourselves. Finns may rest assured League resolution to lend assistance will not be mere formality". He praises attitude of President Roosevelt toward international situation.

Ian. 10.—Tokyo spokesman states Japan is

praises attitude of President Roosevelt toward international situation.

Jan. 10.—Tokyo spokesman states Japan is "expecting" some constructive development in Japanese-American relations and Nomura reportedly told Cabinet negotiations are going on for conclusion of modus vivendi before treaty expires. Japanese spokesman in Peiping states army opposes changing

status of North China through establishment of new Wang regime, as North China must have special organization of its own to meet "Red menace" and other requirements.

Finns claim to have "practically annihilated" entire 9th Russian army corps consisting of 50,000 men (44th, 163rd, and 164th divisions) in course of 3 battles between December 24 and January 7 near Kianta Lake on central front. Havas reports from Rome that 20 German general staff officers have gone to Russia to reorganize army. London newspapers report that German refusal to allow Italian war material to cross Germany for Finland may have serious repercussions as Germany "may thus have to choose between its two allies—Russia and Italy." Germans claim Nazi planes sank 8 British ships in North Sea yesterday, but Admiralty claims ships were only damaged; however, 2 Danish ships were sunk, one by mine.

Reported from Budapest that Hungary will press Rumania for speedy reply to overtures for settlement of territorial questions and that refusal would result in Italian and Hungarian abandonment of Rumania to its fate with Hungary marching into Transylvania in event of Russian invasion of Bessarabia.

Jan. 11.—British planes attack German airbase on Sylt island in retalliation for German plane attacks which resulted in sinking of at least 7 ships and damage of 1 others during past 48 hours.

Deaths in Turkey earthquakes and subsequent floods are officially estimated at 25,000; injured at 8,000.

Jan. 12.—Premier Abe announces he will resign on Sunday; reasons are believed to be failure to

8,000.

Jan. 12.—Premier Abe announces he will resign on Sunday; reasons are believed to be failure to achieve improvement in relations with United States, achieve improvement in relations with United States, failure to end China conflict, and domestic rice shortage and rocketing prices. Associated Press reports from Tokyo that Japanese naval officials consider Guam extremely vulnerable and regard plans to fortify it as "moral threat"; they admit they count on virtually free hand in west Pacific after Philippines becomes independent.

Chinese military spokesman states Japanese advances in 1937 were rapid, in 1938 they slowed down considerably, in 1939 they were negligible, and in 1940 they will be untenable. Average monthly Japanese casualties last year were 40,000 men, he states.

States.

Papal nuncio in Madrid is reported to have transmitted to Pope memorandum from Generalissimo Francisco Franco offering collaboration in any move to "restore peace and put end to danger of communistic expansion in Europe."

King Carol of Rumania and Prince Paul of Yugoslavia in frontier conference are reported to have agreed that any Russian advance in Balkans will be considered as constituting common danger, while Italy and Hungary might be counted on to supply valuable aid in such event.

Jan. 13.—Chinese claim to be attacking rear and front lines of Japanese on 8 fronts in Kwangsi, Hunan, Shantung, and Hopei.

Moscow communique declares reports of Finnish successes are "utter lies" and accuses foreign press, especially French, of "slanderous inventions"; report of recall of Russian officers from Finland and their execution is malicious and without slightest foundation. and story that German officers are reorganizing Russian army is "stupid lie" Communique ridicules reports of destruction of Russian divisions and states foreign gossipers are silent on Finnish brutality of killing their own wounded "in order not to leave tongues in the hands of the Soviets". It declares Finns have not crossed frontiers at any point and that Murmansk railway has been operating continuously. It denies that Russians lost Petsamo and declares Russian not only occupy Petsamo but have advanced 130 kilometers southward of the port. "There was no substantial change on war front during past 3 weeks and operations were confined to ordinary clashes. Heavy cold greatly facilitated position of Finnish troops, but they proved incapable of profiting by this advantage. In some places Soviet air force bombed railway junctions and other military objectives."

Thomas Horabin, Liberal member of Parliament, states, "Chamberlain must goif we are to win war... He has promoted incompetent non-entities and yesmen... British are living in fool's paradise and in danger of drifting into endless war with Russia as well as Germany."

Diplomatic circles in Buckarest state Italy asked Turkey for 2 naval bases in Black Sea and that Britain and France favor this. Moscow reported to have swiftly countered by ordering number of demountable submarines transferred from Baltic to Black Sea. Communique issued at Safia after conference between Bulgarian and Turkish foreign ministers declares that Bulgaria will maintain strict neutrality in conformity with policy of friendship with Turkey. Reported from Rome that Afgan government has decreed military service for all citizens over 17 and is constructing 3 railroads to facilitate troop and supply movements in view of Russiam "me

facilitate troop and supply movements in view of Russian "menace".

Jan. 14.—Emperor Hirohito, following resignation of Abe, calls on Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, former Navy Minister, to form Cabinet. Reported that Prince F. Konoye previously declined post. Abe announces, "Since I formed Cabinet in August of last year, I have made efforts to carry out state affairs at home and abroad with disposal of China incident as main objective. However, as it is now apparent that complete union of views may not be obtained in connection with measures adopted, I have tendered resignation of Cabinet en bloc to the Throne, aiming to avoid at this time any possible retardation of country's administrative operations".

Associated Press reports unnamed Japanese diplomat in Tokyo stating that "Japan's future and that of entire Orient is in hands of America. If it continues to help us, then we will finish our mission in Asia. If not, we will probably fail and American statesmen must take responsibility for many years

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of confusion and chaos". Japanese army men state that economic control of China is what Japan is fighting for and that it is unreasonable and absurd for United States to demand that Japan walk out, forgetting sacrifices and losses of past 30 months.

London War Office announces all service leaves temporarily suspended; stated order emanated from headquarters in France. Holland and Belgium also cancel leaves on rumors that Germans plan to cross frontier in order to outflank Maginot line. Said that Italian circles warned them of danger.

Germany removes embargo against Italian shipments of arms through Germany to Finland, according to Berlin correspondent of Stockholm paper. Reported in Rome that 3000 volunteers left for Sweden and Finland yesterday.

Jan. 15.—War and Navy Ministers remain same in Yonai Cabinet, but H. Arita who held post in

Hiranuma Cabinet which was replaced by Abe, is Foreign Minister. Yonai is No. 1 man in naval circles and considered friendly to democracies; he blocked Italian-German-Japanese alliance last summer. Spokesman states government has presented modus vivendi draft to State Department and that Japan expects response before trade treaty expires on January 26. Fire in Shizuoka, shipping center between Yokohama and Nagoya, wipes out area extending over 2 kms.



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VOL. XXXVII

MARCH, 1940

No. 3 (383)



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A. V. H. HARTENDORP, Editor and Publisher



VOL. XXXVII

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Philippine Economic Conditions

By Paul P. Steintorf American Trade Commissioner



OWING to serious delays in the compilation of various essential official statistics, the publication of this report has been unavoidably delayed. Since it is evident that this situation is more or less permanent, it has been decided to include a brief summary of economic developments which have occurred subsequent to the month under review. It is hoped that this will increase the value of the report.

Business has been rather quiet and irregular since the end of January, with more or less steady recession evident in many lines. The principal cause appears to have been the continued low prices and poor sales of the principal Philippine products. Undoubtedly, this has had a depressing effect on general business. Furthermore, war developments have contributed to general uncertainty and uneasiness, thereby hampering the normal movement of trade. Present indications are that the volume of business for February will show some reduction in the volume of both export and import commodities compared with January. However, the month should compare favorably with February of last year, which also was a rather quiet period. Some indication of the general business trend may be secured from the following brief tabulation:

Bldg. Permits Bank Securities Securities

		Bank Clearings	Securities Sales	Securities Aver. Quo
V	Veek end	led		
F	ebruary 3	, 1940		
21	118,000	₱5,987,000	₱1,457,0 (00 ₱76.95
F	ebruary 1	0. 1940		
		6,018,000	622,00	00 76.08
F	ebruary 1	7. 1940	-	
		5,668,000	555,00	00 76.69
F	ebruary 2	4. 1940		
		5,473,000	437,00	0 75.29
D.::	14:			•

Building permits appear to have been normal during the above period, although falling slightly below the average during January. Bank clearings on the contrary were very low, the weekly totals averaging at least P400,000 less than in January. The securities market was extremely depressed, with weekly sales moving downward steadily to a new low for the present year and probably to the lowest level in the past several years. Average prices, however, were fairly well maintained, there being a drop of



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only two percent during the four weeks for which figures are available.

The export sugar market has continued to be

ngures are available.

The export sugar market has continued to be very quiet, but recently reacted favorably to the reduction in the United States consumption quota. Sales have continued to be very low and the bulk of the current crop is still unsold. Domestic sugar has shown a somewhat stronger tendency, influenced by the probability of a shortage of supply during the present year.

the probability of a snortage of supply using in-present year.

The coconut products market has continued to be weak and featureless. Export demand has been sporadic and irregular, with prices practically sta-tionary at a very low level. Recently, the market has shown some evidence of increased strength, but the immediate outlook is not particularly encourag-

sporadic and irreguiar, with prices placifically stationary at a very low level. Recently, the market has shown some evidence of increased strength, but the immediate outlook is not particularly encouraging.

The hemp market has been very weak and irregular. European demand has been practically non-existent, being influenced by high freight rates and curtailed shipping space. The United States demand also has been unsatisfactory. Prices have continued downward and are now very little above the low level obtaining prior to the European war. Rice prices have continued to be weak, but palay is moving upward rather sharply, influenced by reports of a poor domestic crop.

The wheat flour market has been featured by resumption of forward orders in fair volume. There continues to be a rather serious shortage of first-grade flour, but supplies of other flour are fairly adequate. The present cost of first-grade flour is considerably above the level established by the Government, but other grades are still within the fixed limits and are being sold at somewhat below the established prices. Australian competition has been increasingly evident, with a substantial volume of forward orders reported during the past two weeks. Trade opinion is to the effect that the shortage of high-grade flour will be remedied as a result of substantial forward orders scheduled to arrive during March.

The cotton textile trade showed some recession during February. Business was fairly active during the first half of the month but subsequently declined rather sharply. Indent orders for staples continued at a fairly satisfactory level, but was restricted to a few lines, particularly khaki, denims and broacloth. Orders for fancies were extremely low. A correspond ing situation obtained with respect to domestic sales, wholesale business being fairly good during the first two weeks but subsequently declined as a result of poor retail demand. Local prices weakened very materially owing to the unsatisfactory sales and to declines in American prices.

duced with the hope of nationalizing retail trade in the Philippines and encouraging the establishment of cooperatives.

Among the bills which are of interest to business may be mentioned Bill No. 1274, establishing minimum wages and labor standards for commercial and industrial workers, and Bill No. 1328, providing for gratuities or retirement allowances for employees with 25 years service or more. Another important bill provides for the establishment of a National Tobacco Corporation. The Corporation will have a capital of P10,000,000 and will be empowered to promote effective merchandising of tobacco both at home and abroad. The Corporation will have control over production, consumption and marketing of leaf tobacco and improvement in the quality of the crop grown The Corporation also ould be permitted to buy, sell, import and export leaf tobacco and on engage in the manufacture of cigars and cigarettes, if considered necessary. Furthermore, the Corporation would be authorized to extend credits to tobacco growers and to generally control the industry. Some opposition has developed in the Assembly to the provisions of this bill and there is no assurance that it will be approved in its present form.

The budget for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, was presented to the National Assembly by President Quezon. This calls for total expenditures of P89,149,000, while estimated income for the year is placed at P91,178,000. Both figures are below

the estimates for the present fiscal year, which are expenditures \$\text{P91,520,000}\$, and income \$\text{P97,062,000}\$. In both cases, the estimates of income include refunds to the Treasury from the Philippine National Bank, amounting to \$\text{P9,625,000}\$ during the current year, and \$\text{P3,500,000}\$ for the coming year. The President's message stated that the reduction in estimated expenditures was necessary in view of a probable decline in Government revenue. It is believed that the budget is sound and conservative. Business has been favorably affected by semioficial announcements that no tax legislation would be introduced during the present session of the National Assembly.

Business has been favorably affected by semioficial announcements that no tax legislation would be introduced during the present session of the National Assembly.

General Resume

Business was generally very good during January. Sales of many import lines were remarkably active, with a number of companies reporting the best January in their history. Retail business also was unusually good for this season, although there were indications of a recession toward the end of the month. There appears to be no satisfactory explanation for the good business during January. Certainly world conditions were not conducive to optimize the continued low prices and poor sales or continued the property of the continued low prices and poor sales or continued the property of the continued low prices and poor sales or companies. The property of the prope

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ment over December owing to reduction in excess stocks and to some improvement in export demand. Gold production during January showed a moderate improvement over the previous month, but yield per ton milled declined rather sharply.

The cotton textile market was very active, with active indent business. Wholesale and retail sale of all classes of goods also were good. Excess stocks were reduced somewhat and local prices showed a moderate gain.

of all classes of goods also were good. Excess stocks were reduced somewhat and local prices showed a moderate gain.

Sales of new passenger cars and trucks were very satisfactory during January, while the used car business reached a new record high. The general tone of the market was optimistic and continued good business was anticipated.

Domestic demand for all varieties of imported foodstuffs was quite satisfactory during January, being somewhat above normal seasonal expectations. Imports during the month were fairly light, with the result that stocks were reduced.

Electric power production during January totaled 14,555,447 KWH, which is below the record high reached in December, but is nine percent larger than the 13,395,566 KWH produced in January of last year. Net radio registrations during January reached a new all-time high, gaining eight per cent over December and 63 percent over the same month of last year. New registrations reached 2,019, while there were only 207 cancellations.

News Summary

The Philippines



he Philippines

Feb. 2.—In conference with President Manuel L. Quezon, Andres Soriano, President of Chamber of Mines, states position of industry, is not as rosy as public believes and urges active encouragement by government. Investment totals P156. 435,371 and earned P13,239,044 or only 8.46% and this does not take account of capital deductions that should be made, he declares. Of every peso produced by mining industry in



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1938, 29.4 cents went for labor, 8 cents for taxes, 44 cents for materials, and 18.4 cents represents gross operating profit. He emphasizes risks inherent in industry and failure of many ventures.

Mayor Eulogio Rodriguez reportedly planning expropriation of slum properties in Manila if owners do not improve them; he is also said to be seeking cooperation of Archbishop M. O'Doherty as certain Church residential properties are badly drained.

Feb. 4.—Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo, in Filipino Veterans Association meeting, adopts conciliatory tone and urges appropriation of \$P_2,500,000 for pensions for all "genuine veterans"; also extension of "praiseworthy Mindanso homesteading plan to other unsettled regions in Cagayan Valley, Leyte, Samar, Mindanao, etc." Resolutions adopted reiterate stand for independence and condemn "re-examination".

Feb. 5.—Dean Edward R. Hyde, of College of Engineering, University of Philippines, dies aged 57, as result of poison, self-administered because of ill health.

Feb. 6.—President Quezon submits budget for 1940-41 carrying total of P89,149,130 against estimated income of P91,178,150, a probable decline of some P6,000,000 as compared with last year's income. Total outlay is reduced by \$P_2,370,940, and Philippine Army appropriation is cut \$P_1,156,788, but budget carries \$P_1,000,000 item for government cutters and speed-boats for patrol work. Appropriation for Resident Commissioner's Office, Washington, is increased from \$P176,720 to \$P282,000. Budget also increases sums available for schools and teachers' salaries.

Employees of Calamba Sugar Estate in telegram to A. Ehrman, President of Estate in San Francisco, demand dismissal of L. Weinzheimer and other executives because of their rejection of demands which workers say they feel justified in making because Estate has been earning "hugeprofits" said to amount to over \$P26,000,000 from 1923 to 1938. Resolution adopted by workers also demands dismissal of Jose Figueras, government general inspector of labor.

Feb. 8.—President Quezon

Feb. 10.—Ruperto Montinola, Assemblyman from Iloilo and notable political figure, dies in Manila, aged 70.

Feb. 11.—Members of Assembly are represented in press as showing little interest in non-aggression-pact reports from Tokyo, a number of them stating Japan should be well aware that Philippine government could not discuss any treaty with a foreign country even if it wanted to under present law.

Feb. 12.—Speaker José Yulo tells appropriation committee there are but slim chances for public works bill this year and enjoins strict economy. He points out that prosperity due to coconut-oil-tax refunds is artificial.

Secretary to the President Jorge Vargas announces that government is offering S. S. Mayon for sale at price it paid for vessel to any Filipino or American firm which will keep ship in interisland service. He explains government bought ship because it was feared Dollar Company, former owners, would withdraw it from local service.

Feb. 16.—American flag is raised over new residence and office building of U. S. High Commissioner in brief military ceremony, only members of staff and representatives of press being present.

President Quezon gives Distinguished Service Star to Lieut.-Col. H. J. Hutter and Maj. T. J. Davis members of Military Mission, who are returning to United States shortly.

Vice-President Sergio Osmefia in speech in Iloilo states, "Personally I'd like President Quezon re-elected because of strong pro-Quezon feeling among masses; however, if President desires to rest, I believe he still should be first President of Philippine Republic."

Feb. 19.—Assem. H. Abellana (Cebu) and J. C. Puberse (Heile). Cheirman and Vice-Chairman re-

Feb. 19.—Assem. H. Abellana (Cebu) and J. C. Zulueta (Iloilo), Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively of Committee on reorganization, protest

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against enlargement of Committee as likely to set dangerous precedent in "committee packing", former saking for re-examination and latter resigning. Assem. P. C. Hernaez (Negros Oc.) states there are reports that move is against Secretary of Interior R. Alunan and Secretary of Finance M. A. Roxas in connection with plans for reorganization of departments and bureaus. Last Tuesday, on motion of Floor Leader Q. Paredes, Assembly unanimously increased committee membership from 9 to 15, action being taken without consulting Abellana and Zulueta who were in Iloilo with delegation sent to accompany body of late Assemblyman Montinola.

Unable to pay fine, 11 Japanese subjects from Formosa, captain and crew of fishing motor launch, are jailed after pleading guilty to charge of unlawful entry and illegal fishing in Philippine waters; captain was fined P100, crew P50 each, and owners of launch P1,000. They were arrested at Dao, Antique, on January 12. A score of other Japanese fishermen have been arrested in province recently.

Feb. 20.—Unofficially reported from Honolulu that U. S. Navy plans to send 15 more naval patrol bombers to Manila from Hawaii to replace older craft.

Reported that in view of fact that government

craft.

Reported that in view of fact that government received no bid for usual coal supply for Cebu Portland Cement Company, it may reopen Malangas mines in Zamboanga, worked years ago by National Coal Company which lost P5,000,000 in venture. Recent survey by Dr. H. Foster Bain, technical adviser, disclosed coal is available in area in quantity.

B. G. H. van der Jagt, Dutch engineer, arrives in Manila under contract with government to advise on construction of plant for manufacture of coconufiber bags.

Feb. 21.—E. Balagtas is elected President of Manila Municipal Board.

in Manila under contract with government to advise on construction of plant for manufacture of coconutifiber bags.

Feb. 21.—E. Balagtas is elected President of Manila Municipal Board.

Policeman shoots and kills Zacarias Viray, labor leader, in office of Chief of Police of Masantol, Pampanga, allegedly because, charged with oral defamation, he resisted arrest and started to draw a pistol he carried. Viray received 7 bullet wounds and died instantly. Later investigation showed his gun was rusty and had not been touched. Police chief is under arrest.

Feb. 22.—President Quezon inaugurates Ipo Dam and Ipo-Novaliches Aqueduct, last part of P11,500,000 Angat-Novaliches water system begun in 1924. Pressure on button opens gates through which waters will surge from 62,000 hectare reserved drainage area through the 35-kilometer waterway to Novaliches reservoir, and then to Manila. Montalban dam and reservoir, built in 1909, has been abandoned. New system expected to provide Manila and environs with "safest drinking water in Orient" for next 50 years.

Feb. 24.—Malacañan announces sale of S. S. Mayon to Elizalde & Company, reportedly for sum of P1,250,000.

Feb. 26.—Following revelation of new scandals in Manila Municipal Board, Assem. A. Escareal (Samar) advocates commission form of government" similar to that of Washington, D.C. President Quezon has ordered investigation by Department of Interior.

The United States

The United States

Jan. 16.—Senate confirms nominations of Frank
Murphy and Francis Biddle to Supreme Court and
R. S. Jackson as Attorney-General.

Jan. 17.—Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt in letter
to Vice-Pres. J. N. Garner and Speaker W. B. Bankhead proposes loan to Finland of unspecified sum to
enable it to buy American farm and manufactured,
but not war, goods, stating he does not believe this
would threaten any involvement. Sen. W. F. George
attacks suggestion as "unneutral."

Vice-President Garner issues statement: "I will
accept nomination for President but will not make
any effort to control delegates; people should
decide."

y effort

Secretary of State Cordell Hull states American ations view prospects of second naval battle off fontevideo with concern and intimates this would be viewed as other serious breach of hemispheric

Montevideo with concern and intimates this would be viewed as other serious breach of hemispheric safety-zone.

Philippine Resident Commissioner J. M. Elizalde states in Washington Philippine government policy is "strict adherence to terms of Tydings-McDuffie law for complete independence in 1946. Between present and 1946 there will be so many uncertain elements at large in world that it would be unprofitable to speak of what might happen before 1946. We must go ahead with all preparations for independence".

Jan. 18.—President Roosevelt, Secretary of Treasury H. Morgenthau, and army and navy officials confer on British and French proposals for tripling their warplane orders; said they wish to order unward of 8000 planes and even more engines.

Sen. A. Capper states in Senate: "I say with all emphasis at my command that we ought to stop fighting China with war supplies we furnish Japan".

Jan. 19.—Sen. W. E. Borah dies, aged 74, without having regained consciousness after a slip on rug in his home 2 days ago.

George C. Butte, former Vice-Governor of Philippines, dies on vacation trip in Mexico City, aged 62.

Jan. 21.—President Roosevelt states Borah's passing "leaves void in American public life; we shall miss him and mourn him long for his super-courage". Sen. K. Pittman states he was man "of great character, individuality, and independence, and among greatest constitutional lawyers who served in Senate".

State Department reveals Britain has refused to cease interfering with U. S. mails on ground that belligerent has right to assure itself that mails carry no contraband or military intelligence. British ask whether United States has protested against German interference with U. S. mail by sinking ships.

no change in American attitude as result of British

no change in American attitude as result of British reply.

International News Service reports that Sen. F. Van Nuys and Sen. R. R. Reynolds have urged State Department to investigate report that member of foreign relations committee has confidential document of unrevealed source showing Britain and Japan concluded secret treaty last June believed to be revision of prior agreement made in 1934, which pledges British neutrality in event of war between United States and Japan; non-interference in Japanese conquest of China; support of broad extension of Japanese trade in South America; and support of Japanese claim to naval parity and permanent possession of Pacific mandated islands; Japan pledging not to threaten British possessions in Far East or to attempt southward expansion. Reynolds states, "This report is extremely serious; such treaty would have vital bearing on American policy."

Maj.-Gen. Omar Bundy, veteran of many wars including Philippine campaign, dies in Washington, aged 78.

Jan. 22.—Reported State Department has pro-

aged 78. —Reported State Department has protested against British detention of 9 American vessels for average of 12 days and diverting them to waters forbidden under Neutrality Law, particularly Gibraltar and Marseilles, while Italian ships have been held average of only 4 days; Department has also asked Britain to account for rejection of 68 "navicerts" without explanation, warning that United States may have to repudiate navicert system. State Department has also taken fresh exception to examination of mails and delay of diplomatic mail.

Earl Browder, head of Communist Party, is sentenced in New York to 4 years imprisonment and \$2000 fine for traveling on "fraudulently obtained" passport.

Jan. 23.—President Roosevelt in press conference refuses to comment on expiration of treaty with

Passport.

Jan. 23.—President Roosevelt in press conference refuses to comment on expiration of treaty with Japan.

Ambas. K. Horinochi calls on Assist. Secretary of State A. A. Berle (Hull being confined to his home with a cold and Sumner Welles being on vacation), and it is said it was made plain to him United States will not negotiate temporary agreement but that no changes are at present contemplates in tariff or other matters, and that whole future of trade reletions will depend on "developments".

Chairman J. L. Lewis of Congress for Industrial Organization calls Security Commissioner P. V. McNutt "political adventurer".

Sen. F. M. Tydings states with reference to President Manuel L. Quezon's address to Philippine Assembly, he sees no reason for changing his attitude on Philippine question and that if Filipino people petition for change, "this will receive careful consideration so long as American flag flies over Islands". Rep. L. Kocialkowski says he sees "no reason to change our minds". Sen. T. Connally states Philippine independence wouldn't last 5 minutes with Japan in neighborhood and Sen. W. H. King states "Japan would gobble up Philippines in short order"; both express opposition to retention, however. McNutt declines to comment.

Jan 24.—Lewis predicts "ignominious defeat" if Democratic Party is "coerced or dragooned" into renominating Roosevelt. "Democratic Party has failed American people. After 7 years of power it finds itself without solution to any major question ... Only an accord between Democrats and labor could prevent Republican success in 1940 presidential campaign."

Petition signed by 48,000 Filipinos and others in Manila last November to embargo war shipments to Japan is submitted by Vice-President Garner to

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Senate foreign relations committee to be filed with other communications of similar nature.

Jan. 24.—Rumored in Washington that President Quezon is planning trip to United States in spring to clarify his views on independence in series of speeches.

Jan. 25.—Congress reported appearing willing to let matter of embargo against Japan rest with State Department, although King states, "I feel that severing all relations with Japan is warranted at this moment". Chairman Sol Bloom of House foreign affairs committee states new trade pact with Japan should not be considered until United States feels there will be no more "incidents... If Japan is to make future agreements and sign on the dotted line, she'd better mean it". Ad. H. E. Yarnell (ret.) advocates international plan granting Japan equal trading opportunities in India, French Ido-China, and Philippines to enable liberal forces in Japan to check military.

Rep. Hamilton Fish advocating severance of relations with Russia, Floor Leader Sam Rayburn states this is "monsense".

Some 50 local unions affiliated with CIO present resolution before United Mine Workers convention, in face of opposition from Lewis, calling for nomination of Roosevelt for third term.

Jan. 26.—President Roosevelt states in press conference that Americans may volunteer for service with foreign armies if they do not take oath of allegiance to belligerent state.

Trade treaty with Japan expires and State Department maintains deliberate silence, but Bloom states abbrogation means "there will be no more excuses and no more gestures". Sen. L. B. Schwellenbach states, "lapse of treaty gives us opportunity to comply with wishes of 75% of American people to get out of Sino- Japanese war". United States editorial reaction indicates strong support of State Department in matter New York Post states: "It is desirable that we keep this threat of economic pressure upon government of Tokyo until some satisfactory solution of problem of China war is reached...

Japan can not expect to remake Far East throu

Japan can not expect to restance Japan can not expect to restance and still retain good relations with United States".

Post Office authorities prohibit sending of parcels to European belligerents by Clipper plane service in view of British revelations as to contraband shipments in this manner.

Jan. 27.—Gov. C. A. Bottolfsen (Republican) of Idaho appoints former Sen. John W. Thomas to fill unexpired term of late Senator Borah.

New York Times "United States is determined not to play role of partner in spoilation of China. Offer to open Yangtze river provided we agree promptly to negotiate new trade treaty is attempted blackmail, pure and simple".

Jan. 29.—Secretary of Navy Charles Edison asks Congress authority for his Department to sell equipment and supplies to Philippines and perform certain services for Philippine government on same basis as War Department which is aiding Philippines when this is deemed in public interest; he explains this would involve no added cost to American government.

Edward S. Harkness, former railroad magnate,

ment.

Edward S. Harkness, former railroad magnate, said to have given away \$100,000,000 in philanthropies, dies in New York, aged 76.

Jan. 30.—Pittman states President Roosevelt needs big club of embargo power if United States is to obtain better treatment of its citizens in China



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and that failure of Congress to approve such legislation would confirm Japanese opinion Congress is afraid to grant President such power. Sen. G. P. Nye states he is opposed to embargo unless it is applied to both belligerents; "I don't want my country nosing into every controversy and deciding who is right or wrong; that would be direct aggressive ster to war".

Baltimore Marine Hospital authorities disclose that Wayne Coy, McNutt assistant, has made spectacular recovery during past 2 weeks and may leave hospital soon; he underwent 2 operations for kidney stones, complicated by 2 attacks of pneumonia, and received 34 blood transfusions; new antibacterial sulfapyridine treatment was used.

Jan. 31.—Hull praises references in Prime Minister N. Chamberlain's speech before Commons to freer trade relations after war, stating this coincides with American desire to keep great nations of world from submerging in gulf of economic totalitarianism.

Washington observers regard speech of Foreign Minister H. Arita as "discouraging," as Japan's determination to continue program of "New Order" is contrary to American policy, and hold that relations are not likely to improve while Japan persists in not modifying program.

Rear-Adm. C. C. Bloch, former commander-inchief of American fleet, states United States must quickly decide whether to sever ties with Philippines and withdraw its outposts at Guam or Hawaii, or remain in Philippines and construct adequate navalbase there; he intimates United States could no longer continue its historical policies regarding Open Door in China and equality of opportunity if navy is forced to withdraw from Philippines; he attacks opponents of Guam fortification plans, stating matter of whether this is construed as friendly or unfriendly gesture to other power should not be deciding factor—if essential to our defense, program should be undertaken".

House appropriation committee deletes \$47,000,000 sugar-benefit-payment item from Agricultural Department appropriation committee deletes. C. Johns

tax on sugar amounts to \$67,000,000 while benefit payment come to \$P47,000,000.

Feb. 1.—Hull announces Ambas. W. C. Bullith has been summoned from Paris to report. Ambas. J. P. Kennedy, summoned from London, is still in Washington. Russian Ambas. Oumansky calls on Hull reportedly to complain against "moral embargo" on shipments of American planes to Russia. In debate with Nicholas Roosevelt, McNutt advocates remaining in Philippines "by invitation", contending United States by withdrawing would forfeit freedom of seas and access to Maylasia; Roosevelt urges independence in 1942.

Feb. 2.—State Department announces American consulate in Danzig has been closed and that it is planned to open new consulate at Koningsberg, East Prussia; interpreted as tacit recognition of Germany's absorption of Danzig.

House passes Agricultural Department appropriation bill, restoring sugar benefit provisions, as eliminated by "mistake", but cutting total appropriations by \$67,000,000.

by \$67,000,000.

American Federation of Labor in Miami conven-

tion adopts resolution urging government to do everything it can without endangering neutrality to help Finland.

Finland, Feb. 4.—State Department reported to have warned Japan it is concerned over bombings of French-owned Indo-China-Yunnan railway which it considers artery of normal transportation for goods destined for United States and artery of travel for American citizens and diplomats.

Feb. 5.—King again urges severance of relations

french-owned Indo-China-Yunnai frankaj it considers artery of normal transportation for goods destined for United States and artery of travel for American citizens and diplomats.

Feb. 5.—King again urges severance of relations with Japan unless it halts military operations in Far East.

F. J. Libby, former Secretary of National Council for Prevention of War, states navy's proposal to fortify Guam is "rank insubordination to people of United States. Congress decided that last year American people are unwilling to die for Guam or for Philippines."

Feb. 6.—President Roosevelt states he is weary of third-term speculation and that he will disclose his plans at time of his own choosing. He challenges critics to prove that country is becoming insolvent, stating national income has risen to nearly \$70,000,000,000 under his presidency and that all government forces are being exerted to raise it to \$80,000,000,000 which would make balanced budget possible. Reported Post Master General James H. Farley has decided to let his friends present his name as candidate for presidency.

Hull reported to have stated before House appropriation committee that "it now appears certain that strain and dangers may continue for indefinite period". Lawrence Dugan, of Latin American Division, testified that war had increased Department's tasks in South America as European dictatorships are endeavoring to extend influence there not only economically but with far-intentioned political and military motives.

W. P. Buckner and W. G. Gillespie, convicted in Philippine Railway bond case, appeal to Supreme Court. F. Buencamino has not appealed and is said to be seeking executive clemency.

Feb. 7.—Informed circles in Washington do not take seriously reported Japanese threat to demand withdrawal of Americans from China, indicating such action would stimulate reprisals against Japanese merchants in United States and undoubtedly bring about immediate embargo. Washington Post bitingly comments on failure of government to take forceful action, statin

Senate foreign relations committee by vote of 12 to 6 approves \$100,000,000 expansion of capital of government Export-Import Bank which would enable it to give further aid to China and Finland. House by vote of 108 to 105 defeats motion to delete from State Department appropriation bill funds with which to pay salary of Ambassador to Moscow and by vote of 95 to 38 defeats other motion to prevent Department from maintaining any diplomatic establishment in Russia; both motions were made by Rep. J. W. McCormack (Dem., Mass.)

J. W. McCormack (Dem., Mass.)

J. W. McCormack (Dem., Mass.)

Feb. 8.—Nye (Rep., N. Dakota) is formally assigned to foreign relations committee to fill vacancy left by Borah.

Feb. 9.—President Roosevelt announces he is sending Under-Secretary of State Sumner Welles to make personal study of conditions in Italy, France, Germany, and England. State Department announces that at request of President, Welles, "will proceed shortly to Europe to visit Italy, France, Germany, and Britain ... solely for purpose of advising President and Secretary of State as to present conditions... Mr. Welles will of course be authorized to make no proposals or commitments in name of government of United States". Sen. H. W. Johnson states "we ought to mind our own business," but move meets with general approval.

William Edward Dodd, historian and author and ambassador to Germany from 1933 to 1937, dies at Round Hill, Virginia, aged 70.

Feb. 10.—President Roosevelt, addressing American Youth Congress in Washington convention attacks Russia for its invasion of small neighbor



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which could not do it any injury and declares Russia is a dictatorship as absolute as any in world which has allied itself with another dictatorship. "American sympathy is 98% with Finland in its effort to stave off invasion and America wants to help Finns

has allied itself with another dictatorship. "American sympathy is 98% with Finland in its effort to stave off invasion and America wants to help Finns by lending and giving them money to save their lives. That Russia because of this would declare war on United States is absurd. That we are going to war with Russia is equally silly thought". Neutral diplomats in Washington are reported surprised at Roosevelt slap at dictators day after announcing Welles intends to visit Germany and Italy.

Hull announces that informal talks have been begun with neutral powers "in view of evident desire of all neutrals for eventual restoration of peace... Conversations involve no plan but are in nature of preliminary inquiries relating to sound international economic system and world-wide armament reduction. Conversations could be extended to belligerents in so far as they involve these two common problems of future peace... They do not embrace matters involving present war conditions". He emphasizes there is no connection between these conversations and Welles' trip.

Authoritative Washington quarters disclose government is considering moral embargo on shipments to Russia of machinery for stamping out airplane parts; also plan to halt Treasury purchase of Russian gold. Feb. 11.—Announced that United States naval maneuvers will begin in Pacific within 60 days.

Feb. 12.—Letter to President Roosevelt, signed by 50 prominent educators, clergymen, public officials, and President's mother, urges "cessation of America's participation in Ispan's aggression", moral condemnation, and application of penalties. Sen. G. Norris calls for popular moral embargo against Japan and Russia but opposes loan to Finland as risking involvement. Reported that 12 of 23 members of Senate foreign relations committee

are against official embargo.

Francis William, Secretary of Youth Congress, states, "Yes, there are communists in this organization because they are part of youths of United States and because we have big job to do. We welcome them. Attempts to outlaw communists is opening move against our civil liberties"

Ambas. Kennedy tells press that "hell is liable to break loose in Europe in spring" and that London is "hot spot". He will return to London shortly.

Washington circles say President Quezon plans to visit United States during presidential nominating conventions this summer to confer with leaders of both parties on political issues affecting Philippines; believed also he wishes to visit Latin America to discuss post-independence relations; said that his prestige and Hispanic background would favorably impress Latin Americans and bring Philippines closer to western hemisphere.

Fab. 13—Hull in letter to Pittman indicates he

prestige and Hispanic background would favorably impress Latin Americans and bring Philippines closer to western hemisphere.

Feb. 13.—Hull in letter to Pittman indicates he is opposed to invoking Neutrality Law with respect to China-Japan and Russian-Finnish hostilities, stating country is not endangered by either war. Senate passes bill providing for \$100,000,000 increase in capital of Export-Import Bank, thereby indirectly approving loans to China and Finland. Testimony of Adm. H. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, before House appropriations committee is made public and reveals he declared Japanese pressure on foreign settlements in China "may soon demand strong action ... Navy must be kept in advanced state of readiness for emergency as conditions in Europe render likely general European war and in conjunction with Far Eastern conditions threaten world conflagration". Testimony also indicates Navy Department holds improvement of naval facilities at Guam as primary defense requirement and will proceed immediately without further authorization.

Compilation of export licenses indicates foreign countries have bought \$204,000,000 worth of arms in United States since beginning of European war, 96% in form of air craft.

Feb. 14.—Chairman J. G. Scrugham of appropriations committee urges approval of record-breaking \$966,772,878 naval appropriation bill, declaring "civilization itself may be at stake as their year may see every power in Europe at war". He suggests that arms limitation agreements enabled other powers to strengthen their positions and "this concession, in retrospect futile and unnecessary, has impaired our political position as advocate of Open Door". With reference to Guam harbor improvements, Crawford states that if United States withdraws from Philippines, we should not fortify either Philippines or Guam, but that he feels "it will be only matter of time until we have to fortify Guam on a big scale and this may also be true of Philippines." Rep. M. J. Maas states "if Guam is fortified, we would be invincible and immune to attack on either ocean; fortification of Guam is next best thing to 2-ocean navy and would prevent surprise attack in Pacific". Rep. C. W. Darden advocates withdrawal from Philippines but states that if United States decides to remain, it should immediately fortify Guam. He adds that "a strong movement is under way to provide guarantees of territorial integrity of Philippines with local government left entirely in hands of officials of Islands" which would be dangerous bart of world. Maas asks: "Does the gentleman really think that when we cut loose from Philippines, islands will get independence?" Darden replies. "That's what they would get from rest of world". Crawford states "United States hould be concerned if there is any thought in minds of some Philippine leaders that we will furnish them military and naval assistance after independence". Bill includes funds for 19 new warships, 2 of 45,000 tons, and 352 air-planes. It provides \$1,000,000 for Guam harbor improvements but places limit of eventual total expendable at

Senate foreign relations committee discusses Japanese embargo proposals for one hour and decides to consider question again next week.

American Institute of Public Opinion poll indicates 75% of voters favor stopping shipments of war materials to Japan.

war materials to Japan.

Feb. 15.—Hull states American vessels are under strict orders to refuse convoy assistance offered by Britain in connection with conveying American ships to contraband control stations in belligerent areas. Pittman castigates Britain for its measures, but states Germany's torpedoing of un-armed American merchantmen, as threatened, would be brutal and "excite country to an extreme point". Maas charges Britain's seizure of American mails is "part of effort to learn American business methods". Sen. C. Clark states Britain is "rifling" American mail and introduces bill prohibiting Pan-American planes from landing in Bermuda.

House naval affairs committee approves special \$654,902,220 measure designed to increase strength of navy 10% by building 21 new warships.

J. P. Morgan & Company, 85 years old and America's biggest private banking firm, reportedly will dissolve as partnership, withdraw from field of private banking and incorporate as trust company.

Other Countries

Other Countries

Jan. 15. - Sweden and Norwaysend replies to Russian note of January 6 which alleged they had committed breach of neutrality by sending munitions and volunteers to Finland. Norway denies arms have been transported to Norway and that charges were based on inaccurate information, but claims such transport would not constitute violation of international law. Sweden states it has no political grievances against Russia and hopes for early elimination of "misunderstanding". Tass reports Russia protested against anti-Soviet policies of Sweden and Norway as unneutral and possibly leading to undesirable complications and that replies received that protest was based on "inaccurate information" can not be considered satisfactory.

DNB charge Britain and France with inaugurating

DNB charge Britain and France with inaugurating military measures in Belgium and Holland to provoke Germany in view of impossibility of activity along Siegfried line. "Talk of German military preparations for invasion of Belgium or Holland is such nonsense that probably no official denial will be made". Public in Belgium and Holland reported to be mystified by sudden military measures because no grave events have taken place on border.

events nave taken place on border.

Britain informs 21 American nations it can not respect 300-mile neutrality belt except under certain atringent conditions and asserts rules covering the belt could not be enforced under international law; it demands that republics take extensive precautions to prevent zone from becoming "vast sanctuary" for German ships, stating that without such precautions, European war might be brought near to America; also warns that any attempt to punish British ships within zone would cause "friction".

American Neutrality Committee opens meeting at Rio de Janeiro, President G. D. Vargas stating object is to continue work begun at Panama and to adopt common measures for defense. Committee will consider means to punish belligerent vessels which violate the safety-zone.

which violate the sarety-zone.

Jan. 16.—Premier Adm. M. Yonai states in first public statement that one of major aims is to readjust Japan's relations with other nations "from independent standpoint" and that in China he will follow policies previously decided upon. Wang Ching-wei, Japanese puppet, cables Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek offer of peace based on then Premier Konoye's de laration of December, 1938, Wang



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stating that China has no hope of victory through fighting and that foundations of peace may be laid which will not only prevent national extinction but permit of reconstruction of nation on basis of Three Peoples' Principles; "The fate of a nation depends on your decision". Chunking reports state that army of 10,000 Japanese was forced to retreat after unsuccessfull attack on Chingshan-Chungsiang highway. Ambas. Sir Archibald Kerr, his wife and former British liberal leader Sir Stafford Cripps reported to be visiting Chungking.

While Finland weather goes down to 51° below zero in some parts, severest weather in 25 years, Russian planes continue air raids of southern cities, aiming chiefly at lines over which foreign aid is being received. Norway and Sweden protest to Moscow against alleged border violations of Russian bombing planes. Former Foreign Minister R. S. Sandler, resigned last month, draws cheers in Swedish Parliament attacking government for its neutral policies, demanding troops be sent to Finland's strategic Aaland Islands to insure their "continued neutrality", Well-informed Scandinavian news sources in London state both Sweden and Norway have received written offer of British assistance against possible Russian attack.

Opposition members taunt Premier Neville Chamberlain with charge he ousted War Minister Leslie

sian attack.

Opposition members taunt Premier Neville Chamberlain with charge he ousted War Minister Leslie Hore-Belisha to save his own face, and Chamberlain challenges Commons to vote his government out of office. Leaders of liberal-labor bloc indicate no such attempt will be made at present, although one member states "country thinks change desirable". Chamberlain declines to go into detail about change in War Office, stating it is his prerogative to withhold such information. He states he had "become aware of difficulties arising out of the very great qualities" of Hore-Belisha, which "made it desirable that change should occur in Cabinet", and that it is "pure

invention to suggest there had been pressure from army to displace him". Hore-Belisha previously told House that he was reluctant to believe high army officers had brought pressure to bear and that it had not occurred to him "to consider that we were "making army too democratic to fight for democracy" he added that so far as he knew there had been "no conflict of policy with any of my colleages". With reference to Finland, Chamberlain states that Britain is releasing substantial amounts of war materials. He reviews financial arrangements with Turkey for purchase of armaments. He states Dutch and Belgian measures are natural and wise precautions. As to western front, he states, "at moment there is lull in war operations, but events may occur in few weeks or even few hours which may result in history of world being changed. We hope lasting peace will not be long delayed, but if war is to reach more drastic phase, we are ready for it". Admiralty announces 3 submarines, Seashore, Undine, and Star Fish, "engaged in particularly hazardous service", have not returned to base and must be regarded as lost.

Berlin reports state Undine and Star Fish were sunk off Heligoland, some members of crews being saved.

French Foreign Office issues warning of possible

saved.

French Foreign Office issues warning of possible joint action by Germany and Russia and promises "formidable" British-French support to any neutral nation attacked. French favorably received Yonai appointment and also that of Foreign Minister H. Arita, believing this indicates Japan will "seek rapprochement with democracies". Officials again deny arms are being shipped to China over French-owned Indo-China-Kunming railway. Chamber of Deputies passes government-sponsored bill expelling communist members.

Jan. 17.—Temperature in Moscow falls to 47° below zero, coldest on record, and at Salla front to

as low as 54°, congealing lubricating oil and making mobile artillery and tanks useless, rifle-shooting ineffective, and causing wounded men to freeze to death almost immediately.

Jan. 18.—Japanese Diet complies with Cabinet's request it take extended recess until January 31 to avoid any possible immediate crisis; House of Peers is expected to take similar action. Spokesman states bulk of war material shipped over Indo-China-Kunming railway is gasoline.

Powder factory at Waltham Abbey, near London, blows up, killing 5 persons and wounding 50; believed part of widespread sabotage plot. Government excuses delay to U. S. mails as being due to contraband control measures and not to censorship. British planes raid German naval base at Sylt Island.

Jan. 19.—Asahi states that United States in seeking to restrain Japan through its naval expansion program is wasting time as Japan "can not retreat at this stage under any pressure whatever". Italian Foreign Minister G. Ciano cables Wang Ching-wei, wishing him success in organizing new "central government", according to Domei. Chungking Ta Kung Pao calls Wang a "shameless creature". Three-day battle near Suihsien, Hupeh, reportedly ends in Japanese defeat.

Russia apologizes to Sweden and Norway for bombing their territory, stating pilots lost their way because of adverse weather conditions.

French Senate follows Chamber of Deputies in approving bill expelling communists.

Jan. 20.—Lord Halifax states in speech at Leeds, "We must insist upon restoration of liberty to small nations that Germany has cruelly deprived of freedom. We ask nothing for ourselves. Only reason peace can not be made tomorrow is that German government has as yet given no evidence of readiness (Continued on page 114)

(Continued on page 114)



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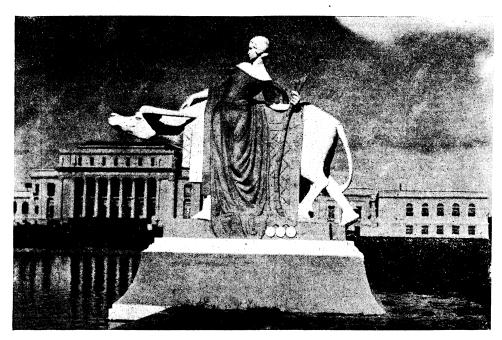
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Editorials

berlain and Daladier

The European War and a Possible Way Out

The general war against Russia, which Chamhave planned so long, and which seemed about to break, is probably off-at least for the



present, the Finns having wisely concluded a peace agreement with the Russians in spite of offers of help on a much larger scale than heretofore from the British and French governments.

There can be nothing but praise for the heroic resistance the Finns put up against the Russian attack, justified as Russia was in demanding abandonment by the Finns of the dangerous Mannerheim fortifications.

Peace came suddenly, probably because Russia was worried at having so large a part of its forces engaged in the North, when the large Allied army in Asia Minor is menacing its southern oil fields. Nevertheless, Russia achieved its objectives-control of the Karelian Isthmus and the Finnish Gulf. Finland, on the other hand, retains its independence. The doughty Finns won world admiration for their heroism, though no general plaudits for their diplomats who lent themselves to a game among bigger players which they should have had the sense to stay out of.

The reasons more help did not come to Finland during the hundred-day war and a general war was not precipitated, were principally two: the strong opposition on the part of both the people of Britain and France to being drawn into a war against Russia, and the refusal of the Scandinavian countries to bring certain disaster upon themselves by agreeing to the transit of Allied troops across their territories. Russia took action—a very determined action that is estimated to have cost the lives of 200,000 of its soldiers-at a time when Chamberlain and Daladier were not as yet in such absolute control as to dare to declare war on Russia, and lacked opportunity for the psychological and diplomatic preparation that might have made such a declaration practicable. Stalin evidently decided to deliver a stop-thrust and not to wait until he would have to counter a powerful attack.

Now that the diversion of the Russo-Finn war is over. the Allied governments will perhaps be able to concentrate to better effect on their declared war-aim of destroying Hitlerism, taking care at the same time not to bring too much Hitlerism down on the heads of their own peoples through the suppression of political parties, the imprisonm ht of parliamentary opposition leaders, and the disenfranchisement of millions of voters, as has already occurred in France.

It is to be feared, however, that actually, under the present leadership, the war can be nothing but a war of rival imperialisms, a murderous contest for spheres of influence and strategic positions for the further monopolizing of raw material sources, markets, trade, shipping,

and finance, and the exploitation if not the enslavement of all weaker nations. For let it not be supposed that imperialistic wars do not "pay", despite the tremendous cost. If they did not pay, they would not be waged. Such wars still have their beneficiaries, though they are few, and they

profit at the cost of the blood and tears of millions. The soldiers on both "sides" and the people at home who support them with their labor and prayers, all lose, no matter which side wins, and Victory itself is shameful. Imperialist wars are nothing more than piratical raids on a gigantic scale, as every issue of today's newspapers makes plain. War provides no solution to the problems that confront the world and entails monstrous and wholly futile sacrifice of countless lives and incalculable wealth.

Pope Pius XII, President Roosevelt, Premier Mussolini, strange bed-fellows though they are, the leaders and peoples of all the neutral countries, and many of the leaders and certainly the peoples of the belligerent nations, as well, are wholly justified in crying for peace. To them all, the alleged war-aims sound thin and hollow.

The war, in itself, should be taken as directly convicting the present leadership, if not of murderous guilt, then of absolute incompetence. It would, however, be a fatal error to attribute the pass to which the world has come, to either the criminal malice or the criminal folly of national leaders. They themselves are to a large degreee the helpless instruments of greater, impersonal forces evolved by an economic system based on private greed and on a desperate competition that must in the end inevitably destroy itself.

How much longer can the system the present-day leaders represent and are the instruments of and the apologists for, retain enough support to survive if only just long enough to destroy the whole world in its final death throes?

President Roosevelt has sent Under-Secretary of State Welles to Europe to report to him on the real conditions there, probably for an effort at mediation. There can, of course, be no real mediation; no permanent peace can be established unless fundamental changes are effected in world organization. But even a temporary peace is preferable to war, and would give the world more time to come to a rational solution. Mr. Roosevelt's move is a good move, even if it meets with no immediate success, half-way success though this would be. Failure of mediation efforts would help to open the eyes of the millions who are being led to slaughter on both sides, and these millions might suddenly decide on their own account to make peace and establish it forever on the firm foundation of a united, cooperating, and really democratic world.

Failure of mediation efforts is, however, not a foregone conclusion, at this moment, partly because of that very fear entertained by the masters of Europe as to what the

masses of the people might decide to do on their own account to end conditions that are becoming intolerable.

It may safely be said that the British and French governments, having gone as far as they have, would continue the war if they believe their chances to win it within a reasonable time are good enough. A victory over Germany would eliminate a dangerous competitor, and there would be much spoil. They can not, however, ignore the fact that Russia's solidifying of its position in the North has immeasurably strengthened the communist state and that the wiping out of Poland has brought it to the borders of Germany. Any defeat of, or even serious disorders in, Germany would almost certainly result in a communist revolution there, aided by Russia. Overturns in the Balkans and in France and Spain, later in Italy, ultimately in England itself, would be bound to follow.

Better to them than such nightmarish developments, would be the re-establishment of some semblance of order based on a compromise with the masters of present-day Germany, although Hitler might, by mutual consent and for the looks of the thing, be shoved off the board. Parts of Poland and Czechoslovakia might also be reconstituted for the same reason. The basis for such a new Munich, however, could be a division of the Balkan countries, an unhappy and almost unbelievably backward area, international jealousies over which were the primary cause of both the World War and the present war. If it were agreed to stop fighting over this region, it would furnish sources and outlets and fields for development for the two chief "dissatisfied" powers of Europe. Hungary and Rumania could become the exclusive spheres of Germany; and Yugoslavia and Bulgaria of Italy. Britain and France could agree to keep hands off.

Some such plan would seem to be the only way out of the present impasse. It would amount to the capitalistic powers setting their house in order and observing some restraint and decorum at the dining table, each sitting before his own plate, instead of fighting for everything on the board. This, together with relative armament limitation and a return to more normal trade relations as advocated by President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull, might give European capitalism another lease of life. It may be the road the present leadership of Britain and France may now take. The risks would be no greater than those along the road followed heretofore.

One of the most sensible statements recently made on Philippine independence, embodying at the same time a moving declaration of loyalty to the United The Elizalde States, was that of Resident Commissioner Statement Joaquin M. Elizalde to an International News Service correspondent in Washington early this month.

"Only pandemonium in the Pacific could alter the Philippine will for independence", he stated. "The Philippines is prepared to stand alone six years hence, even in the face of the recognized threat of Japan in the troublous East.... and is not counting on any military assistance from the United States after independence." "Philippine fear of Japanese aggression", he added, "is diminishing rapidly because of a conviction that Japan has its hands full in

China and will be too spent economically to wage a war for the conquest of the Philippines".

He took care to point out that, in fact, the Philippines would not stand alone, as "the maintenance of Philippine independence after 1946 would be the fundamental diplomatic concern of the United States, Britain, France, and the Netherlands... Japanese imperialism in the Philippines would open the gates to its imperialism in the entire South Pacific, in Australia, French Indo-China, and the Netherlands Indies, and would close the door to Western sea trade with China. Britain, France, and the Netherlands would never countenance that."

The reasoning, sound enough in so far as it goes, is, of course, open to question. Aside from the fact that Japanese exhaustion from its war in China will be a temporary thing, there is the fact that if United States withdrawal from the Philippines implies American withdrawal from the Western Pacific generally, and means, as it actually would mean, a weakening of its championship of the Open Door in China, then it would be very likely that the Netherlands and France and even Britain would also, before long, have to withdraw, and long before that time any "diplomatic concern" they might entertain over the ability of the Philippines to maintain its independence would not amount to much, practically speaking.

Nevertheless, the Elizalde statement represents a realistic balancing of forces currently bearing on the Philippine problem and consists of more than the short-sighted nationalistic ranting that we have had so much of.

The most notable feature of his statement, however, is the profound loyalty to the United States evinced. He said, referring to statements made by both former High Commissioner McNutt and High Commissioner Sayre that the Philippines would have to take the initiative in proposing any change in the Tydings-McDuffie Act with respect to the postponement of independence, that "such initiative will never be taken by my people unless the United States goes to war in the Pacific, in which case there probably would be a mutual move to retain for the United States a foothold in the vitally strategic Philippines".

This is a generous declaration that in case of a war in the Pacific involving the United States, the Philippines, regardless of its will to independence, would look not so much to its own plans and its own safety, as to how it could best serve the interests of and cooperate with America, whatever the risks. This is a fitting and dignified and, withal, uplifting, answer to those who, in effect, would have the Filipinos, economically or otherwise reduced to desperate straits, come to Washington, "hat in hand", to petition humbly for a postponement of independence.

"What we want from the United States", said Mr. Elizalde in closing his statement, "is a favorable reciprocal trade treaty after independence".

If the Philippines does enter upon complete independence, as Congress in its wisdom ordained five years ago, and a better solution can not be mutually arrived at in all honor, then the least the United States can do—all purely legalistic objections to the contrary notwithstanding—is to give the Philippines such a treaty.

A good father does not cut off needed support just because his son marries, especially when he espouses such a fair but delicate maiden as Independence.

"In undertakings of a private nature, men may retreat, and draw more or less upon fortune as they please; but when sovereign power is the object sought, there is no middle ground between the highest elevation and the abyss of destruction."—Tacitus, 'The History', Book II, 74.

The reception in honor of President Quezon given by the American Chamber of Commerce early this month in

President Quezon and Business

its new quarters in the recently completed Heacock Building, was a grand success. The President was in fine fettle and delivered a

sparkling, impromptu address that plainly filled every one present with joy.

He said the government of the Commonwealth is not a "communist" government and does not look upon business with prejudice. On the contrary, he affirmed, the social justice program of his administration is intended not only to benefit the masses, but also, indirectly, business, for when the purchasing power of the masses is increased, business benefits. He expressed his gratitude to the business men who show their faith in the country when the future is not so certain by putting up such edifices as the Heacock Building, and pledged that "as long as responsibility and authority lie in the hands of the Filipino people, we are going to treat you all justly; we are going to support you in all your legitimate enterprises". He was applauded to the echo.

Despite his social justice program, which continues to be considered in some quarters as decidedly radical, President Quezon has appeared before various business groups on previous occasions always expressing similar views, and this is no doubt one reason why, in spite of political uncertainties, war conditions, and discouragements of one sort or another, business has on the whole forged forward since the inauguration of the Commonwealth government.

There can be no question that President Quezon is follow-

ing a wise policy in this respect. Such evils as plague the Philippines in the social-economic sphere are those of surviving feudalistic conditions rather than of the new capitalism. In fact, as in other countries in this stage of development, reformers and builders such as President Quezon will find a powerful ally in business against the feudal influences which must be further broken up if the country is to develop a stronger middle class without which progress in the modern sense is impossible.

The Philippines is still so undeveloped economically that the so-called contradictions of capitalism can affect the country only indirectly and from a distance. There is here still plenty of room for private initiative and enterprise, and this should by all means be encouraged. It will be a long time before large-scale finance-capitalism in throat-cutting and suicidal competition that ends in international wars, could bring about here such conditions as exist in various of the older countries, especially in Europe. Furthermore, the local government has neither the means nor the personnel to experiment in grandiose schemes of state-capitalism or state-socialism. Some preparatory work might be done along such lines by the various national companies being organized, or already organized, but the government should realize that too much of this type of competition would interfere with what, for the present, must be considered the more normal line of development through private initiative.

Extreme leftist radicalism is out of place here, both for economic and political reasons. One may sympathize with certain radical leaders, as those of the Province of Pampanga, but even a sympathizer must come to the regretful conclusion that a great deal of agitation is being carried on that does far more harm than good to the very people whose lives and happiness these theorists and idealists have at heart. Communism can not be established in the Philippines as in vacuo. The tail can not wag the dog.

President Quezon is a much sounder leader than good old Pedro Abad Santos.

Igorot Mutation

By Edgar Snow

THIS handsome slyly-grinning Igorot upon his naked thigh a naked bolo wears, and on his buttocks there's a lovely axe that did but lately crack from off its trunk some skull adorable, to perch in evil glory, upon a pillow made of laughing flowers.

Aristocrat of savages, he stands beside me, my Stonehenge relative incredibly reborn; and but an axe-leap from his skilfull hand to my rejected and still-fastened head, measures the gap between our knowledge and the charming sagas of his tribe.

Yes, we are evolved from him only as far as a single seed grown fertile from his loins: his infant son freed from the sorcerer's will, and planted but a generation in our soil.

For blossoms in our other sun and rain a man of scientific method, and of cunning tongue, master of our history, and all that lives in it, so narrow is the valley from our savagery.

But if this wild man by a single infloration, can share in all that we aspire to be, what traffic law can designate one-way mutation down the road of life, what mind prevent a counter-change excepting unremitting change itself?

Once yield the child of culture back to tribal witchery—a Fuhrer or a Duce, a Son of Heaven or a Falangista Chief—and in that same swift single generation they'll render him a homicide again, with barbarous heart—and call it "Aryan Soul."

The Chinese Miner

The Chinese did not Teach the Philippines Mining
By E. M. de Villa

LL Chinese mineral deposits are governed by the gods of the lower regions, having the general name of *lung*. Many outcrops have temples built over them dedicated to this "lung". A favorite name for coal mining localities is "Hei Lung Tan" or Black Dragon Source.

Chinese miners firmly believe that the "lung" controls mineral deposits, and it is an article of faith that the "lung" can make disappear the ore deposit if the customary offerings are not made, if an attempt be made to extract the ore too quickly, or if any government officials or Europeans should penetrate into the mine. In most cases the exercise of the mining profession constitutes an hereditary right, and is carried on from generation to generation by the heads of the family. The right of exercising the patrimonial profession is inalienable in fact and in principle, and a family appearing to have abandoned this occupation for a more lucrative one always tends to take it up again. Those who have lost their money in mining, claim they have the right to work as miners on the ground in which they claim they have the right to live on, and the new proprietors are unable to refuse them this right to work. One may say that there is not a square foot of ground in China which has not been prospected by the mining population. The search for copper, the national coinage, has been carried on for about two thousand years; the search for coal is nearly as old; the whole country has been practically denuded of timber, which facilitates prospecting. The family right to prospect and exploit mines has never been limited to any definite circumscribed area, but extends to the whole country and to all deposits, and it may be said that there are no ore deposits or mines legally unworked or abandoned; one must at all times anticipate meeting with the first discoverer's descendants or those of the first occupier, and meeting his rights, and these people are not always easy to find, but they will surely, sooner or later, produce some records from their family archives and present some exhorbitant claim as soon as some capital is invested in a mine.

In China there are three classes: the literati, the middle class, and the laborering class. In the good old days every government appointment was dependent upon the ability of the applicant to pass a literary examination; a knowledge of the classics was a sine qua non to every kind of government employ. The literati were the aristocrats, the middle class were the merchants, the rest were just coolies. But even among the coolies there were low occupations, the lowest three being those of the actor, the soldier, and the barber. In no country in the world is the class distinction between the man who tools with his hands and the middle class so great as in China. The middle class comprises all established merchants and those possessing a cash capital. The rate of interest on money loaned may vary from 30 to 100 per cent; even modern banks charge from 12 to 24 per cent or more, so that a man with a large or small cash capital



manages to live exclusively on his revenues, until the day when a loss occurs on the risk, always great; then the middle class man passes into the coolie class. Miners never possess a capital which is strictly their own. Crushed under the weight of taxes and impositions by the officials, as well as

their interest payments, and the exactions of the merchants who supply them with material, tools, and food for their mining coolies, all of which is to be reimbursed upon the sale of the ore or metal, the average miner is sooner or later ruined. In Chinese eyes those who enter into a mine or are engaged in its technical management are not respected; they are considered as belonging to the working class; they are despised and enjoy no official recognition. The merchants and money lenders, the loaners of tools and food, and others living upon the miner, form a sort of association enjoying the full support of the local officials.

It is an invariable custom that the money lenders may not in any manner interfere with the working of the mine; they will not be allowed to visit the mine, neither will officials. The discovery of rich lodes is concealed, so are profits. These are superstitions, founded on religious beliefs, and their importance may be judged from the fact that they were the principal cause of the Mohammedan Rebellion in Yunnan, which lasted twenty years, spread to Kweichow and Szechuan, and wiped out half the population of Kweichow and one-third of the population of Yunnan, costing more lives than were lost in the last world war.

The mystery, superstition, and religious beliefs surrounding the occupation of the mining engineer were obviously invented by a cunning profession so as to allow its members to eke out a living. The vocation is despised and enjoys no official recognition because it is poor and because there are no rich mines in the land.

Coal mining is the forerunner of all great industry, and around the mines there soon springs up a population of exceptional density: the miners and their families, those who serve them and those who direct them, in addition to those other industries which soon are installed near to coal; so that the coal basin soon becomes the center of a manufacturing area having a dense population and controlling large capital. China possesses enormous and valuable coal fields, but these are mostly in the north and center of the country, and there is a large importation from abroad. Very few coals are suitable for metallurgical purposes, and in the south and southwest there appear to be no coals of value in the vicinity of other valuable mineral deposits or near to cheap transportation. Before the twentieth century there were no mines with a production of even a few hundred tons a day, and since 1900 the only important mines have been developed with foreign capital. The consumption is about one-twentieth of a ton per capita per annum, whereas the consumption of coal in most countries where coal is available is about three tons per capita per

annum, sixty times as much. About one-half of the cost of man's food is chargeable to the fuel used to cook it. The low per capita consumption of coal in China is due to the high cost of transportation and the low scale of living: children and old men and women not otherwise occupied are sent out to gather up every scrap of vegetable matter that may be utilized as fuel. Coal mining in China hardly pays the foreign investor at all, the large cities and industrial centers are not situated in coal basins, yet there is hardly one province in China where one may travel one hundred miles without encountering coal. There exists in the province of Shansi coal covering an area of 55,000 square miles; the average thickness is forty feet and the coal lies almost horizontal and at no great depth below the surface.

The most important metal in the world is undoubtedly iron. A country may rise to be a first-class power, only if it has iron; the security and future of any country rests upon its iron production. China's iron resources are well over 1,000 million tons; but even where iron ore and coal are met with next to each other, there was no development. Before 1900 the production was negligible; to-day Japan secures the production.

China is the largest producer of antimony in the world. This metal is used to harden the lead of bullets; the metal expands on cooling, and so is used in the manufacture of type for printing as it gives a sharp cast. The metal is exported; its chief use in China is for the fabrication of spurious coinage.

Tin is another important metal mined in China, the production being about six per cent of that of the world. Before 1900 the production was negligible. To-day the local consumption is small; within the last five years a small quantity is refined by foreign technicians in Kokiu, the balance is refined in Hong Kong.

Zinc has been worked at Shuikoshan, Hunan, for about three hundred years; has been at times a profitable government venture; zinc is here associated with lead; the mines are worked foreign-style.

Gold, in small quantities is found all over China; there is hardly a country in the world where gold is not found similarly. The Chinese who work for gold are but the poorest and the earnings are probably lower than for most other kinds of work; the production is not an indication of wealth but of poverty. In north China the Chinese always say that the Koreans are responsible for the shafts sunk in attempts to find gold deposits. As a matter of fact there is not a single gold mine or placer of any importance developed in the whole of China.

Silver is the national currency of China. China has no silver mines of any importance whatsoever, and what was used as sycee was imported.

Mercury has been known for many centuries in Kweichow province. One old mine has as closure a small temple, presided over by a cinnabar goddess. Local history says that the miners lost their hair and teeth and many died; the spirits of the wind, water, and hills were offended.

Copper is really the national money of China. The annual production is about 2,000 tons, one-half coming from Yünnan; the balance of what was required for circulation as copper cash was imported.

The above synopsis does not deal with mining in China to-day, but as it was a few short years ago. Surviving

conditions may be studied in Yunnan province, in the tin mines of the Kokiu district. The district may be reached by railroad from French Indo-China. Suffice it to state that the mortality amongst the miners is about 45 per cent.

Summed up, Chinese prospectors have searched the country for every conceivable mineral deposit, but the country is poor in minerals. There is abundant coal and sufficient iron, but even these were never developed. The Chinese miner never attained the status of a professional scientist, he lacked that spark of divine knowledge. As a miner the Chinese, due to the hard and poor country in which he existed, is obedient and servile; he smiles when struck because inured to oppression and cruelty. He lacks imagination and is content to remain despised among the lowest of the low.

Ancient Mining in the Philippines not Chinese

Here, in the Philippines, there appears to be a belief that the Chinese introduced or taught mining to the Filipinos. This idea seems to prevail especially about gold mining in the Paracale district and in Masbate. Apparently the Chinese came to these Islands either as traders or as pirates. Among the articles of trade were porcelains, articles not manufactured in the Philippines. These Chinese articles were bought or acquired in exchange by the Filipino miners and so found their way into his gold workings. China never produced a thinking or honored miner, so why should a good merchant and an admittedly clever trader enter the despised occupation of mining? The pirate might consider reforming his life by adopting an honorable occupation, but mining would not be considered such. The Chinese trader is recruited from parts of the country that have no mines. It is therefore possible that the Chinese ever taught mining anywhere!

It is not considered good form to take away without giving something in exchange! Considering gold only, it is the easiest metal to trace, since it is found in the palaces of the kings of the earth and the temples of the gods of heaven. Gold and other metals also differ according to their place of origin: for example, Australian gold is much paler than African gold, the gold of the Emperors of Annam differs from the gold of the Kings of Cambodia, tin from Indo-China (smelted in Singapore or Penang) will cover a greater area than tin from Bolivia or Spain (smelted in England). It is probable that the Philippines were separated from the continent of Asia before the birth of man, so that it is reasonable to presume that these islands were, in the beginning, uninhabited. The Islands drew their populations from China, Indo-China, and Malaya. China had no gold or miners competent to bring the science to these islands; Indo-China had mines and miners, witness the gold mines at Boun Méou near Tourane, which supplied the Court of Annam and the temples nearby; the temples in Cambodia and the palaces at Phnom Penh; in Siam the temples contain many gold and gold-plated tin offerings; in British Malaya, the Golden Chersonese, the boat-burials show gold ornaments. The Malays journeyed through India, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, all countries where they might have done considerable mining. The Malay needed no lessons in mining. It is certain that when the first Malays arrived in the Philippines they already found some mining going on, and to the knowledge of their predecessors they added their own.

The One-Night Courtship of the Mangyans

By Mariano Z. Familara, Jr.

S among most primitive people, the Mangyans of Mindoro marry young. These pagan people live in the inaccessible mountainous and forested region of the interior of the sparsely populated island and rarely come in contact with the Christian people living along the

coast. It is said that when a Mangyan does come down to the sea, the first thing he does is to take a good drink of seawater—for the salt, of course.

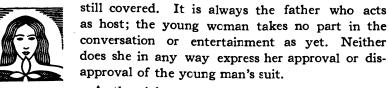
The girls marry when they are about thirteen or fourteen years old; the men when they are a few years older. The unmarried men are distinguished from the married in that they go in for greater personal adornment. They wear necklaces of colored beads and rolls of wire which, among the more well-to-do may weigh as much as a kilo or two. They also wear ear-rings and bracelets and bamboo and rattan rings around their legs. Brightly colored feathers are tucked into the coatlike garment they wear. Aromatic roots and barks are carried about the waist and arms to give them a nice smell.

When a young Mangyan decides to get married and has made up his mind about the girl he wants, he first makes due preparations for establishing his own household, for the Mangyans are much farther advanced in culture than the wandering Negritos. They have more or less permanent settlements and clearings of their own in which they raise crops. With the surplus they barter on the coast for fish, salt, red cloth, beads, and wire.

Long courtships, however, are unknown. In fact, marriage usually takes place on the night of the first meeting, and is preceded by a serenade they call the panla-is. But this brief wooing and almost unceremonious wedding is not considered a light thing and is rightly regarded as the greatest event in the lives of the young Mangyan man and woman.

On one clear night, when all the omens appear favorable, the young man starts out for the hut of his enamorata, sometimes near, sometimes far away. If something he considers untoward happens on the way, he postpones the journey and returns to his home. He does not like to go alone and usually invites some of his friends who are also seeking wives to go with him. In the case where a Mangyan has three marriageable daughters, for instance, it may happen that three young men may arrive and woo and wed the whole brood in one night.

The wife-bound young man always carries a kind of guitar, made simply of a piece of wood and four strings. Arrived in front of the house of the desired damsel, he strums the instrument and bursts into what seems to the uninitiated a rather tuneless song. When it is ended, the father of the young girl invites him to enter the house, which he does, covering his face with blanket to conceal his identity. He is, however, welcomed and given food such as boiled camotes and bananas which he eats with his face



As the night wears on, the girl spreads a sleeping mat in a corner of the hut, and now comes the time when she has to decide whether to accept the gallant or not, for both lie down together on the mat....

When, on rising the next day, the father of the girl finds the two young people lying with their faces toward each other, he knows that his daughter has accepted the young man's love. But if she has turned her back to him, he knows she has rejected him.

There is no roughness or mere play. Any levity or abuse on the part of the young man would be foolish indeed and would mean his death, for the father would without hesitation kill him where he lay if he acted unseemly. The young man may use no force in his wooing and if the girl turns her back on him, he must turn his back on her. One can imagine such a contretemps and the agony of the young man at what, indeed, is a loss of face!

The Mangyan's is a strange, but strict code of courtship and it has promoted no immorality. There is no philandering and no fraud. The girl can be in no doubt of the naked truth of the affection of the young man who lies down beside her in her own house and in the presence of her family with not a thought of "doing her wrong" or making her anything but his wife.

EDITOR'S NOTE:-Dr. H. O. Beyer, in his "Population of the Philippine Islands in 1916", states the following about the Mangyan: "Number, 12,250; this estimate is somewhat uncertain, but is probably con-Loc.: The whole of the interior forested regions of the island of Mindoro. A few still found on the island of Tablas, and they formerly existed on Romblon, Sibuyan, and some of the Kalamianes Islands, but they have now been absorbed into the Christian population. Char .: Pagan. At least two very different groups of people are included under the term Mangyan, and they will be separately described as follows: (a) North Group: Number, about 5,000. Physically this group is of very pronounced short-Mongol type, with considerable Negrito mixture; other types form a small minority which is chiefly the result of mixture with lowland Filipinos. Their culture is very primitive and the purer types live chiefly in wandering bands, supported by forest products and by hunting and fishing. The bow and arrow is the only weapon in common use. Very little clothing is worn and it is made almost exclusively of tapa. The women wear no tapis but only a small tapa clout attached to a girdle made of numerous coils of rattan. There are several dialects of which very little is known. (b) South Group: Number, about 7,250. In physical type this group is predominantly Indonesian, with a strong mixture of the short Mongol and a minority of individuals of the Malay blend. Culturally they are far superior to the northern group, building fairly substantial houses and living semi-sedentary lives. They practice dry agriculture, wear considerable clothing, and ornament themselves extensively. make excellent baskets of characteristic design, and manufacture numerous utensils and implements. The number of their dialects is unknown, but the most important is the Hampangan or Bulalakao dialect of which vocabularies have been published. They have an interesting syllabic alphabet of the old Philippine type, and a considerable number of men are literate. They write horizontally from left to right, on joints of bamboo."

The custom described by Mr. Familara pertains to what Dr. Beyer calls the South Group.

Typhoon versus Spirits in Bagasinan

By M. Farolan

AGASINAN ISLET, off the Pacific Coast of Mindanao; February 9. — Yesterday came the radionews that a typhoon was brewing somewhere in the Pacific to the east of Mindanao. To us, with our knowledge of typhoons striking Luzon and of the destruction and misery they so often leave in their wake, the announcement brought a feeling of apprehension. At noon we heard that the depression was 350 miles east of southern Mindanao, moving west. In the evening came another warning. Now the typhoon was only 200 miles away and was veering somewhat to the northeast. Even without a map we knew we were in its path. The rain fell heavily and incessantly throughout the night, the wind gradually gathering force. At dawn we could see the tall, slim coconut palms swaying and dancing on the horizon like hula dancers on a Manila

stage. It was only a matter of hours before the typhoon would strike in all its fury.

Across the narrow straight that separates Bagasinan isle from the mainland had come frail barotos bringing the news of precautionary measures being taken by the Port Lamon Lumber Company there to protect the numerous people in its employ and its mills, yards, docks, and other property worth at least a million pesos. The management well realized that if the worst came, it could expect no help from the outside. The nearest Constabulary station is 150 miles away; in fact, all the government there is in the entire region is practically of the Company's own making.

In fear of possible rising tides, the management issued instructions that the people living along the shore should move into the better constructed company buildings. People living along the creeks were told to go up to the nearby forest station building at a higher elevation. Families with huts on the unprotected hilltops were sent to the better situated school building. Others were informed they would be accommodated in the chapel. Wharf and launch crews were ordered to stand by and extra hands called to duty.

These preparations across the water evidently irked the simple folk of Bagasinan isle. "Whoever said a typhoon is coming?" they asked with disdain. The warning was only a part of the trickery and wickedness of these strangers on the neighboring mainland. Why, there has been only one typhoon in the memory of the oldest living person in all the region, and that storm had come when these



The Encantado (Enchanted) River.

strangers first began to invade the place, disturbing the calm sway of the spirits of Bagasinan by cutting down trees, legendary and sacred, tearing down whole forests, and setting up machinery that had destroyed all quiet and peace. The spirits had resisted this invasion by causing frequent earthquakes, interfering with the water-supply of the settlement, and spreading disease among these unwanted newcomers.

Was now a typhoon to be brought down from Manila to threaten the spirits! Wicked, indeed, were these typhoon warnings in the opinion of the natives of Bagasinan.

Today.—The typhoon came, the typhoon brought upon Bagasinan by the strangers, all the way from Manila, and the natives sit sulking in their frail huts, shivering in the cold, raw weather, but still assuming an attitude of indifference.

The winds are roaring through

the mainland forests, sweeping over the town of Port Lamon which the Madrigals have built, stirring the waters of the harbor to frenzy, pounding upon Bagasinan isle itself, where the old spirits, indeed, seem to be hurling them back in confusion to the mainland.

Across the channel, nothing is to be seen and behind our own hilly background, there is not even the sign of a sky, just a wall of water. The radio-antennae are down and the radio-set in the house is silent. We are entirely isolated, will be for days perhaps. The good ship, *Taurus*, that should have come in today, bringing provisions and mail, will certainly not come in this weather.

But we can not stand this being cut off from the world. As all this has been taken as a threat by the simple folk of Bagasinan, let them continue to think so. We send after some high climbers to repair the antennae. They come, and one of these tamers of the forest-giants climbs up the shivering lauan tree to which one end of the antennae had been secured. The wind turns him from one side to the other of the branchless trunk, high up, but he is master of the tree as the machine is now master of Port Lamon and this neighboring, mystery-laden Bagasinan. Seeming to shimmy to the blasts of the wind, he clings expertly and twists the wire around the first branch, then returns safely to the ground.

Now we are back with the world again, for, despite the storm, the radio works. We feel we are again close to the heart-beats of all humanity. We hear the announcement from Manila: "Small depression in the Pacific, ap-

parently stationary about 100 miles east of Mindanao; no immediate danger".

The news brings us relief and spreads rapidly among the small population, and though it is still raining hard and the wind blows as furiously as ever, the place now seems to heave with satisfaction. If, as the radio says, there is no storm and no danger, all right—let there be no storm. Father Selga, in his wisdom, even if he does not know it, has "saved the face" of the spirits of Bagasinan. We are willing to believe that a typhoon is not a typhoon if Manila says so. The spirits win, say the people. No storm ever comes here.

The people of Port Lamon will sleep tonight, not so much because of the precautions taken the day before as because of the Weather Bureau's assurances, though these were for Manilans, of course, and not for us; but the people of Bagasinan will also sleep secure, in the caves, among the spirits of their ancestors, for there is no other shelter on their small isle. This night, perhaps, counsel between the living and the dead will result in final admission of the futility of the resistance on the part of the spirits against the newcomers, for Father Selga's face-saving of the spirits may make them more tolerant of the pioneering efforts of the Port Lamon Lumber Company in drawing wealth from the virgin forests and, incidentally, bringing the bles-

sings as well as the evils of the beginnings of civilization to the people in this hitherto isolated region.

Situated half-way between the northern and southern tips of the eastern strip of Mindanao, facing the vast Pacific Ocean, and inaccessable during almost the entire northeast-monsoon season, the region does not easily lend itself to change. As Port Lamon is the only safe natural anchorage along all this stretch of land, the craggy coast, with its concealed inlets and mysterious caves must long have served as such. The channel that leads to the harbor is generaly enveloped in mist and the hidden reefs on both sides make the passage dangerous even in fair weather. The river gorges that open into the bay have a weirdness and mystery about them, and are thought to be enchanted; one of them, indeed, is named the Encantado, the enchanted, river, only half a kilometer long, its apparent source, a great limestone cave. Spirits are believed to protect the place, a superstition no doubt strengthened by the great quantities of ancient human remains found in the caves. These spirits, it would seem, still constantly strive to undermine the work of government and school and church and of the machine, but, as I have said, this typhoon, unrecognized, but rare and fear-inspiring enough, may have dealt the notion of their resistance to modern progress in the region a subtle but effective blow.

The Drought

By Cezar M. de la Cruz

OSENDO, sitting awkwardly on the last rung of his house ladder, grimaced distressedly. Naked to the waist, his bronzed body gleamed in the hot rays of the mid-morning sun. The ragged shorts he wore were moist with sweat.

Unseeingly he stared before him—at the fields of seer and dying rice the outlines of which seemed to quiver crazily in the heat. After long dry weeks, the plains were a furnace. Creeks and ponds were dry, and the ground had hardened and cracked like century-old concrete. The crop appeared doomed. Famine would inevitably hit the region. Beads of perspiration formed and trickled down the wide brow of the poor tenant.

But the frown on his face was stoical. There was nothing he could do; obviously nothing he could possibly do that would be of any avail in the situation.

Rising, he went into the hut, the split bamboo flooring creaking under his feet. From sheer habit he took his bolo hanging from a rusty nail on a corner post, then slipped out, his weather-beaten buri hat askew on his head. He climbed up a hill the highest in the neighborhood, where a big *inyam* tree towered.

"Oh, God!" he sighed under his breath as he looked around. As far as his eyes could reach, the rice was a jaundiced yellow. "Five days more of this and the situation would be entirely hopeless. If only it would rain! Today... Tomorrow..." He shook his head.



He leaned a little to one side as the sound of a weird tune caught his attention. He turned, unimpressed in manner. There, winding its way along the path that led to the beach, came a tiny procession.

Fixedly he watched it come nearer. Three or four old men, and some twenty married women; at the head four small girls carried on their padded shoulders a small wooden image of the Christ Child. Inartistically but generously decorated with drooping flowers and leaves, the image jolted on, the sunbeams playing on its bright paint. One of the women was reading aloud from a pamphlet, and the words she pronounced, the rest of the company sang in a melody in a minor key, peculiarly appealing, high voices breaking the rural peace.

Now, Rosendo could see his wife among them. Wet to the waist, Lita sang without constraint. As the small procession reached the beach, he saw her dip, or rather bathe, the Santo Niño in the wavelets that gently washed the sandy shore, while the little company prayed fervently.

Oh, god of rain! Oh, god of rain!

Rosendo glanced at the sky. It was clear, and a pale, grey blue. It had been so for many a day. He steadied his gaze on the mountain range, miles and miles away. He knew it would not rain. Only a miracle could save the rice crop. And the age of miracles had long passed.

He wondered. There must be something God did not like in the people. Perhaps He had no mercy. Or perhaps sinners had to be reminded of His existence.

For some time he lingered on the top of the hill. Then he trudged dejectedly homeward.

Arriving at the hut, which he himself had built seven moons ago before his marriage to Lita, he found in a corner a winnowing-basket full of chopped cayos. He had dug up the roots among the underbrush along the shore.

The last morsel of rice had been eaten yesterday. They had eaten the last of their corn and camotes that morning. Now this was their final resort, poisonous when improperly prepared.

They had to live, even if it were on practically nothing. Somehow, someway, they must. Already they owed the Señora twenty-three pesos which meant twenty-three cavans of palay in the *alili* arrangement, or some seventy pesos more or less in cash, depending on the price. If only it would rain! Then everything would be all right. Their debt would be at least doubled if the crop failed.

Moreover, there was their first-born son coming into the world. What a world he would find! Together, he and Lita had built castles in the air. Hadn't the midwife said the baby would be a boy? Saving up for coming babe had been their chief aim since that evening when he had gone for Tia Caring because Lita was feeling bad. The boy could grow up to be a soldier, an officer, they had agreed, in handsome uniform.

"An hour more or so," he thought as he carried the basket out and spread the chopped white pieces of cassava root on a mat. It would not be until past one o'clock that they could taste something.

He again betook himself to the ladder. Swallowing a lump in his throat, he ran his rough fingers through his unkempt hair. How hard times were! He shuddered when he remembered the famine of a decade ago, brought about by a plague of locusts. He was a mere boy then. He brightened a bit when he considered that there was nearly always fish.

Soon his wife came home. Big, ripe bananas were tucked under her arms. She smiled on meeting her husband's worried eyes.

They both looked at the mat.

"I'll get some fish", he said.

"When you get back, I'll have this ready," she said turning over the dried roots.

Rosendo went inside and reappeared with his old net and fishing basket.

The sea was only a kilometer away. He trudged patiently over the white sand, keeping his eyes on the water. Three times he cast his net, and each time his load became a little heavier. He had fish of various kinds. Perhaps he could sell some. He needed money very badly. His wife had barely a peso left in her wooden trunk.

Then for the first time he noticed the sea had roughened and become darker in shade. Clouds, heavy rain clouds, were rising in the offing. A fair breeze was blowing toward the land.

He checked his next throw and shouted, "The rain! The rain!" He ran back, as fast as he could, stumbling and all the time muttering inarticulate prayers of thanksgiving.

The rain at last! A miracle! God had heard. Hadn't Lita, of all the girls in the place, bathed the image, the Santo Niño?

A droplet fell on the tip of his nose. Another. He was like a child—wild with joy, as were all the people in the region. His gloom vanished as if it never had been. Everything would be well. And his baby would come during the harvest!

But the rain did not fall that afternoon. There was a gale and the clouds were driven into the hinterland, and there, against the mountains, they loosed their waters.

The coast people said nothing. They were afraid to say what they hated.

That night Rosendo and his young wife spread their bedding and blew out the light. Darkness was a refuge. But Rosendo couldn't lose himself in sleep. His child would be born in hardship and hunger—that was the meaning of his marriage. Should he leave home? Seek work in some sugar central? In the mines far away?

Lita had fallen into a deep sleep. He could feel her comforting breath against his face.

It was not until he was asleep himself that the rain came, with mild, recurring thundering. The dry nipa roof rustled in rapid staccato, eventually subsiding into a duller, continuous sound.

Lita moved. "Sendo, dear, it's wet over on this side. Why, the rain...!" She wept with happiness.

He felt the warmth of her nearness as the air grew chilly; drew her closer to him. They were alone and had been given sanctuary from trouble.



In a Walled Garden

Anonymous

I CAME to her in a garden—shut in by a wall.

Few were the words we spoke as, breathless,

I looked into the veiled glory of her eyes

Until she turned away and I was stirred anew

By the tremulous loveliness of her averted face

And her hesitant smile, that came, and passed,

Like a momentary gleam of sunlight o'er a field of ripening

grain.

Then, as she softly chided, "What's the use?"
I had no words to say these stolen moments were to me One shining instant in a dark eternity of moil and grief, A flash of gladness, an interval of peace, A while of rightness in an infinitude of wrong; And I could only sob, after a pulseless pause, "I have seen you again . . . I have seen you again!"

Notes on a Literary Anniversary

By Federico Mangahas

N February 26 last, the Philippine Writers'
League was a year old. Its members, mostly
liberal and left in outlook, had thought there
was an occasion for a little celebration and had accordingly issued an invitation for a writers' conference on modern literary objectives. The conference

was held all the morning of February 25 at Villamor Hall, University of the Philippines, with more than two hundred persons, writers, and aficionados of every conceivable literary and social persuasion, registering attendance. In the evening there was a dinner with covers laid for a hundred sixty people at the Philippine Columbian Club house; the President of the Philippines came as guest of honor and main speaker. Everybody thought the day was well spent.

While the League to date has but a small membership, a few facts on the first year of its life are worth noting to show why it had some reason for remembering its first birthday. It has, for one thing, sought and succeeded in some measure, within that short time, to provide a kind of spiritual link between writers now separated by age and language, by trying to establish a common basis of cooperation; for example, a recognition of the social function of writers as individuals and as a group. Many writers will continue to balk at this, being strong individualists, but the prejudice is bound to wear out. Ground for hopefulness in this direction is the increasing public interest created by the League in its activities and the generous response invariably given to its invitations to writers and the general public to participate.

What will stand perhaps as the most notable fact is the establishment of a plan of annual literary awards by the President of the Philippines through the suggestion of the League. The plan involves \$\mathbb{P}42,000\$ a year in prizes of \$\mathbb{P}2,000\$ each for winning Filipino works, published or unpublished, in poetry, the drama, history, biography, the novel, the short story, and the essay. President Quezon asked the League to draft the rules and design the necessary machinery to carry out the plan. If this plan does not encourage Filipino writing, we do not know what will.

While the League was originally and basically of the younger generation of Filipino writers in initiative, inspiration, and direction, the writers' conference just held did not seek to enforce that limitation. Writers of both the old and the young generation, in Spanish, English, and Tagalog, freely participated. Representing the veterans' point of view were Guillermo Gomez, President of the local Spanish Academy; Lope K. Santos, Tagalog novelist and academician; and Carlos P. Romulo, journalist and publisher. Young blood had its exponents in Teodoro Agoncillo, Tagalog literary critic; Arturo B. Rotor, fictionist and critic in English; and Flavio Zaragosa Cano, poet in Spanish. As special speakers at the conference, they provided beginnings for the proper evaluation of Philippine literature, the appraisal of past achievements, and the critical direction of future literary development. The Philippine literary scene still lacks the cathartic influence



of a vigorous, honest, and consistent development of literary criticism so necessary in the establishment and improvement of standards. Some of the papers read indicated hopeful rumblings of development in this direction, and for this alone the last conference may be accounted a success.

Salient point of Mr. Gomez's remarks in discussing the probable effects of the Tagalog translation of Cervantes' "Don Quixote" on Filipino life and thought, was the reference to the democratic spirit that pervades the work; for it reflects the thoughts and aspirations of the common people. Filipino writers, as part of a people growing increasingly jealous of their democratic gains, may well bear this point in mind if their works today and in the future are to be saved from the triviality of mere literary exercises. Obviously it is not enough to write well.

Lope K. Santos, the Tagalog academician, speaking of what Tagalog literature has and has not, scored a good point in demanding more background on the part of Tagalog writers in the lore and literature not only of the Filipinos but, most especially, of the older nations. He indicated, however, a rather limited point of view in discounting the necessity of developing literary criticism here as an art and a science. He could not see its possible positive value to Tagalog letters, being used to a generation given largely to literary backscratching whose conception of literary criticism is restricted to a violent exchange of personalities. Obviously, among the older Tagalog writers, any attempt to evaluate a piece of work on its intrinsic qualities is invariably seen as an effort to cast reflections on the character of its author.

Clashing with this point of view was the position taken by Teodoro A. Agoncillo, a young Tagalog writer, who spoke earlier in the conference. Agoncillo believes it is time our writers graduated from that immature conception of literary criticism if we are to see the production of works answering to higher standards of craftsmanship and substance. The appearance of this conflict of opinion is significant to the development of literature in this country. It indicates where the young generation may profitably take up the work of the old and make a definite contribution that is a step forward. The discontent shown by the younger Tagalog writers constitutes a most healthy sign that can not be too often encouraged by the League.

Flavio Zaragosa Cano, analyzing the causes of the decline of Spanish literature here, thought that lack of public recognition, the influence of prejudiced friendships in the editors' choice of works to publish, and the cupidity and incompetence of judges in literary contests, must largely bear the responsibility. A commentator pointed out subsequently, and with no little justice, that it is lack of purpose which is the greater evil. Filipino writers of the generation of Rizal were giants beside the popular writers of today, it was added, because they had purpose and, consequently, passion and power. Filipino writers, indeed, will stand to benefit from reminders of this character to

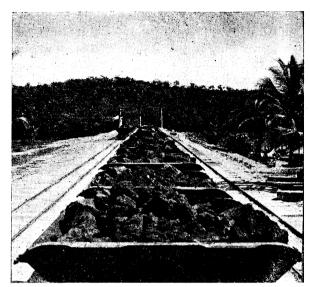
(Continued on page 109)

The Philippines-a Source of War Materials

By Rizal F. Gatica

HE year 1939 has definitely established the Philippines as a valuable potential source of base metals considered as essential war materials. The exports of these minerals in 1939 amounted to \$\mathbb{P}\$10,354,835 in value, as compared \$\mathbb{P}\$8,240,844 in

While the production of gold, a mineral which has placed the Islands among the first ten gold producing countries of the world, increased by only 14.53 per cent over 1938, the gain in base metals was 25.88 per cent. The present trend of industry in consuming countries and in the development of mineral deposits in the Islands, indicates a further increase here in output and value of exports.



Hauling Iron Ore
Agusan Gold Mines, Inc., Paracale, Camarines Norte

valued at \$\mathbb{P}766,918\$, as compared with 49,359 metric tons valued at \$\mathbb{P}999,185\$ the year previous. The drop was 23 per cent in value, and was attributed to the shortage of exchange in Japan due to the war in China.

Philippine exports of lead ore (and concentrates) are still insignificant, with last year's shipments amounting to only 4,110 metric tons valued at \$\mathbb{P}45,957\$, showing a decline of 8 per cent in value from the 1938 shipments of 217 metric tons valued at \$\mathbb{P}49,975\$.

The exports of base metals during the five-year period ending 1939 is shown in the following table:

The comments of various mining and trade journals throughout the world on the available sources of supply of these war materials in the Philippines have been well merited during the year that has just passed.

However, while the exploitation of these mineral deposits has placed the Philippines in a prominent position on the mining map of the world and added new sources of wealth to the country, it has at the same time raised a question as to the ultimate political position of the Islands. Rich mineral deposits possessed by a small country, such as the Philippines, situated in a part of the world where the scramble for mineral resources has become one of the major threats to peace, will undoubtedly play no small part in the shaping of the future political destiny of the country.

Iron ore maintained its premier position as the leading base metal export in 1939. The shipments, which were all made to Japan, amounted to 1,156,268 metric tons valued at ₱5,104,889. This total shows a gain of 25 per cent over the exports in 1938 which amounted to 910,952 metric tons valued at ₱4,080,645.

Exports of copper ore (and concentrates) jumped to second place last year, replacing chromite. Shipments totalled 19,083 metric tons valued at ₱2,283,451, as compared with the previous year's shipments of 24,275 metric tons valued at ₱1,534,194, an increase of 49 per cent in value.

Chromite exports, now in third place, amounted to 126,-749 metric tons valued at ₱2,153,620, as against shipments in 1938 totalling 66,911 metric tons valued at ₱1,576,845, a gain of 37 per cent.

Last year manganese reversed the upward trend registered in 1938, shipments declining to 35,998 metric tons

	1935	1936	<i>1937</i>	1938	1939
Iron	₱1,143,92 9	₱2,868,427	₱2,652,078	₱ 4,080,645	₱5,104,889
Copper.	126,167	1,704	656,451	1,534,194	2,283,451
Chro-					
mite	27,558	307,518	1,542,100	1,576,845	2,153,620
Man-					
ganese	13,213	6,020	337,716	999,185	766,918
Lead			94,389	49,975	45,957

TOTAL ₱1,310,867 ₱3,183,669 ₱5,282,734 ₱8,240,844 ₱10,354,835

It has been reported that Japan has not as yet satisfactorily solved its problem of securing an adequate supply of iron ore despite its access to the reported vast deposits in Manchuria and North China. At the present time Japan mines within its own territory only 35 per cent of its annual requirements. However, Japan has been able to obtain ore reserves in the Malay States, Australia, British Colombia, and also in the Philippines.

In view of the nearness of the Philippines to Japan, it is believed that all iron ore that the Islands will be able to produce in the future will continue to be absorbed by Japan. The distance of the United States and other European countries makes the price of local ore prohibitive to them. Therefore, regardless what the Philippine or the United States government may think of the export of iron ore to Japan, Philippine iron mines, whether owned and operated by Filipinos or Americans, will continue to sell their ore to Japan in the future, unless a specific embargo is declared.

Copper is another mineral which has found a ready market in Japan. Shipments showed a big increase during the last quarter of last year in anticipation of the closing of the American market for copper in view of the abrogation of the 1911 Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Japan and the United States, which took effect last (Continued on page 108)

The Happiest Boy in the World

By N. V. M. Gonzalez

JULIO, who had come from Tablas to settle in Barok, was writing a letter to, of all people, Ka Ponso, his landlord, one warm June night. It was about his son Jose, who wanted to go to school in Mansalay that year. Jose was in the Fifth Grade when Julio and his family had left Tablas the year before and migrated to Mindoro, and because he had some difficulty in getting some

land of his own to farm, the boy had to stop schooling for a year. As it was, Julio thought himself lucky enough to have Ka Ponso take him on as a tenant. Later, when Julio's wife Fidela gave birth to a baby, Ka Ponso, who happened to be visiting his property then, offered to become its godfather. After that they began to call each other "compadre."

"Dear Compadre," Julio started to write in Tagalog, bending earnestly over a piece of paper which he had torn out of Jose's school notebook. It was many months ago when, just as now, he had sat down with a writing implement in his hand. That was when he had gone to the *municipio* in Mansalay to file a homestead application, and he had used a pen, and to his great surprise, filled in the blank forms neatly. Nothing came of the application, although Ka Ponso had assured him he had looked into the matter and talked with the officials concerned. Now, with a pencil, instead of a pen, to write with, Julio was sure that he could make his letter legible enough for Ka Ponso.

"It's about my boy Jose," he wrote on. "I want him to study this June in Mansalay. He's in the Sixth Grade now, and since he's quite a poor hand at looking after your carabaos I thought it would be best that he go to school there in the town."

He sat back and leaned against the wall. He had been writing on a low wooden form, the sole piece of furniture in the one-room house. There he sat in one corner. A little way across, stood the stove; to his right, Fidela and the baby girl, Felipa, lay under the hempen mosquito net. Jose, who had been out all afternoon looking for one of Ka Ponso's carabaos that had strayed away to the newly-planted rice clearings along the other side of the Barok river, was here too, sprawling beside a sack of palay by the doorway. He snored lightly, like a tired youth; but he was only twelve.

The kerosene lamp's yellow flame flickered ceaselessly. The dank smell of food, of fish broth particularly, that had been spilled from many a bowl and had dried on the form, now seemed to rise from the very wood itself. The stark truth about their poverty, if Julio's nature had been sensitive to it, might have struck him with a hard and sudden blow then; but, as it was, he just looked about the room, even as the smell assailed his nostrils, and stared now at the mosquito net, now at Jose as he lay there by the door. Then he continued with his letter.

"This boy Jose, compadre," he went on, "is quite an industrious lad. If only you can let him stay in your big house, compadre. You can make him do anything you wish—any work. He can cook rice, and I'm sure he'll do well washing dishes."



Julio recalled his last visit to Ka Ponso's about three months ago, during the fiesta. He had seen that it was a house of many servants; the floors were so polished you could almost see your own image under your feet as you walked; and always there was a servant who followed you about with a piece of rag to wipe away the smudges of dirt which your feet had left on the floor.

"I hope you will not think of this as a great bother" Julio continued, trying his best to phrase his thoughts. He had a vague fear that Ka Ponso might not favorably regard his letter. But he wrote on, slowly and steadily, stopping only to read what he had put down. "We shall repay you for whatever you can do for us, compadre. It's true, we already owe you for many things, but your comadre and I will do all we can indeed to repay you."

Reading the last sentence and realizing that he had made mention of his wife, Julio recalled that during the very first month after their arrival from Tablas they had gotten five cavanes of rice from Ka Ponso and that later he had been told that at harvest time he should pay back twice the number of cavanes. This was usurious but was strictly after the custom in those parts, and Julio was not the sort who would complain. Besides he had never thought of Ka Ponso as anything else than his compadre espiritual, as they call it, a true friend.

Suddenly he began wondering how Jose would move about in Ka Ponso's household, being unaccustomed to so many things there. The boy might even stumble over a chair, break some dishes.

"And I wish you would treat Jose as you would your own son, compadre. You may beat him if he should commit some wrong, and indeed I want him to look up to you as a second father."

Julio felt he had nothing more to say, and that he had written the longest letter in all his life. For a moment the fingers of his hand felt numb, and this was a funny thing, he thought, because he had scarcely filled the page. He sat back again, and smiled to himself.

He had completed the letter. He had feared he would never be able to do it. But now he had done it, and, it seemed, done it well. The next day he must send Jose off.

A BOUT six o'clock the following morning, a boy of twelve was riding a carabao along the river-bed road to town. He looked like a very puny load on the carabao's broad back.

Up to the bend of the river, the father accompanied him, walking close behind the carabao. When the beast hesitated in crossing the small rivulet that cut the road as it passed a clump of bamboo, the man picked up a stick and prodded the animal. Then he handed the stick to the boy, as one might give a precious gift.

The father did not cross the stream but only stood there by the bank. "Mind to look after the letter," he called out from where he was. "Do you have it there in your shirt pocket?"

The boy fumbled for it. When he had found it, he said, "No, Tatay, I won't lose it."

"And take good care of the carabao," Julio added.
"I'll go to town myself in a day or two, to get that carabao back. I just want to be through first with the planting."

Then Julio started to walk back to his house, thinking of the work that awaited him in his clearing that day. But he thought of something more to tell his son, and so he stopped and called out to him again.

"And that letter," he shouted, "Give it to Ka Ponso as soon as you reach town. Then be good, and do everything he asks you to do. Remember; everything."

From atop the carabao, Jose yelled, "Yes, Tatay, yes," and rode away. A stand of abaca plants, their green leaves glimmering in the morning sun, soon concealed him from view.

Fastened to his saddle was his bundle of clothes and a

little package of rice, of a quantity supposedly enough to last him during his first week there in town. It was customary for school boys from the barrio or the farm to provide themselves in this curious manner, and in Jose's case, although he was going to live at Ka Ponso's, his father would not let it be said of him that he had forgotten about this little matter concerning the rice.

Thinking of his father, Jose suddenly became curious about the letter he carried in his shirt pocket; so he stopped his carabao under a shady tree by the roadside.

A bird sang in a bush hard by. Jose could hear it even as he read the letter, jumping from word to word, for to him the dialect was quite difficult. And as the meaning of each sentence became clear to him, he felt as though he were the happiest boy in the world and that the bird was singing for him. And he even heard the rumbling of the stream far away, where he and his father had parted. To him the world seemed full of music.

The "China Incident"

By Lin Yu

FIGHTING raged last month severest in Kwangsi, also significant were the engagements in Suiyuan, Shansi, Hupeh, Anhwei, and Chekiang.

In Kwangsi, the Japanese, having been beaten at Kunlunkwan, started an ambitious offensive to take this strategic point and nearly succeeded. To its northeast, the Japanese marched on and capture Pinyang, then swerved northwestward to take Shanglin by surprise, while west of Kunlunkwan, the Japanese marched northward from Nanning to Wuming. If they had succeeded, they would have completely enveloped Kunlunkwan, but as soon as they moved forward, Pinyang was retaken by the Chinese, and they were beaten at Shanglin, which completely destroying their pincer movement; next, they were defeated near Wuming. So their ambitious scheme failed, and they were driven from Chiutang near Kunlunkean to Santang, only some ten miles from Nanning.

As they retreated, Chinese soldiers discovered Japanese anti-war handbills in the battlefields which asked in effect: What have we got after over two years of fighting? Heavy taxes to shoulder the campaign expenditures! Down with the military who started this war! These handbills, coupled with the big fire burning in Nanning for two or three days after the arrival of the defeated Japanese troops, gave rise to the report that some of the Japanese soldiers had mutinied and that fighting among the invaders had taken place in or near Nanning.

The Japanese forces in Samsui, Kwangtung, cooperated with their Kwangsi troops by advancing westward, but were beaten back. Following this the Canton-Samsui railway was attacked. Chashan, east of Canton, was retaken by Chinese troops. Desertions of puppet troops at Sinwei, south Kwangtung, were numerous. At the beginning of this month, the Japanese landed some troops at

Sekki in an attempt to cut the line of communication between the Portuguese colony of Macao and its hinterland, but only slow progress was made.

The Japanese attempt to capture Tongshan Island, a rich salt producing center in southern Fukien, having failed, they landed some three thousand puppet troops on the shore opposite Amoy. Of this number, 1,800 came over to the Chinese, and the rest were liquidated in three days. In Chekiang, the Japanese westward push to capture Chinhua, famous for its ham, failed, too, and the invading troops were driven back to Shaoshan, on the southern coast of Hangchow Bay, opposite Hangchow. In Kiangsu, Chinese guerillas were active in Woosung, but a few miles from Shanghai.

At least three strategic points were recaptured in Anwhei province: Hofei, Fengchang, and Longchi. In addition, many Chinese war vessels were hit by Chinese shore artillery or mined and severely damaged in this region. This is good news; for the New Fourth (formerly Communist) Army has been operating in this region, and for months stories had been going around that its officers, wearing their own uniform, could pass in and out the headquarters of the Japanese forces stationed nearby without let or hindrance. This could mean either that the former communists had come to an understanding with the Japanese invading forces, or that the Japanese officers had become pro-communist. Now that the former communist army has taken the initiative in attacking the Japanese, its honor is vindicated; and if those stories were true, then it is the irony of ironies that troops the Japanese military sent to weed out communism in China have become close friends of the Chinese, and Chinese communist at that.

Farther west, severe fighting raged in Hupeh. In the eastern part of the province, Pingpa and Loyangtien were

(Continued on page 106)

Nabukyag, an Ifugao Hero

By Epifanio T. Ramos and Adriano Apilis

URING the early part of the American régime, when killing and head-hunting among the people of the Mountain Province was still the order of the day, there lived near Banaue, Ifugao, a man called Nabukyag who was greatly feared because of his extraordinary strength.



It is told of him that one time, arriving with a few companions at a cañao or feast at Kababuyan, where the people were of a mind to kill him, he seated himself on a stone anvil, with his back to a post of one of the houses. The plan was to invite Nabukyag to take part in the cutting down of a carabao, which is the custom there, every one near taking a slash at the unfortunate animal, and to attack the strong man while momentarily so engaged. But Nabukyag understood what treachery was afoot, and, rising suddenly, he struck the stone anvil with his spear and rent it in two. The people looked on him in awe at this new proof of his might. When the carabao was led forward a second time, Nabukyag quickly stepped forward and cut the beast's great head off with one whistling stroke of his bolo.

The people decided it was better to treat such a man with consideration than to think of murdering him, and after the feast a number of the Kababuyan warriors accompanied Nabukyag to his home at Tugawi, Hapao, as friends.

Nabukyag had a daughter, Cuyapi, who was the most beautiful girl in the village. Many young men would like to have had her for a wife, but some thought of themselves as inferiors and were afraid to risk the ire of her father. A few who dared to woo the girl were rejected by her.

However, a young and husky warrior, Nahgag, met her at a cañao at Bukyawan, a barrio of Hapao, and fell in love with her at first sight. The people feasted and danced and danced and sang all night, and Cuyapi sang the sweetest. But Nahgag got drunk and became wild and dangerous, and when some of the others sought to subdue and disarm him, he struck at a pine tree and cut it down with one stroke. Cuyapi liked him for this because it reminded her of her father's prowess, and she whispered in his ear, "If you love me and respect me, put down your bolo". Nahgag promptly obeyed.

The next night, Nahgag went to visit Cuyapi in her agamang (sleeping place). Her father happened to be giving a cañao that night, and, as it was customary in some parts of Ifugao for every member of the family giving a cañao to be present, he noticed the absence of his daughter, and the feasting could not begin. Nabukyag, taking shield and spear, went to look for her and found her with Nahgag. As Nahgag leaped out of the place, Nabukyag hurled his spear at him, but the young man dodging the fatal weapon, it pierced the body of Cuyapi who was close behind him.

Not stopping to pick up the lifeless body of his daughter, Nabukyag pursued the fear-stricken Naghag. The young man ran desperately, the maddened father behind him ever and again screaming with rage. All night long the older man pursued the younger. At dawn, on a small, terraced field, Nahgag stopped behind a small clump of runo reeds, thinking these might serve to check a direct spear-throw. Na-

bukyag chased him around the clump, cutting down the runos as he did so like grass. Then he speared Nahgag through the right leg. The hapless youth fell to the ground crying for forgiveness, but Nabukyag cut him into pieces, shouting, "Balloh nan imbabalie!" (In revenge of my daughter). He wrenched off Nahgag's jaw-bone as a trophy.

Then Nabukyag returned to his home. He found some people cutting down an areca-nut tree to make a coffin for his daughter. "You are too slow!" he groaned, and cut the tree down with one stroke of his blood-stained weapon. Then he cut off a section of the right length with another single blow. "Take it," he said. The people did not dare to speak for fear that a single word might provoke the mighty man to finish them all.

He put Nahgag's jaw-bone in a basket and danced madly around it, occasionally striking his house with his spear, and this went on until the body of Cuyapi was buried.

After the accidental killing of his daughter, Nabukyag became fiercer than ever and more dangerous, and Lieutenant Jeff D. Gallman, Governor of Ifugao at that time, sent Constabulary soldiers to bring him in. Not finding him at home, the soldiers decided to set fire to his house, and one of them mounted a small wooden rice-mortar to reach the roof. Unknown to the Constabulary, Nabukyag was hiding in a nearby field and at that moment let fly a small spear with a heavy handle which hit the soldier in the hip with such force as to throw the man several meters. The rest of the soldiers, thinking this was an ambush in force, fled, firing as they ran. Nabukyag pursued them for some distance, now having full confidence in his hiwang (protective charm).

The soldiers reported to Gallman that they had not been able to capture Nabukyag and that they thought he had a hiding place somewhere in the forest. So Gallman himself went after him with a small number of men. At Gohang, some kilometers from Banaue, they picked up a guide, Ugnayon, the barrio capitan, and during the night surrounded the hut in which it was believed Nabukyag was hiding. The men were posted all about the place with orders to capture and not harm the wanted man.

At dawn, with Lieutenant Gallman and the confident Capitan Ugnayon near the door, the order came:

"Open the door!"

A voice answered, "Who are you?"

"Soldiers, with the Lieutenant!"

"Wait for a moment. I will dress," called the voice, but (Continued on page 106)

The Higher Life

By Catuca

ISTED among a number of things we won't do again are three things: ask for medicinal alcohol in a district drugstore, try to get a taxi downtown at about 6:30 on a Saturday night, and say "combien" in an East Indian store. The story about alcohol is like this. For a long time

we had been intending to buy a large bottle of it to use about the house instead of sending down to the drugstore every once in a while for ten or twenty centavos' worth, or just falling back on Listerine in the matter of little cuts, newly-plucked eyebrows, and such things.

This intention had remained only an intention for some time because a nearby drugstore charges such high prices that hardly anybody buys from them. They have so few customers that when one or two from the neighboring districts stray in from sheer unsuspectingness, they fall on them and make as much money out of them as possible, knowing that they mightn't see a customer again for the next week or so. Once we needed some medicine very badly. The doctor was there with his syringe and needle, all sterilized and cooling. But the medicine was still to be bought.

The two nearest drugstores didn't have it and another, farther up the street could send for it but it wouldn't be there for another half hour. So as a last resort this botica we're telling you about had to be tried. They had it. One capsule of this so much-needed medicine, all dusty and old, but still it. Two pesos they asked for it and two pesos we had to fork over, knowing that downtown where we usually buy it we would pay only three pesos for a box of three capsules.

Another time the *muchacha*, sent out to buy a packet of six razor blades, came home with blades so old that they didn't even fit our brother's razor. This wasn't found out until one of them had been taken out of its little envelop and inner wrapping of waxed paper. The other five were sent back to be changed for new ones, but the girl came back with the information that those were the newest they had, and they couldn't give the money back because it had been rung in on the cash register and it would mess up the day's accounts. That's the kind of a drugstore it is.

So when we wanted a lot of alcohol, nothing would do but we buy it downtown. After forgetting and forgetting about it every time we were downtown, we finally remembered one day. The place was just before you get to Santo Tomas University going west, and the nearest drugstore was as good as any to stop at. So, in we went to ask magcano ang isang frascong alcohol. The answer was that



they had no alcohol. On the way out, wondering how any botica could be without alcohol, it dawned on us that they might have aguardiente. They had.

At 6:30 when everybody's rushing home from work or the movies or shopping, it's never easy to get a taxi downtown. But on a Saturday, it's impossible to do so, unless you're an American sailor. It's a well-known fact that this particular means of transportation just naturally gravitates to American sailors. They never have to hunt around for taxis; they come to them, of their own accord or urged on by little boys who ride on the running board, one hand holding on to the driver's door and the other raised to attract his prospective fare's attention.

Unassisted by these boys, many drivers still keep a weather eye on their favorite passengers of the U.S.N., but usually the boys wait for their taxis on Rizal Avenue or Echague and skilfully direct them past you and your feeble ssst-sssts to where sailors stand, in front of Tom's or Plaza Lunch. They do it for the tip that sometimes comes and sometimes doesn't. The drivers themselves have nothing against un-uniformed passengers except that they aren't very likely to ride very far or let them keep the change if it's more than five or ten centavos.

Now to get to this "combien" business. Ever since we had a couple of French lessons or so, this little relative of ours whom we usually go shopping with and we have been in the habit of asking each other "how much" by saying "combien" through the nose as our teacher taught us to. That was a long time ago but nothing happened until one day we were in a bombay store. One of us, after looking around, came upon the other arguing about the price of some nice blue material and forthwith asked the usual "combien".

We both nearly fainted when the bombay answered himself and in French. We pretended to be thinking things over, but we really had to stop and brush the dust off the long unused words before saying that it was too dear. This he denied volubly but anyway he wanted to know what we could pay. We were ready for that because somehow the numbers are not very easy to forget in any language. But the price was about all we could say, and we said it several times as persuasively as possible to offset our inability to tell him that it wasn't such very good crepe and the color wasn't exactly what we wanted and the other stores were all selling it for very much cheaper. He gave in. And out of the politeness of the tradesman he asked us as we were about to go if we were Belgians.

Nabukyag . . .

(Continued from page 104)

instantly the door opened and, in a thick cloud of woodashes which he threw before him, Nabukyag sprang out, the door, which had come loose, flattening out Ugnayon, and the Lieutenant being helplessly blinded by the ashes. In the confusion, Nabukyag escaped.

However, minor outlaws were being shot like birds in those days, and Nabukyag not relishing the idea of such a fate, sent a special messenger to the Governor promising to abide by the law in the future and asking that he be not punished for his past doings. Gallman was a wise ruler and, knowing what sort of man he was dealing with, sent word that if Nabukyag would live up to his promise, his past would be forgiven. From then on, Nabukyag lived a more or less law-abiding life, but continued to perform occasional prodigious feats of strength and daring.

One time, planning to give another cañao, he summoned the people and told them a carabao would be butchered in the morning. But the carabao, an enormous, halfwild bull, was not to be caught. Nabukyag's son, brave enough, but not as strong as his father, volunteered to catch the animal, but barely escaped with his life when the bull charged him. This enraged Nabukyag and he rushed out to meet the snorting, pawing beast. Onlookers expected the man to be gored and flung high in the air, but suddenly Nabukyag sprang at the carabao and seized him by the horns. The beast swung from side to side but was unable to budge the mountain of flesh which Nabukyag seemed to have become. The mighty man's muscles bulged, and, snorting, the beast was brought to his knees, then fell over on his side. Nabukyag's bolo flashed, and the people cried: "Mabungot peman he Nabukyag" (Really, Nabukyag is brave).

Some years later, Nabukyag's brother, Paktio, died. Because of the people's custom of keeping a corpse under their houses for many days, an ordinance had been issued directing that corpses should be buried after three days. Nabukyag paid no attention to this order and had kept the body of his brother above ground for ten days when the

authorities learned of this, and four Constabulary soldiers were sent to arrest him.

Seeing them approaching, Nabukyag sent all the people away and armed himself. Then he shouted: "If you come here to harm us, come armed. If you come as friends, leave your guns outside!" The soldiers conferred and deposited their arms, after which they were royally entertained, Nabukyag killing a duck for them and ordering his people to bring rice-wine. It is said the soldiers reported to their superior that the body of Paktio had been buried, in accordance with the ordinance, after three days.

Once, crossing a bridge consisting of two logs over a swift stream flowing over jagged rocks, it collapsed, and Nabukyag hurtled down to what his companions believed was certain death. But in a moment they saw him clambering up the other side.

Another time, while in a tree, cutting off a big branch, the rending, splintering mass hooked him and he fell several meters. But except for a minor fracture of the jaw, where the branch hit him, he was unhurt.

Nabukyag died when a very old man, at least eighty-five. Ifugaos do not keep count of their years.

The "China Incident"

(Continued from page 103)

regained by the Chinese; in the central part of the province, ten Japanese gun emplacements north of the Chingshan-Yingcheng highway were destroyed by Chinese artillery. The Japanese attack on Siansiakwan from Chinghsan, too, was beaten back. After another battle in this region, the Japanese were chased by the Chinese in the direction of Hanyang. In other words, the Chinese widened their spearhead in this region last month.

In southern Honan, the Chinese gradually closed in upon the Japanese base in Sinyang and finally the city itself was raided. Kaifeng, the fallen capital of the province, was again subjected to Chinese raids, while a few miles to the east, over 500 puppet troops deserted their Japanese



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masters. North of the Yellow River, too, the Japanese suffered several reverses.

In Shansi, the invaders suffered reverses at Chiehsien, Chianghsien, Wenhsi, Hsiahsien, and Henlingkwan, but their greatest defeat was at Changtze, their base in south Shansi which had for months been under Chinese attack. At Fenglingtu, in the southwestern corner of the province, Japanese artillery was worsted in gun duels with the Chinese at Tungkwan, on the south bank of the Yellow River.

Mentoukou, but a few miles west of Peiping, was taken by the Chinese in a surprise attack. This is a proof that the supposed peace and order maintained by the Japanese is deceptive. Another proof is this: after the numerous "mopping-up campaigns" which were alleged to have "completely annihilated" the Chinese fighters, the Japanese admitted last month that there were still some one million Chinese under arms in North China alone. In southern Hopei, over 1,000 puppet soldiers deserted the Japanese cause. According to the Chinese army's statistics, there were 500,000 puppet troops and 150,000 of them came over to the Chinese side last year. On the Hopei-Shantung-Anhwei borders, the Japanese were defeated at Taoshien and Kaucheng. The abuses, especially the rape, committed by the Japanese at Wenting, Shantung, aroused the people there to an armed resistance which resulted in the ousting of the Japanese from that part of the country.

Outside the Great Wall, the Japanese westward push from Paotow ended in a debacle. First, they were beaten south of the Yellow River, next, the railway east of Paotow was cut; then, the invading forces were forced back to

Paotao and Wuyuan, both of which finally fell into the Chinese hands.

In Kirin province, Manchuria, from August to December, inclusive, the Chinese volunteers met the Japanese in 41 engagements, killing over 2,400 Japanese and puppet soldiers, and capturing 37 trench mortars, 30 machine guns, over 1,700 rifles, 1,300 pistols, and some 30,300 rounds of ammunition. Last month the Japanese were again defeated at Yingning' Changpaishan (Ever White Mountain), Kirin, and in another engagement at Tuitien, one of the three Japanese planes flying low to straf the Chinese was brought down by gunshots.

The war is anything but encouraging to the Japanese, but the international situation is hardly any better for them. It is true that the French have come to meet the Japanese in some measure, but not so much so as the Japanese would have the world believe. It is also true that the American Congress has postponed its discussion of embargo measures against Japan, but that is mere delay, and no more.

Mr. Saito, a member of the Japanese Diet, was ousted from the Lower House for criticizing the Konoe statement and advocating the recall of the Japanese army as a preliminary measure to the settlement of the "China Incident". This shows, on the one hand, what a farce Japanese constitutionalism has become, and, on the other, how unpopular the "China Incident" is among the Japanese themselves. For anyone in Japan to have expressed such a sentiment one year or even six months ago, would have been almost unthinkable, but the unthinkable has hap-



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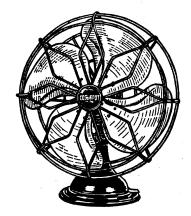
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pened. And what is more, the liberal M. P. stood pat, rather than give in by resignation. Also the Army was criticized in the House of Peers for its high-handed manner in this matter. Finally the ousting of Mr. Saito is causing breakups in the political parties, the "Social Masses" Party, commonly considered the Army's handmaid, not excepted.

However, by far the most significant development last month was the sending of a message by the Japanese generals in China to the Chinese high command and the commanding officers in Kwangsi, the message consisting of two parts: the first part points out the strategic and tactical "mistakes" committed by the Chinese, which resulted in the annihilation of many division of Chinese troops in the mountainous regions; and the second part declares that the Japanese army has obtained enough Chinese territory for the establishment of the "New Order in East Asia" and would not go farther inland but wait for the Chinese to attack. If the Chinese were defeated by the Japanese in the mountains, as the message claims, how then were the Japanese forced to retreat from Chiutang to Santang in the plain? It is indeed most gratifying to learn from the Japanese themselves they will not go farther inland; despite the fact that the Chiang Kai-shek regime is still far from crushed, in pursuance of which object the Japanese once declared they would go as far inland as Tibet! Putting the two statements together, foreign military observers have unanimously come to the conclusion that the last Japanese message amounted virtually to a confession by the Japanese army of its inability to win the war. Yes, the Japanese have lost the war, and it remains for the Chinese to win it.

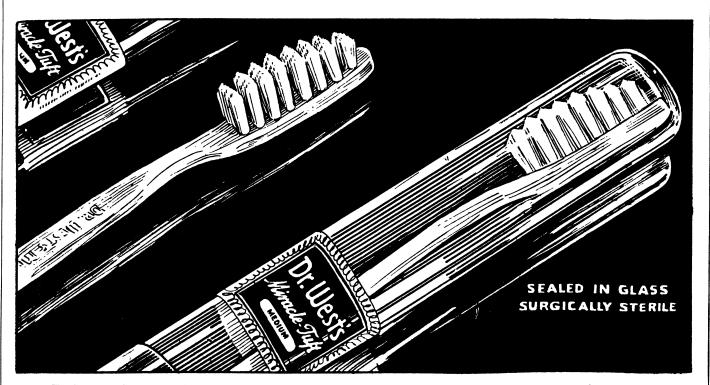
Source of War Materials (Continued from page 101)

January 26. According to competent observers, Japan has the largest copper ore reserves in the Orient but still has to import a big quantity to meet its needs. With the United States amply supplied with this base metal, it is expected that Japan will continue to be the most important market for Philippine copper.

Two minerals which the United States is expected to buy in increasing quantities from the Philippines are chromite and manganese ores. At the present time the United States consumes practically all the chromite output of the Islands, although Japan has increased its purchases eight times over the 1938 amount. Canada and a few European countries also buy small but encouraging quantities.

During the first half of 1939 the American market for chromite was uneventful, but during the second semester an increase in demand was seen simultaneously with the rise in steel operations, augmented further by the increased orders from European countries as a result of the outbreak of war in September. With the increase in demand, coupled with the restrictions placed on exports of chromite from the principal sources of supply of the United States, an increasing demand for Philippine chromite is expected in the United States. This increased demand is seen in the fact that the American government has encouraged the development of known chromite deposits within its own continental borders and territories, including Alaska. Also, under the Strategic Materials Act, the United States has increased its purchases for stockpile requirements, creating a further shortage of supplies for current consumption.

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The United States increased its imports of Philippine manganese ore during the later part of 1939, the imports of Japan being surpassed. In recent months there has been an increased demand for this ore as a result of the developments in Europe during the last few months of 1939, causing restriction in shipping facilities and finally resulting in higher prices in the United States where Philippine manganese producers centered their attention. The British government prohibited the exportation of manganese ore from the Gold Coast of Africa and from British India, and the United States was forced to look for other sources of this mineral.

Under the provisions of the Strategic Materials Act, purchases were made for stockpile requirements, and areas known to contain manganese deposits in the United States were examined. The increased demand was reflected in the Philippines by the increase in exports to the United States and by the recent announcement of bids for manganese ore. The bids which will give an opportunity to local manganese ore producers to supply the strategic requirements of the United States were sent to Malacañan through the office of the Philippine Resident Commissioner in Washington. The bids were announced locally by the Bureau of Mines.

The production of lead ore (and concentrates) in the Philippines is still insignificant. The only company which was mining lead in commercial quantity suspended milling operations in 1938 as a result of the low prices. Since then shipments have been desultory and irregular, production being confined to only a few small mines.

A Literary Anniversary (Continued from page 100)

jolt them into a fresh awareness of their limitations and possibilities.

Addressing himself to Filipino writers in English, Arturo B. Rotor described the wealth of literary material abounding here in the life of the people and the relative poverty and futility of Filipino writing in English because of the blindness of writers to the functional aspect of literature and their social responsibility. Manifestly he has no sympathy for what he calls "specious estheticism" and considers that writer a full man who actively participates in the problems that occupy his own times.

Rotor observed that no notable story has appeared thus far about the peasants in Central Luzon and that while



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the rest of the country is talking about the slums of Tondo, our poets still sing ecstatically about sunset in Manila Bay. According to him, the artists for art's sake are definitely played out. He pointed out that even Santayana admits that "we fail in works of art or imagination when we concoct what is fantastic and without roots in the world." He invited his audience to spend less time reading about literary cults and cliques and more in reading up on the economic paradoxes of the age. This was the most progressive note heard at the conference.

By way of rounding out the conference discussions, Carlos P. Romulo, speaking for Filipino writing in English, defined the qualities that make for endurance, which he sees in the capacity of Filipino literature in English for growth and development and its success in uniting native genius to the genius of the English language itself. Peering into the future, he observed that "in this language, if it is to live among us as one of our dearest possessions, and particularly as our most precious inheritance from America, must be written the stirring drama of our contemporary life, the noble history of our nation, the moving story of our adventure in freedom and happiness."

Dr. Romulo's remarks, which were delivered at the banquet in the evening, were appropriately climaxed by President Quezon's challenge in the course of his talk on the same occasion, which he especially addressed to the young writers of this generation. Upon them, he said, depends whether English with a Filipino literature of its own shall endure in the Philippines. It remains to them to record, as Dr. Romulo suggested and the President emphasized, the life and thought of this age and the part America plays in it, in a form that carries the stamp of inspiration and

genius. It was at this point that the President paused to announce his determination to give all the material and moral support necessary to enable the Philippine Writers' League to help clear the way for the performance of so important a charge.

The main burden of the President's remarks, however, for the evening, concerned the future of Tagalog as the national language. It is his idea to see it used as the medium of instruction in the primary schools of the land from 1946 on, to speed the establishment of a truly national language. English, according to him, will continue to be used in the higher grades up to the university. Spanish will be encouraged, if not to the same degree. The Philippines is in this world and of this world and can ill afford to neglect English and Spanish as means of keeping and promoting its contacts with the rest of the world.

The problem of developing a national language remains the sobering note of the League's first anniversary. Immediately, there is much occasion, to be sure, for rejoicing because the supreme head of the nation sees fit to take a definite and active interest in the promotion of letters. In perspective, the future of Philippine literature must remain problematical because of the rival claims of English, Spanish, and Tagalog, and the consequent division of loyalties of those who use them. This division can only hamper the exercise of absolute devotion to a medium, and while this situation lasts Filipino writers will hardly go beyond the stage of superficial mastery of any of the three favored languages. This at the best. A Filipino writer who attempts to be passing good in any or all of these tongues will be a divided and scattered spirit. His primary virtue may be eclecticism, but in less practised hands it may not



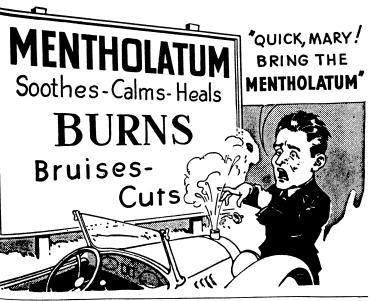
be distinguishable from something that is at once fish and fowl and is neither. We shall have to wait for evolution to work out a new creature capable of fruitful integration.

That is the big problem of the future and perhaps it is better that we leave it to the future to worry about its solution. It may, in time, be solved even of its own accord. Some great problems are better left to themselves. What may well be the immediate concern of the writers of today is the problem of discovering a technique and a point of view that can enable them to give point to their life and work in the light of contemporary conditions and certain unavoidable limitations. The conference passed a resolution which attempts to articulate what may be a pertinent point of view for writers desirous to live in their own age and to be a help to themselves and their own times.

Writers, according to this rather solemn resolution which typifies the temper of the members of the League as of this year 1940, are critics of things as they are, dreamers of things as they should be; they can not escape a large part of the responsibility for the shape of things to come. In the complex modern world, they have neither the strength nor the opportunity to carry out their chosen task alone as individuals. They must work together and they have to "mesh their endeavors with those elements of society whose interests and stewardship are closest to, if not identical with, their own." These elements mainly are the workers, along with those others "that earnestly aspire and work toward the effective improvement of general social and economic conditions."

The other resolution passed pledged the writers' conference and the League to support the policy of the Commonwealth Government in the development of a native national language that will be "instrumental in fostering national unity and in bringing to the attention of the world many rich elements of our indigenous culture."

Somebody during the conference proposed that the conference be carried on as an annual practice, and there was a unanimous feeling that it should be. Apparently this first one kindled a flame. It could also be improved; there could be more time allowed for public discussion on the part of the audience.



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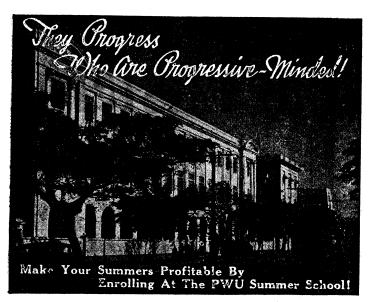
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Four O'Clock In the Editor's Office



E. M. de Villa, D.Sc., gave up study of the law at Louvain University to take up the study of geology at the University of Paris and at King's College, London. He was for fifteen years in the Netherlands Indies as a petroleum geologist, also in China in the same capacity for three years. Later on he was for two years in the tin fields of Yunan, six years in French Indo-China, and for four years now he has been

engaged in geological work in the Philippines. He has contributed articles to the Academie des Sciences and is the author of a number of books on mining subjects, four of them in English. He controverts the belief, rather generally held, that ancient mining in the Philippines was Chinese.

Mariano Z. Familara, Jr., is a student at the National University. He was born in Looc, Romblon, but considers himself a true son of Mindoro as his family moved to Paclasan, Mansalay, Mindoro, when he was a small boy. His account of the one-night courtship of the Mangyan youth makes one of the most interesting articles of the kind we have published.

Edgar Snow and his wife, both authorities on China and noted writers, have been making their headquarters in Baguio for the past year. He sent me his "Igorot Mutation" with the following note: "Here is a piece of doggerel you might find useful to fill in somewhere. If so, you are welcome to it. I'm sorry we did not get time for a longer talk while I was in Manila last, but I was rushed about continuously. But I have been following your activity through the Magazine, to which, by the way, please renew my subscription for six months... The Chinese in the Philippines should certainly be grateful for your fair comment on the retail store situation (editorial in the December issue)..."

M. Farolan, formerly an executive of the Philippines Herald, is at present connected with Madrigal & Company and recently returned from a stay of a year or so at Port Lamon, Surigao, where the Company has an important lumber mill. Typhoons are rare in Mindanao, as they usually pass to the north of that island, and his story of the typhoon there, last February, which the people thought had been sent from Manila to threaten the spirits of the place, is most interesting.

Cezar M. de la Cruz, author of the short story, "The Drought", is a clerk in the Accounting Division of the City Hall, Manila.

N. V. M. Gonzalez sent me his story, "The Happiest Boy in the World", in January with a note stating he wanted "to start the year

Epifanio T. Ramos is a teacher in the Baguio Central School. On sending me the second version of his Ifugao hero tale—I had returned the first version with certain comment—, he wrote: "I hope you will the first version with certain comment—, he wrote: "I hope y forgive me for having sent you that first, hastily written draft. I was typing it hurriedly in the school one Saturday and it was already nearly one o'clock, my wife (I got married last year) came in a bad temper to say that only a cold dinner awaited me. I asked her for ten more minutes, but she left saying she'd tear the manuscript up when I came home with it. So I mailed it to you without correction, before going home. 'Where is that story that made you forget your dinner?' she asked me, and when I told her I'd already mailed it, she got angrier still and said she hoped it would be rejected. But when I showed her your letter, she almost fainted with joy, and then she gave me a good encouragement with a . . . you know what I mean . . . " Oh, the joys of authorship-while ye poor Editor ...

Well, anyway, I have my rewards. I got a good-sized check the other day that had stamped across it, "Payable from appropriation for National Defense", and that gave me quite a thrill. The check was in payment for subscriptions of the Philippine Army for its libraries in the training camps.

Among the reprints from the Magazine that have come to my attention was Rudolf Schneider's "Inside 'Greater Germany'" (October issue) in *Everybody's Digest* for February; quotations from a Philippine Magazine editorial in the famous Portland *Oregonian*, and poems "Moon-Mirror" by Harriet Mills McKay and "Unfinished Meeting" by Gerson Mallillin in the equally well-known Charleston, S. C., News and Courier. Clippings from the latter were sent me by my friend Captain W. A. Callaway, U. S. Army, a former contributor to the Magazine, who wrote me: "Am enclosing two clippings from the News and Courier, as I thought they might be of interest to you. By the way, what has become of 'Putakte and Bubuyog'? I must express my apwhat has become of Putakte and Bubuyog? I must express my appreciation of their contributions on the current Philippine scene—political, social, and other... At times I have wondered if the heavy hand of censorship had anything to do with their sudden silence. I hope not. With best wishes for you and the Magazine, etc." Of course, censorship had nothing to do with the disappearance, temporary, I hope, of the Putakte and Bubuyog page. The Philippines is one of the few countries where there is no censorship. Fact is, that Putakte is at present in America and Bubuyog is out of Manila. One of these days, they'll both be back with their stings the sharper for their lay-off.

However, we now have another page, "The Higher Life", which I hope everybody has noticed. I had a letter from Lydia V. Arguilla during the month, which read: "I have just read with pleasure Catuca's page on canaries and, with profit, Daguio's story, 'Marriage'. I can't wait until Manuel's [husband] and my next visit to your tower to tell you what I thought of them. Glancing through the table of contents, I smiled a knowledgeable smile at the title of the story, and when I turned to page 59 [February issue] and read his opening sentence, 'A week after his marriage he wanted to be alone', I began to laugh and had to think of Garbo. You see, knowing the author so well personally and being acquainted with the fact of his recent marriage, I could not dissociate his identity from that of the man in the story. But I had not gone halfway through the first page before I was feeling a little ashamed of myself. Love and marriage are ticklish subjects. If one does not write in deliberate fun about them, one is more than likely to be funny just the same. Happily, Daguio's story is 'all right'. In parts it does teeter precariously between mush and wisdom, but it is safely carried across by the author's patent sincerity. This world would be a more wholesome place to live in if more men (and women) entered into the holy state of matrimony as reverently as does our friend-or, rather, the hero of his story. Catuca's dissertation on canaries is an utterly wasteful and idle piece of chit-chat, contributing nothing to the local development of social consciousness. What, I ask you, is useful or contemporary about canaries? But for langit's sake, keep her at 'em-canaries, petunias, butterflies and all, or you'll render a number of us less happy than we are." I looked up langit in my Tagalog dictionary; it means "heaven".

Readers may remember the communication from Mary Allen Grant, of Sparta, Illinois, U. S. A., published in the October issue, for the best interpretation of which I offered a free subscription to the Magazine. Only a few readers, apparently, could make head or tail of it, and after an earnest study of the responses I decided to award the prize to Alexander Gordenker of Naga, Camarines Sur, who wrote as follows:

"I was much interested in the communication of Mary Allen Grant quoted in your last number, and determined at once to make a try for the handsome prize you offer for the best interpretation of it. Several hours of earnest study has convinced me, however, that it is a problem for a detective rather than for a philosopher. I submitted it, therefore, to one who is generally acknowledged to be the world's foremost detective since the death of the lamented Philo Vance-to Gracie Allen. You will admit that I made no mistake when you read her reply to my letter, which follows: 'Dear G.-I am surprised atcha. What Mary Allen Grant says is as plain as the noses on some people's faces. First she tells what a true American is. But we won't go into that, because I am sure that every one is tired of hearing about true Americans and true Americanism. Your High Commissioner says that there are sixteen million true Americans right there in the Philippine Islands. So if you want to know more about it, just use your eyes as we detectives Then we come to inalienable rights. A pig hasn't any because one day it is a pig. and the next day maybe it is just a member of the cast in a dish of ham and eggs. It is just the same with people, and when they act like pigs the President fixes the prices of everything because pigs have no inalienable rights. The last paragraph is, of course, in cypher. Start at the end and read backwards, omitting every third word.' I hope this makes everything clear." Well, many thanks to Mr. Gordenker and his friend, Gracie Allen. Next time you write Gracie, Mr. Gordenker, remember me to her, bless her gallant soul!

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A letter just received from the Rev. Alfred L. Griffiths, Balbalasang, Kalinga, Mountain Province, reads: "Please send a year's subscription of the Philippine Magazine to Miss Florence Griffith, Lowell, Massachusetts. You may bill this subscription to me. I have enclosed a check for three pesos for my own renewal. When I first came to the Islands, I noticed the dearth of reading matter in the various stores and railway stations. I am delighted that I have discovered the Philippine Magazine which is like finding an oasis in the desert..." Hearty thanks to Mr. Griffiths for his kind words, doubly appreciated in these difficult times.

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News Summary

(Continued from page 89)

News Summary

(Continued from page 89)

to repair damages wrought upon its neighbors or o its capacity to convince world any pledge it may subscribe to is worth paper it is written on It would not be in public interest to disclose measure which British government is taking to fuffill undertaking to give assistance to Finland, but you may rely on overnment to see that this does not remain discovered the property of the property of the property of the property. Property of the proper

keep Yangtze closed to foreign shipping.

Copenhagen press states with reference to Churchill speech that best friend of the neutral states is he who acknowledges their strong determination to maintain their neutrality. Political circles in Rome say speech bears out accusation that Britain and France have for some time been trying to extend field of battle to whol of Europe.

Jan. 23.—Japanese Finance Ministry announces discriminatory tariffs will not be imposed on American products after expiration of trade treaty "in view of similar American move". James R. Young, American news correspondent, arrested in Tokyo Sunday, is held incommunicado "pending preliminary investigation".

Chiang Kai-she' in open message to friendly powers states that while agreement between Japanese and "expelled traitor "Wang is of no validity, it confirms Japan's traditional policy of conquest, or confirms Japan's traditional policy of conquest, pointing out similarity between goliver of conquest, as immige to achieve by use of China's man-power and resources. He says promise to open Yangtze as "meaningless geature".

Russians reported to have bombed Uleaborg last Sunday, important Finn port on upper Gulf of Bothnia in effort to cut railway from Sweden over which oreign supplies and volunteers are reaching Finland. British authorities, according to Restrer, explain with respect to American protests against delaying American ships longer than Italian ships that Italian shippers have also been more ready to cooperate in furnishing advance details. Destroyer Exmouth, is sunk by German submarine or mine.

France replies to note of American republics of December 23, that it can not renounce its rights under international law to take counter-measures against German activities within 300-mile zone established by Declaration of Panama.

Provisional Polish government in Paris elects Ingace Paderewski President. Great musician states "Poland is immortal, we shall deliver her from captivity, and raise her up from the ruins', and expresses view th

are not interested in international law of case but in fact incident occurred close to Japan shores; while Japan has not followed American example of establishing 300-mile safety zone, indignation of Japanese people shows they favor such plan". N. Y. K. line announces retirement of captain of Asama Maru as guilty of "misconduct". Asaji Shimbun charges United States with being Britain's "watchodg" in policing whole world and claims Asama Maru incident was possible only because Britian is sure of American support. Reported from Honolulu that Tatsuta Maru was halted by foreign warship, presumably British, about 170 miles out of San Francisco, but was allowed to proceed. Japanese army spokesman in Shanghai states army and navy are taking extraordinary precautions to assure safety of Ambassador Johnson on way to Hankow because of reports that Chinese are planning to assassinate him to precipitate crisis. Reported that Peiping and Nanking puppet government representatives at Tsingtao conference have reached agreement to name projected new Japanese-sponsored government the "National Government of China", capital to be at Nanking, and Kuomintang flag to be used; other conference will be held in Shanghai about middle of February. Wang urges people to join his "peace movement".

Netherlands Foreign Minister declares Holland "is under no obligation to depart from its policy of neutrality; our task is not collaboration with others. This is for our good and is our right".

Associated Press survey discloses 338 ships have been sunk since outbreak of war with total tonnage of 1,185,840 and loss of 3,068 lives.

Jan. 26.—Japanese press bitterly attacks United States as trade treaty expires and urges stiffened attitude, but official spokesman adopts conciliatory tone and expresses "confident hopes" that trade relations "will soon be restored to normal treaty basis". Chinese state that Japanese claim that Johnson might be attacked by Chinese is only "another piece of Japanese propagand and chicanery".

Britain announces 200,000

Rooseveit's personal representative, win be treated as accredited ambassador though he has no official status.

Jan. 27.—Japanese Foreign Office indicates British reply, delivered today, to Japanese protest in Asama Maru case, is unsatisfactory and that Britain has been asked for "reconsideration of the legality exposition". Japanese military impose new restrictions against Tientsin foreign concession, permitting only Italians and White Russians to bring in small amounts of food for their own use; prices more than double in one day.

Churchill states in Manchester, "Prime Minister has led Britain into struggle against aggression, oppression, wrong-doing, faithlessness, and cruelty from which there can be no turning back." He bitterly denounces bolshevik and Nazy dictatorships and charges Germans shot 15,000 intellectual leaders in Poland. French drop pamphlets over Germany stating, "Hitler has promised you bread and gave you bread-cards; he promised you bread and gave you bread-cards; he promised you triumphs everywhere and now Germany stands alone in world. Now don't you think you have been cheated?"

Generalissimo Francisco Franco decrees return of properties valued at \$30,000,000 to Jesuits, taken from them during Republican régime; all prisoners serving sentences of less than 12 years are released, order being tantamount to partial amnesty.

Jan. 28.—Tokyo Foreign Office spokesman expresses surprise when told of intensification of Tient-

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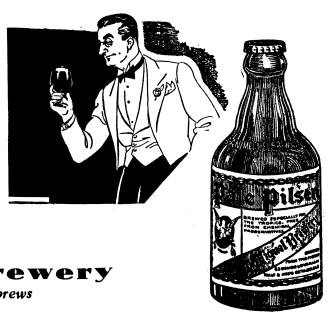
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sin blockade, saying he is certain it was not ordered by his office. Japanese electrify barbed-wire bar-ricades around Tientsin and minor incidents arise at gates in inspection of parcels of food carried in by Americans which sentries reluctantly allow to pass. German passengers taken from Asama Maru are landed at Hongkong and turned over to British military.

Admiralty announces 15 officers and 173 men were lost at sinking of Exmouth by German submarine

anded at Hongkong and turned over to British military.

Admiralty announces 15 officers and 173 men were lost at sinking of Exmouth by German submarine last week.

Jan. 29.—Reported Argentine economic mission is on way to Japan to arrive February 17.

Ambassador Johnson reaches Nanking without incident, after visiting various cities on way. U. S. cruiser Marblehead sails from Shanghai under sealed orders.

Berlin officials tell correspondent of Yugoslav newspaper that Germany is suspicious of forthcoming Balkan conference at Belgrade because of participation of Turkey whose behavior has caused "discontent and distrust". German authorities denounce Vatican's comment on German control in Poland as "sheer invention" and state Churchill's speech us "attempt to find new foreign hirelings". Pope releases report on mistreatment of priests and Gestapo atrocities signed by Cardinal Hlond, Archbishop of Gnesna and Posnania (Poland).

Jan. 30.—Arita reiterates demand that British return to Japan the German passengers seized on the Asama Maru. Shortage of electric power due to scarcity of coal and 3-months drought crippling hydro-electric production, results in temporary shutdown of industrial plants in Osaka, Kobe, and Kyoto. Gen. K. Koiso, Minister of Overseas Affairs, states economic expansion to south has become more important than ever to Japan; Japan would contribute to economic development in that region thus ensuring supply of materials urgently needed, and this would contribute to lasting peace. Japanese military in Tientsin seize 6 dozen eggs American resident sought to bring in and another foreigner is refused entry to concessions in China. Peiping Hsin Min Pao calls United States "imperialist obstructor of new order and urges expropriation of "illegally gained" foreign rooncessions in China. Peiping Hsin Min Pao calls United States "imperialist obstructor of new order and urges expropriation of "Illegally gained" foreign concession to power, and first since Munich explosion, declares, "We have not been asleep i

prevent establishment of consolidated Europe. Monsieur Daladier will also get to know Germany's regiments personally. Our friendship with Russia has removed any fear of attack from rear during present war. Our identity of interests with Italy lasts until present day and binds us together in close friendship. My confidence in ultimate victory is supreme. Reich's military preparedness is reaching absolute peak". Score of German planes attack some 14 ships and several planes raid English east-coast towns but are repelled. Berlin claims planes destroyed 7 armed merchantmen and 2 patrol boats in North Sea. British say German submarines sank 3 neutral ships without warning in past 3 days.

Jan. 31.—Foreign Office spokesman states termination of treaty with United States was regarded as unpleasant and regrettable incident, but that passage of embargo bill by Congress would be "serious affront". "Fortunately, we understand influential senators oppose proposeal on ground it would be unnecessary and rash at this juncture. I believe they recognize Japan's efforts to ameliorate situation in China and elsewhere. It can not be denied that American bombing allegations and personal indignities in China have virtually disappeared. Japan is examining means of removing trade restrictions in China, although naturally this is developing slowly". American consular officials in Tientsin formally protest on behalf of American woman hotel owner whose passage through barrier with provisions for her hotel was delayed; Japanese said to have promised to remedy situation. Other complaints have reached consulate, but it appears to be following policy of "non-aggravation".

Unofficially reported that Italian volunteers with Finland have raided Russian naval base at Kronstadt and hit several warships. Finn communique admits heavy material losses from Russian air raids during past 3 days.

Chamberlain in speech asks neutrals to consider that though Britain's exercise of belligerent rights causes them inconvenience and loss, we have never sunk n

tional trade.

Paris interprets Hitler's speech as indicating Germany is not yet prepared to forsake path of caution and is anxious to have time for more "diplomatic preparation."

Feb. 1.—Arita reaffirms Japan's determination to proceed with establishment of "New Order" and attacks nations which are trying to maintain irrational and unjust international status quo, "abusing their superior positions". He states it has never been Japan's intention to eliminate legitimate rights

and interests of United States and other powers in China and on contrary invites their active participation. He indicates government will attempt to secure restoration of Japanese-American relations on treaty basis as present situation deprives trade of its stability and makes relations generally difficult. He declares government will do everything in its power to assist in formation of Wang's "central government". He expresses "profound gratitude" to Italy and Germany for sympathy and support, and states relations with Russia are improving. War Minister S. Hata tells Diet that Russian forces have committed "scores of illegal acts' since conclusion of truce on Mongolian and Manchurian frontier and that Japan is not relaxing its watch.

Russia begins other big-scale attack on Manner heim line. Finns claim to have destroyed 287 Russian planes since war began, 137 this month; also to have inflicted 3000 more casualties on 54th Russian infantry division in north central Finland.

Feb. 2.—Young reported held in Tokyo on charge of violating 3 articles on army criminal code concerning "false reports regarding military affairs". Heavy fighting reported in Nanning area. Bombing of Indo-China-Kunming railroad train near Chinese border by some 36 Japanese planes results in death of 40 persons, including 5 French women and children, and wounding of 100 others.

Pres. K. Kallio in speech before Finn Parliament states government is ready to negotiate honorable peace but is determined to fight for its independence, het thanks League of Nations and other powers, particularly Sweden, for assistance rendered and pleads for more air-defense equipment. Norwegian Foreign Minister, while expressing sympathy, emphasizes Norway's intention to maintain strict neutrality, declaring nation does not at present feel itself threatened by Russia. Ex-Kaiser Wilhelm is quotef for resultant process with Finland against Russia.

trality, declaring nation does not at present feel itself threatened by Russia. Ex-Kaiser Wilhelm is quoted as urging European powers to stop fighting and join forces with Finland against Russia.

Reuter's diplomatic correspondent reports he "is able to state on highest authority that at present there are no indications of any threatening concentrations of Soviet troops in neighborhood of Afghanistan; military experts state that modern mechanized army would meet with almost insuperable difficulties in this mountainous country with its poor roads".

Gen. G. Metaxas, dictator of Greece, and Foreign Ministers of Rumania and Turkey, meet at Belgrade with Yugoslavia's Prince Regent Paul with aim of seeking unified Balkan-Danubian front; neither Hungaria nor Bulgaria are represented and Italy reportedly will maintain attitude of "reserve" although it welcomes any consolidation of southeastern Europe.

though it welcomes any constitutions. Feb. 3.—Under furious charges he "mouthed open insults against objectives of sacred war in China" and at suggestion of party leaders, T. Saito, leading member of Minseito Party and of Diet, resigns from party; he threw House into turmoil when he asked government to explain meaning of phrase "New Order in Asia" and suggested Japanese army withdraw

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from China. Japanese army authorities inform Friedlander & Smith, American shipping firm and largest company of its kind in North China, that rail lines will continue to accept its shipments; recently it was not allowed to ship goods "because it was not registered", but registry was refused. Japanese planes again bomb Indo-China-Kunming railway, third attack this week.

Moscow communique states that "possibly from viewpoint of microscopic scale of operations on western front, clashes in Finland may appear to be big offensive, but that real Russian offensive has not begun yet. It declares that in spite of additions of foreign war planes, Finnish air force is unable to defend Finland or carry attack to Russia and that stories of bombing of Kronstadt are fabrications.

New War Minister Oliver Stanley in first important speech devotes most of it to attack on Hitler and German culture as compared to British. British planes bring down 3 German bombers over North Sea. Germans claim they sank 9 merchantmen today, 1 minesweeper, and 4 patrol boats.

Rumania reported to have indicated it might seek agreement with Germany and possibly Russia unless it obtains guarantees of its frontier with Hungary. Bulgaria assures Rumania it will make no territorial demands while European hostilities continue, this being regarded as victory for allies as it eliminates reasons for Rumanian swing to Germany and Russia.

Feb. 4.—Yonai in Diet speech states Japan's policy in China is "fixed and immutable". Hata states China campaign is holy war to establish New Order, good neighbor relations, joint defense against communism, and economic cooperation. "Japan's military action is fundamentally different from so-called aggressive wars. Blessings and benefits to flow from New Order will make up for material and moral sacrifices made by Japan and by 100,000 Japanese officers and men who have fallen martyrs in sacred campaign". Domei reports French authorities in Indo-China signed secret accord with Chungking government to ship supplies of arms b

Releave."

Belgrade communique states countries represented at conference will "maintain common vigil over each member state's right to independence and territorial integrity" and also announces Balkan entente will be prolonged for 7 years with object of preventing war from spreading and promoting economic relations. Observers think allies scored behind-scenes victory over Germany for economic predominance. Berlin observers however hall declaration as blow to allies' desire to tighten blockade against Germany. Italian press welcomes signs of cordial feeling and predicts united front will be formed to resist any Soviet aggression.

Feb. 5.—France having protested against bombing of Indo-China-Kunming railway, Tokyo spokesman states bombing is military necessity and will

not be stopped until and unless necessity ceases to exist. Foreigners are forced to wait as long as 3 hours at Tientsin barriers for no apparent reason and long lines of food trucks have been held up as long as 4 days; 5 trucks were allowed final entry in accordance with agreement between British consulate and Japanese officials. Old-timers in Peiping state food-shortage there was never worse even in days of war-lord domination and revolution and never were conditions among common people so bad. Finns claim to have virtually wiped out 18th Russian division at Kitela, northeast of Lake Ladoga; between 15,000 and 20,000 men said to have been killed, captured, or died of cold and hunger. Allied Supreme War Council meets in Paris and decides to speed up assistance to Finland.

Gandhi reported to have rejected British offer to give India dominion status after war as vague and falling short of demands of Indian Congress.

Feb. 6.—London official quarters reveal that if shipments to Germany across Pacific and via Vladivostok become important, Britain will act vigorously and establish Pacific contraband control base probably at Hongkong. Russian steamer Slinga reported to have been held up at Hongkong; was on way from Manila to Vladivostok with cargo of wolfram (tungsten) ore.

probably at Hongkong. Russian steamer Slinga reported to have been held up at Hongkong; was on way from Manila to Vladivostok with cargo of wolfram (tungsten) ore.

German Ambassadors to Russia and Finland confer with German Foreign Minister J. von Ribbentrop in Berlin, but officials discount rumors Germany is seeking to mediate. Commons cheers official confirmation that Britain has permitted Finland to recruit volunteers in England. Communist member W. Gallacher charges that soldiers are offered inducements to leave British army to sign up as volunteers. Several bomb explosions in English cities are attributed to Irish "Republican Army".

Papal Observatore Romano appeals for aid to Finland and states Baltic, Balkan, and small Asiatic nations would benefit by Russian defeat.

Feb. 7.—Yonai states in Diet that "foreign concessions in China should be conducted in spirit of New Order. If third powers wilfully obstruct Japan's progress in China, Japan will take determined stand... If America does not try to understand true intentions of Japan and attempts to exert more pressure, we are prepared to take firm attitude". He states Japan would be willing to receive Chunking leaders, even Chinag Kai-shek, as individuals into the proposed "central government". Arita states "It would be convenient for us to denounce some points in Nine-Power Treaty, as inapplicable to new situation, but effect of denunciation must be considered and we must be careful in our deliberations... We wish to conclude new treaty with United States as soon as possible, but it is difficult. Japanese government is willing to change its attitude where it is convinced American dissatisfaction is justified". I. Kiyose earliest demanded that Nine-Power Treaty be denounced and that proposal to re-open Yangtze be withdrawn because it failed of its purpose of improving relations with United States. Asked whether government has intention of "advis-

ing United States to withdraw its nationals from China", Arita replies "this is grave question he is not in position to answer here". Foreign Office releases notes exchanged with Britain in Asama Maru case ending with British statement that some of men now interned in Hongkong are "relatively unsuited for military service", and that at least 9 could be released at time and place to be fixed in due course; note however reserves legal rights involved.

Lord Linlithgow assures N. A. Jinnah, President of Indian Muslim League, that government will safeguard position and legitimate rights of Mohammedans and other minorities in India.

"Authorized German quarters" in Berlin say there is no military agreement with Russia and that Germany never has been asked for technical military assistance by Russia. Numerous Italian war planes for Finland reported passing through France.

Two Irish terrorists are hanged in Birmingham for killing 5 persons and wounding 50 by planting bomb in bicycle in main street in Coventry last August. More IRA outrages are feared in retaliation and authorities take extraordinary precautions.

Feb. 8.—Navy spokesman in Tokyo states Japan does not intend to stop bombing of Indo-China-Kunming railway so long as it carries supplies for Chinese government and that it is not reasonable for United States to ask this. He states, however, that planes on February 1 aimed only at tracks and did not intend to attack passenger train and that Japan is willing to pay indemnity for casualties "among bona fide passengers". Johnson leaves Shanghai for Hongkong on way to Hanoi where he will take train to Kunming, from there on to go to Chungking by automobile.

Chamberlain in weekly statement before Commons states winter has halted operations on western front just as it is interfering even with normal activities at home. He announces allies will send more aid to Finland. He bitterly assails Germany for its air attacks on British and neutral shipping. As to recent meeting of Allied Supreme War Council, he states, "I

Moscow communique states troops have occupied 8 iron and concrete forts of Mannerheim line in Ho-

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LIBERAL TERMS TO AGENTS

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tinen and Summa areas near western terminal and at eastern end between Lake Ladoga and Suvasijarvi; Finns deny claim. Gen. Sir H. Gough in magazine article urges allies to help Finland by sending war ships to Petsamo to destroy Russian ships there and close Murmansk port.

Reported from Paris that 275,000 French, 200,000 Turkish, and 100,000 British troops under Gen. M. Weygand are concentrating in Near East, most of them in Syria, "to cope with possible German thrust toward Balkans," but some observers are said to believe real aim is to attack Russia's Caucasian oil fields. Turkish government seizes Germanewned Krupp shipyards at mouth of Bosphorus.

Feb. 10.—In concurrence with speech yesterday of S. Miyaki urging government to encourage development of natural resources in countries to south and to promote trade with them, also suggesting non-aggression pact to show Japan has no territorial designs in these areas, Arita states Japan is willing to conclude such pact with Philippines, Netherlands Indies, and India, "provided these countries show interest therein". "It is of paramount necessity to intensify economic relations between Japan and countries to south for thus we can use their natural resources for our mutual advantage". Baron Sakatani in House of Peers urges hastening of negotiations for new trade treaty with United States on basis of Japanese recognition of Monroe Doctrine: Metherlands government announces 3 cruisers will be constructed immediately for Netherlands Indies fleet.

C. J. Hambro, Norwegian delegate to League of Nations meeting at the Hague, appeals for help to Finland, stating country needs at least 50,000 well-

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C. J. Hambro, Norwegian delegate to League of Nations meeting at the Hague, appeals for help to Finland, stating country needs at least 50,000 well-armed and well-trained soldiers. Swedish authorities raid communist premises in country and confected decuments.

armed and well-trained soldiers. Swedish authorities raid communist premises in country and confiscate documents.

British press hails decision of President Roosevelt to send Under-Secretary of State Summer Welles to Europe. Some papers note omission of Russia from his itinerary. Some 30,000 Australian and New Zealand troops arrive in Egypt. Said that allies plan to have army of 1,000,000 men in Syria in immediate future. Baron Tweedsmuir, Governor General of Canada, dies as result of slip and fall last Tuesday; aged 65.

Semi-official French note states Welles will be welcomed, but that Britain and France are "seeking victory for their arms to obtain material and positive guarantees of peace without which no stable organization of international relations can be established in either political or economic field".

Pope telegraphs congratulations to Emperor Hirohito on "2600th anniversary" of founding of Japanese Empire to be celebrated tomorrow, thanking him for his "benignity to our Catholic sons"; he expresses hope Japan may cease its hostilities in China.

Feb. 11.—Yonai warns that Japan may face new

China. Feb. 11.—Yonai warns that Japan may face new difficulties testing national prestige. "Japan is

fully prepared to take appropriate steps in event United States continues its oppression. We must act according to developments. I can not say more." Viscount K. Inouye, recent visitor to Philippines states that "despite immense area of arable land, Philippines must import large quantities of rice and that production in Formosa is 3 times higher per unit area. Production in Philippines could easily be doubled or trippled if system practiced in Formosa were carried out."

Scandinavian reports say Finn general staff is more inclined than formerly to settlement of dispute with Russia and is willing to concede some of Russia's original demands. Moscow withholds official comment but unofficial circles state that peace is impossible if Russian requirements are not met although Russia has consistently pursued peace policies and would naturally welcome any practical move toward reestablishing peace. Diplomatic correspondent of London Sunday Dispatch states Britain and France have no intention of declaring war on Russia, "but if Russia should regard allied help to Finland as excuse for declaring war on them, that would have to be regarded as Russia's responsibility. Allies are going to stand by Finland not to create divergence of war but as integral part of war against Germany". Swedish circles state that if Welles disregards Scandinavia and Russo-Finn war—considered decisive focal point of European conflagration—western conflict can not be resolved. British circles state that was a sime." Italian circles express doubt as to outcome of Welles visit and state "memory of Wilson is too recent, still more so Roosevelt's speeches, to give hope that Washington initiative can lead to practical results". Semi-official Vatican note states Washington initiative "can only be looked upon with favor". Belief in many European chancellories reported to be that United States action will bolster proposals for united front against Russia.

Feb. 12—Chinese reports from Hongkong state Minister of Finance H. H. Kung will start conversations

Reported from Berlin that Germany and Russia have concluded new and more extensive trade pact. International News Service states report has been received in Washington that Hitler is willing to abdicate as his contribution to peace.

Cold wave in Europe is said to exceed recordbreaking cold spells in 1855 and 1891.

Feb. 13.—R. Makino, member of Seiyukai Party, for second time in 10 days forces army chiefs to defend themselves in Diet, charging that secrecy surrounding military expenses is making people uneasy; his demand for detailed explanation, however, meets with blunt refusal from Hata. Foreign Office spokesman announces Japan is terminating treaty of arbitration with Netherlands because it refers to activities of League of Nations and World Court from which Japan has resigned.

Reported from Helsingki that Finland is considered better "testing ground" than was Spain and that Russian air equipment rates high but skill of pilots in bombing and machine-gunning, low. Reported Russians are losing 3,000 men daily in continued attack on Mannerheim line.

Oslo Morgenbladet (conservative) states "war on western front is without war spirit; perhaps world will be surprised by some strange change soon". Chamberlain states British government will welcome Welles and "take him fully into its confidence".

Feb. 14.—Tokyo Foreign Office announces British government has stated it is ready at any time to return 9 of German passengers removed from Asama Maru Domei states Japan and Netherlands both appear anxious to revise and renew arbitration treaty. Japan's South China command issues proclamation urging Chiang Kai-shek to abandon further military activity as useless, and declaring that as further Chinese resistance would be futile, Japanese army will, in future, not expand its operations. Observers state Japan has "almost shot its bolt" and has had to stop a winning war, having undertaken a task too immense for its human and economic resources. Agreement is reached for joint policing of extra-settlement roads by Shanghai M

Naval authorities announce litting of certain restrictions.

Moscow communique states Soviet infantry "continued lively operations against enemy in number of districts and took 16 additional fortifications and 8 artillery forts of reenforced concrete. Finns admit some advance posts have been taken but that strategic situation is not altered.

Berlin "authoritative source" warns that British warships without right or justification are compelling neutral ships to enter British harbors and that British alone will be responsible for any damage neutral ships may suffer as result of German attack while on way.

Feb. 15.—Emperor Hirohito reportedly will parole some 200,000 convicts in connection with 2600th anniversary celebrations, including assassins of out-

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standing statesmen during past 15 years. Arita, interpellated in Diet, admits "Japan can not attain self sufficiency among just Japan, Manchukuo, and China. In southern countries they have rubber, oil, tin, and all other re-ources still undeveloped. With such closed door in one corner of Far East, so-called New Order is only a makeshift order. S. Mogami, asking whether Japan would take "strong attitude" if reports that 10,000 Jews would settle in Mindanao are true and this immigration threatens Japanese interests, Arita answers govern-

ment is watching situation but does not believe Japanese interests are threatened. Foreign Office spokesman states government has notified France of its determination to continue bombing of Indo-China-Kunming railway but has not replied to American representations on subject.

Goering states in radiocast that Germany "can not be beaten militarily, economically or morally" and summons farmers to redouble their efforts to offset effects of blockade through raising bigger crops, although he declares country has 7,000,000 tons of

wheat in reserve. Coal shortage is reportedly throttling even production of armaments; offices and industrial buildings are no longer heated and people work in over-coats.

Churchill announces in Commons formal approval by government of its citizens fighting for Finland against Russians. Reported that a "cold" is likely to prevent return of Ambas. Sir W. Seeds to Moscow. Up-surge of sea-warfare reported with sinking of 2 German submarines, 2 British trawlers, 3 British merchantmen, and 3 neutral freighters.



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COMBINED WITH PROMENADE

VOL. XXXVII

APRIL, 1940.

No. 4 (384)



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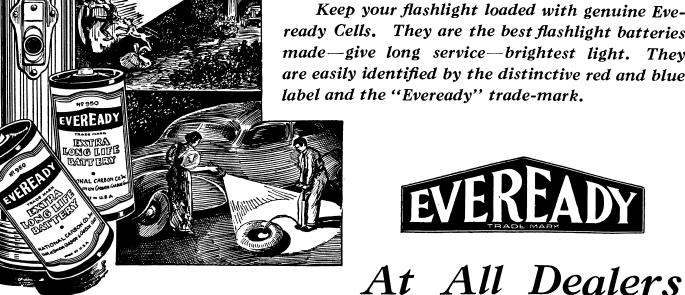


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Philippine Economic Conditions

By Paul P. Steintorf American Trade Commissioner



FEBRUARY was a very quiet month with no important or outstanding developments. In general, business was somewhat weak and uncertain, owing to the lack of constructive factors and the depressing effects of war conditions in many sections of the world: unsatisfactory export demand for Philippine commodities; and declining prices for most of the major domestic products.

declining prices for most of the major donicate products.

Export volume for the month appears to have
been fairly satisfactory. In general, the total was
considerably below January but compares favorably
with February, 1939. A comparison of available
figures on this basis shows gains in shipments of
copra, coconut oil and hemp, which were partly
offset by declines in sugar, copra cake and meal and
lumber. Import volume also was fairly larger
possibly slightly above the corresponding month of
1939. Available reports show gains in arrivals of
automobiles and tires, canned fish, fresh fruits and
vegetables and building materials, and declines in
textiles, wheat flour and canned milk.

Government finance was featured by fairly substantial and rather unexpected declines in internal
revenue and Customs collections. Total collections
for the first two months of this year, however, are
slightly above the corresponding period of 1939,
although the gain is much less than might have been
expected in view of the imposition of the new higher
taxes.

The banking situation continued to be quiet, the

expected in view of the imposition of the new higher taxes.

The banking situation continued to be quiet, the only important change from the previous month being a further sharp reduction in banks' cash on hand. This is attributed to heavy purchases of dollar drafts from the Insular Treasurer in order to meet exchange commitments.

The local securities market was very quiet during February, with volume restricted and with average prices moving downward throughout the month.

Corporate investments during February were the smallest since the corresponding month of 1939, but investments in new partnerships were very large, reaching the highest total since May, 1937.

New construction during February was somewhat below seasonal expectations, but the basic outlook continued to be good in view of the very substantial volume of new building permits and the heavy amount of real estate sales. Arrivals of building materials showed a substantial increase during the month.



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The sugar market continued to be very quiet with sales of export sugar restricted, owing to unsatisfactory prices. Domestic consumption sugar on the contrary showed an advancing tendency, owing to the probability of a shortage of supply.

The coconut products market was very dull throughout February, with prices moving downward and with export demand weak and irregular.

The abaca market was quiet but steady during February, with sales fairly well maintained and with prices practically stationary.

The rice market was quiet during the month, despite the possibility of a short supply, owing to the poor domestic crop. Rice prices showed a weakening tendency, although palay or rough rice was very firm.

The tobacco market was inactive owing to poor export demand during February. Shipments of leaf tobacco were very small, but cigar shipments were satisfactory.

The lumber market showed some improvement during February, owing to reduction in excess stocks, good seasonal domestic demand and an increase in export orders.

Gold production during February was fairly well

during February, owing to reduction in excess stocks, good seasonal domestic demand and an increase in export orders.

Gold production during February was fairly well maintained, but declined moderately compared with the previous month. Yield per ton milled was very satisfactory.

The cotton textile market showed a marked recession from the activity of the previous month. Prices declined very sharply and the trade outlook was quite discouraging.

Sales of motor vehicles during February were somewhat disappointing for this season of the year. Imports showed the expected seasonal increase, while the trade was optimistic concerning the sales outlook for the next few months.

The market for imported foodstuffs was generally satisfactory throughout February. There was the usual seasonal improvement in demand for canned fish, canned milk and fresh fruits and vegetables, while consumption of wheat flour was well maintained, despite its comparatively high price in comparison with rice.

News Summary The Philippines



The Philippines

Feb. 28.—In course of speech at coronation of Cebu City Carnival Queen, Gov. Tomas Confessor of Iloilo states this allegorical bestowal is of significance "for time is not far when presidency of nation, for honor and glory of Philippines, will be placed on noble and patriotic brow of your great and distinguished son, Hon. Sergio Osmeña".

Dr. H. H. Steinmetz, known in Philippines as "grand old man of medicine and philanthropy", dies at San Diego, California, aged 62, as result of stroke he suffered in Philippines last year.

Feb. 29.—In telegram to Gov. B. Rodriguez of Cebu, President Manuel L. Quezon states he did not authorize Confesor to launch candidacy of Osmeña, but had told him he was free to do so, telling him also, however, that he (Quezon) would not support the candidacy of any one for presidency as he had no right to say who should be his successor and expects people to make own choice. "I can not and will not assume responsibility for policies of my successor. Unfair to me and unfair as well to next President if he were to appear as owing me his elevation to chief magistry of nation. Let every Filipino make up own mind as to who is best man to carry tremendous burden of leading our people in these most critical times". Osmeña issues statement declaring he is in favor of re-election of President Quezon and "at proper time I propose to join very large group of our citizens, constituting I believe a majority of our people, which desires to urge the President to be candidate for re-election... Only in event we find it impossible to persuade President Quezon to run for second term can I accede to wishes of friends to have my humble name presented to people..."

American Civil Liberties Union, New York, in letter to President Quezon, states it wholeheartedly supports position of his administration on independence "which we assume reflects will of Philippines.

Mar. 1.—President Quezon in impromptu speech at American Chamber of Commerce reception in his honor, states he hopes it unnecessary to give assurances that government is one that looks upon business without prejudice. He states aim of social justice program is to give opportunity to common man to increase his earnings and that no class in community would be more benefitted by this than that of business man. (See editorial, March Philippine Magazine).

President Ouezon in letter to Secretary of Finance

tnat of business man. (See editorial, March Philippine Magazine).

President Quezon in letter to Secretary of Finance Manuel Roxas authorizes him to defer land tax collection to April 30, stating this is last extension government will grant, thus meeting half-way wishes of assemblymen who have been pressing for 6-month extension. President states lands confiscated for non-payment will be bought for re-sale to landless with funds of Agricultural and Industrial Bank.

Mar. 2.—Presidential Secretary Jorge Vargas admits truth of newspaper reports that training and maneuvers of Philippine Army may suffer diminution this year for reasons of economy in comparison to augmented activities in past, but that training program as laid down in law will be carried out.

Regents of University of Philippines reported to have gone on record as favoring closing Baguio College of Arts and Sciences and Cebu Junior College.

Pampanga Provincial Fiscal exonerates Masantol chief of police P. Sunga for shooting of Zacarias Viray.

Assembly committee on public services submits report of fearmed her activative of Macile Plactaria.

chief of police P. Sunga for shooting of Zacarias Viray.

Assembly committee on public services submits report on "anomalous practices" of Manila Electric Company, Philippine Long Distance Telephone Company, and Manila Gas Company, mentioning complicated holding company set-ups, inflation of capital assets, understatement of operating income, overstatement of expenses, excessive rates, imprudent financing, maintenance of expensive offices abroad, keeping of records outside of Philippines, evasion of taxes, etc.

Mar. 4.—President Quezon orders suspension of 8 Nacionalista members of Manila Municipal Board together with Secretary of Board and 2 stenographers, upon receiving report of Department of Interior preliminary investigation ordered after newspapers published reports of mutual recriminations hurled by members against each other with respect to election of Board President, allegedly involving splitting of per Desident of Course consists 8 substitutes.

tion of Board President, allegedly involving splitting of per diems.

Mar. 5.—President Quezon appoints 8 substitute councillors and orders Department of Interior to conduct formal investigation. New members are Dr. Juan Nolasco, Director of Public Welfare and former senator; Faustino Aguilar, technical assistant at Malacañan and former Under-Secretary of Labor; José Garrido, former City Engineer; Felipe Tempongko, Chairman of Provincial Committee of Nacionalista Party in Manile; Dr. Victoriano Yamzon, attorney and law professor; Juan T. Santos, law professor and former Councillor; Dr. Miguel Velarde, physician and political leader; and Aurelio



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Alvero, young lawyer who obtained 11th place in last city elections for Board.

Mar. 6.—Secretary Vargas announces Elizalde & Company will pay P1,273,400 for S. S. Mayon, extra P73,400 covering cost of improvements made in ship by government.

Mar. 7.—Secretary Vargas, with reference to criticism in Congress, states Commonwealth government has been and is very careful in appropriations of oil-tax refunds, bearing constantly in mind restrictions Congress placed on their use.

Mar. 8.—Floor Leader Quintin Paredes on floor of Assembly attacks policy of Agricultural and Industrial Bank criticizes Secretary of Agricultura and Commerce Benigno Aquino for receiving per diems as Chairman and Director of Bank Board.

Mar. 9.—President Quezon in letter to Speaker José Yulo states that 'ultimate responsibility for matters affecting executive must rest with me' and "while I welcome all just and sound criticism, it is my conviction that public interest will best be served if members of Assembly were to afford Chief Executive opportunity to explain or correct executive acts before launching any attacks against his administration'. He states as to per diems for over 2 months and that after Auditor-General and Secretary of Justice expressed opinion this could be done, he ordered payment. Aquino points out Bank was organized only last August and is still in process of organization.

Secretary of National Defense Teofilo Sison states

he ordered payment. Aquino points out being worganized only last August and is still in process of organization.

Secretary of National Defense Teofilo Sison states suspension of July, 1940, trainee class will mark cutting down of number of trainees each year from 40,000 to 20,000. "We want to save for future emergencies".

Mar. 10.—Reported that Washington economic advisers have refused to recommend President Franklin D. Roosevelt's approval of Philippine Reserve Bank law passed by Assembly last year, as sentiment is against any change in Philippine currency system that may affect country's credit.

President Paul Monroe of World Federation of Educational Associations announces he is delighted to accept invitation extended by President Quezon to hold annual convention in Manila this August. Group of 1000 educators will sail on July 1, probably on S. S. America, to be chartered for trip.

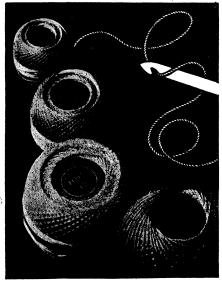
Mar. 11.—Paredes states his criticisms were aimed at Secretary and not at President and that if latter were aware of all circumstances of incident, he would



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not have written his letter. "Out of respect for His Excellency, I shall not comment on letter, but send him full account for his information". Speaker Yulo writes President expressing regret at incident but that remarks were made on spur of moment in course of interpellations in connection with National Tobacco Corporation bill; he states that many members of Assembly, including himself, do not agree with construction placed by legal officers on charter of Agricultural and Industrial Bank permitting payment of per diems to government officials and that Assembly last Friday unanimously adopted amendment making this clear.

Mar. 13.—In brush between Constabulary and some 150 people illegally engaged, in spite of court warning, in cutting mangrove trees on privately owned swamp land at mouth of river at Tamban, Hermosa, Bataan, leads to shooting and killing of 2 men, serious wounding of several others, and drowning of unknown number; one Constabulary private was injured. Leazor Viray was killed and Vicente Viray is among wounded, both brothers of Zacarias Viray recently killed by police of Masantol. Both sides claim other side started shooting.

Mar. 14.—Adm. T. C. Hart states at Cebu that Asiatic Fleet of U. S. Navy will remain in Far Bast after Philippine independence in 1946 as necessary for protection of American interests.

Corporal A. Abejueta, who shot and killed Lieut. M. Castro in Panitan, Capiz, training camp, is sentenced to 50 years imprisonment by general court martial of Sixth Military District, first trial of its kind.

Mar. 15.—Assem. J. S. Alano (Zamboanga) in submitting committee report charges associated

kind.

Mar. 15.—Assem. J. S. Alano (Zamboanga) in submitting committee report, charges Associated Steamship Lines with charging exorbitant freight rates on Philippine exports, strangling to trade, and recommends establishment of Philippine merchant marine, and, pending this, chartering of ships by the national companies.

The United States

The United States

Feb. 15.—James Roosevelt, son of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, files suite for divorce; some observers express belief this means President has decided not to run for third term.

Feb. 16.—House passes \$995,772,878 naval appropriation bill, including amendment eliminating \$1,000,000 Guam harbor improvement item. Observers believe Japanese attitude had little influence on vote on amendment. Rep. K. Hill stated United States undoubtedly has right to fortify Guam, but that "it would be folly to do so". Rep. J. P. Richards, author of amendment, contended it was not to public interest to build "another Gibraltar or Singapore amidst 1000 Japanese mandated islands". Rep. E. V. Izac (California) stated, however, "United States has exhausted trade possibilities in Atlantic; our whole future lies in Pacific".

Mayor E. J. Kelley of Chicago announces that Illinois' 58 delegates will vote for renomination of Roosevelt with or without his sanction. Other leaders have made statements indicating third-term draft movement is under way.

Feb. 17.—Fortune's round-table discussion attended by Adm. W. H. Standley and Gen. Frank R. McCoy, and leaders of organized labor, finance, industry, and journalism, reported to have come to decision that United States should refuse to recognize Japan's "new order" and help China by loans and embargo against Japan. Also concluded that Philippines is strategic point in holding back Japan's southward expansion and to control Strait Settlements and Netherlands Indies, scieure of which would make Japan one of world's greatest and most danger ous powers, seriously menacing also Western Hemisphere, especially if it formed alliance with a victorious Germany. The conference advised that should Philippine government take initiative in reopning question, United States should postpone withdrewal from Philippines until more favorable international situation exists.

Feb. 18.—President Roosevelt arrives at Cristobal, Panama, on cruiser Tuscaloss and inspects canal defenses.

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event of war we would have to fall back on Hawaii and Philippines might easily be captured, but retention of Islands by Japan would depend on outcome of war which would probably be long drawn out test of endurance".

United States Lines sells 8 idle American ships to a Belgian firm, retaining a minor interest.

Feb. 19.—Report adopted by majority of 200-man Republican committee headed by Glen Frank, is published. It denounces violations of international law and sanctity of treaties in Far East and elsewhere, calls for strict enforcement of Monroe Doctrine, advocates adequate defense force on land, air, and sea, and declares, "we must avoid all commitments and courses of action which might involve us in other people's wars". It asks for return to fixed gold standard and brands Roosevelt's "pumpriming" a failure. It attacks huge federal expenditures proposing 20% cut with view to balancing budget in 1942. It advocates curtailment of large federal relief outlays, suggesting relief administration be returned to_individual states which would bear most of cost.

Feb. 20—Secretary of State Cordell Hull indicates to press United States is not planning early initiative toward solution of differences with Japan, stating he has nothing new in mind at present on this phase of United States foreign affairs.

Security Commissioner P. V. McNutt states in Richmond, Virginia, that national income rose from \$42,000,000,000 in 1933 to \$72,000,000,000 in 1937, and that estimates for 1940 range between \$75,000,000,000 and \$80,000,000,000.

Sen. G. P. Nye tells press that embargo against Japan would be direct incitement to war and warns that current flow of munitions to Europe is prelude to American credit extension to warring nations and involvement would follow. He compares Welles mission to that of Colonel House during Wilson's administration and states, "We are walking same road as we did in 1915; it is uncanny how close parallel is." W. R. Castle, Under-Secretary of State under President Hoover, opposes embargo against Japan as



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Feb. 21.—Learned from reliable sources that U.S. airmail was removed from Pan-American Clipper at Bermuda by threat of force when Captain of Lisbon-bound plane refused to surrender it on Jan-

per at Bermuda by threat of force when Captain of Lisbon-bound plane refused to surrender it on January 18.

According to American Institute of Public Opinion poll, 77% of Americans would oppose armed intervention by United States even if Germany is defeating Britain and France; last September, 56% of Americans answered "no"; last October, 71%.

Feb. 22.—McNutt in Oklahoma City speech, attacks leading Republican presidential candidates T. E. Dewey, A. H. Vandenberg, R. A. Taft, and F. Gannett, as "quartet of croakers" and states Roosevelt administration saved nation from chaos at coast of \$8,000,000,000, bringing back many times that amount in additional wealth to country. "Republicans have short memory, or they wouldn't talk of bankruptcy".

Feb. 23.—State Department declares no reports have been received of any force used or threatened in connection with removal of mail from plane at Bermuda and that protest of American Consul there was made on "his own authority". Despite this announcement and statement of Bermuda authorities report is "nonsense", Senate is roused and some members urge drastic action. House passes bill extending State Department's reciprocal trade agreement program 3 more years by vote of 216 to 168. House banking and currency committee approves bill to increase working capital of Export and Import Bank by \$100,000,000 by vote of 18 to 5; increase would permit new loans to China and loan to Finland.

Department of Commerce estimates national income in 1939 was \$68,500,000,000, gain of 7% over 1938, but \$3,000,000,000 under 1929 record. Feb. 24.—Hull tells press that status of embargo bills is such that issue could easily become active on short notice. Observers state he does not wish embargo powers immediately because he might not be able logically to resist public demand for drastic application.

Sir Victor Sassoon, British Shanghai financier, states in New York that Japan will eventually seek

embargo powers immediately because he might not be able logically to resist public demand for drastic application.

Sir Victor Sassoon, British Shanghai financier, states in New York that Japan will eventually seek peace with China and will realize Russia and not China is its real enemy. Russia also will prove Britain's greatest foe, not Germany, he states.

Feb. 25.—Amb. J. P. Kennedy sails back to England, telling press he believes United States can keep out of the war.

Pan-American Airways announces that Clippers will omit stop at Bermuda after March 15.

Feb. 26.—Hull pleads for extension of trade reciprocity program before Senate committee where powerful group of western senators are said to be forming bloc to defeat measure or at least require Senate ratification of future trade agreements. He states that "at termination of war there will be unpresedented need throughout world for vastly increased production of useful goods of every kind' and that "this vital need can be met only if America maintains position of leadership in promoting liberal trade policies as against totalitarianism'. He denounces view that United States should merely defend own seacoasts and disregard rest of world, as this would mean relinquishment of ocean highways to "most lawless elements in world". Senate defeats H. C. Lodge amendment to State Department appropriation bill which would have withheld funds to pay salary of Ambassador to Moscow; similar amendment was defeated in House two weeks ago.

lar amendment was defeated in House two weeks ago.

Arizona Indians in proclamation signed by 4 chiefs ban use of swastika which "after it has been considered for centuries as symbol of friendship by our ancestors, has been profained by another nation".

Feb. 27.—Supreme Court dismisses appeal of municipal councils of San Ildefonso and San Rafael, Bulacan, Philippines, in land suit against San Juan de Dios Hospital; reported reconsideration will be asked.

Maj.-Gen. William Graves dies, aged 74; served

Bulacan, Philippines, in land suit against San Juan de Dios Hospital; reported reconsideration will be asked.

Maj.-Gen. William Graves dies, aged 74; served in Philippines as early as 1899 and commanded American Expeditionary Forces in Siberia in 1918-20.

Feb. 28.—President Roosevelt aboard U. S. S. Lang tells newsmen he is doubling present number of guns and planes defending Panama Canal and that defense operations may extend, if necessary, throughout Central America as far south as Ecuador, Colombia, and Venezuela. He states letter Welles carried to Premier Benito Mussolini was personal and unofficial.

House approves Export and Import Bank bill with amendment permitting borrowers of funds from Bank to purchase commercial airplanes.

Feb. 29.—Hull discloses to press that American diplomatic representatives are conferring with foreign governments with view to preventing forces of autarchy, regimentation, and economic totalitarianism form getting control after war.

Senate approves House-amended Export and Import Bank bill.

Mar. 1.—President Roosevelt instructs Chairman Jesse Jones of Reconstruction Finance Corporation to prepare to extend non-military credits to Finland; Jones announces Export and Import Bank has allotted \$20,000,000 to Finland, \$15,000,000 to Sweden, and \$10,000,000 to Finland, \$15,000,000 to Sweden, and \$10,000,000 to Finland, \$15,000,000 to Sweden, and \$20,000,000 to Finland, \$15,000,000 to Sweden, and \$20,000,000 to Finland; In have sounded out question in heart of American beet-sugar centers in Middle West and cane-sugar areas in Florida and Louisians—places where I expected severe opposition—and found people all sympathetic with idea of retaining American sovereignty over Islands. Herbert Hoover, appearing before House foreign affairs committee, states Europe will be "starvation spot" after war and urges appropriation of \$20,000,-

O00 as start toward general relief program, also discussing possibilities of establishing centralized relief administration in Poland; in reply to question, he states he sees no practicable way of administrating similar relief in China.

Yarnell in letter to Sen. L. Schwellenbach, urges embargo of war material shipments to Orient, declaring this would not mean war as such would be suicidal for Japan. "In civil life it has been found 'appeasement' does not work in dealing with lawbreakers and gun-men... We face uncertain and dangerous future if democratic nations of Europe and China are defeated in present wars".

Mar. 2.—President Roosevelt signs Export-Import Bank bill.

McNutt characterizes report of Republican "Committee of 200" as "brass beneath the glitter" and states it "reeks with nostalgia for the pre-New Dealera and actually advocates return to 'normalcy' of 1932, I presume, of course, without apple venders".

Mar. 4.—Sen. E Thomas introduces bill authorizing Export-Import Bank to redistribute among world's "solvent nations" the \$18,166,000,000 worth of gold now held by United States "to prevent collapse of monetary systems of nations now fast losing all their gold".

Six huge U. S. Navy bombers leave Honolula for "routine" flight to Midway and Wake and return.

4 Archduke Otto von Hapsburg on 3-week visit to United States, declares in Baltimore that "there is no question but that Germans will lose warmoral factors alone make allied victory certain". He is reported studying American constitutional system as model for post-war central European federation which he states "will come automatically after the war".

Mar. 5.—Japanese Embassy in Washington issues statement that many points of disagreement with third powers in China are being cleared up which should "allay misapprehension" that Japan will deliberately drive foreign interests out of China. "Damages have been accidental and unintentional, and restrictions are no more than temporary and will be removed as matter of course with conclusion of milita

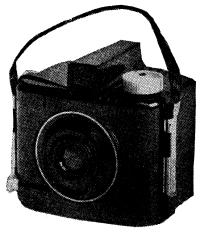
have welcomed Japanese Embassy statement. Said that Senate foreign relations committee has agreed informally to defer action on anti-Japanese embargo-bils at indirect suggestion of the administration.

Mar. 7.—House appoints sub-committee to study possibility of purchasing Cocos and Galapagos islands, of strategic importance in defense of Panama Canal.

Canal.

S. S. Queen Elizabeth, 85,000 tons, reaches America on secret voyage from England to escape hazards of war, and docks beside sister-ship Queen Mary and French liner Normandie which have been at anchor in New York Harbor since outbreak of war. Elizabeth was protected by steel chains

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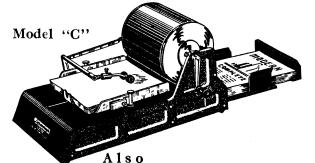
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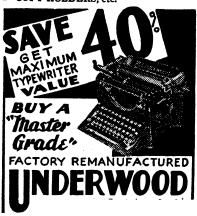
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and under naval convoy and sailed at full speed all the way. The three ships are largest in world. Philippine Resident Commissioner J. M. Elizalde tells International News Service that "only pandemonium in Pacific can alter Philippine will for complete independence in 1946". (See editorial, March Philippine Magazine.)

Mar. 8.—President Roosevelt, denying current rumors, states he had received no request to mediate Russo-Finn war.

Export Innort Bank allocates \$20,000,000 learn

March Philippine Magazine.)

Mar. 8.—President Roosevelt, denying current rumors, states he had received no request to mediate Russo-Finn war.

Export-Import Bank allocates \$20,000,000 loan to China for buying road-building machinery, trucks, medical supplies, and other for non-military purposes which China expects to repay largely in tin and tung-oil. Allocation of \$10,000,000 to Denmark and \$1,000,000 to Iceland also announced.

Edwin Markham, author of poem, "The Man with the Hoe" dies in New York, aged 87.

Mar. 10.—Sen. K. Pittman in radio-cast urges 30-day armistice in both European wars to permit neutral states to offer services in working out settlement. He reveals President sent Welles to ascertain confidentially attitude of warring powers, their objectives, and, if possible, some formula that might be foundation for further American efforts to bring about cessation of war and adjustment of controversies. He bitterly criticises Russis and Japan for their aggressions, stating Finland was invaded without excuse, Scandinavia has been threatened with extermination by two powerful sources, and China is being destroyed by Japan. Situation in Asia is improving, however, he states, because it has become apparent Japan can not conquer China and cost of invasion has already destroyed Japan's monetary and economic systems.

Mar. 11.—Supreme Court refuses to review appeal of W.P. Buckner and W. J. Gillespie.

Mar. 12.—House approves \$800,000,000 naval expansion bill. Rep. C. Vinson states, "Let Burope know we can speak language of force if necessary".

Mar. 13.—President Roosevelt states ending of Russo-Finn war "does not clarify right of small nations to maintain their integrity against attack by superior force. Spread of force jeopardisea rights of mankind to self-government". Sen. G. W. Norris states settlement is "new victory for tyranny". Sen. B. C. Clark states "it was their business, not ours". Pittman states" citicism is of no avail; it is none of our business". Jones states remainder of loan to Finland wi

Other Countries

Other Countries

Feb. 16.—Foreign Minister H. Arita in Diet admits "hopelessness" of concluding new commercial treaty with United States but rejects suggestions that attempt be abandoned, stating only advisable move at present is to prevent relations from becoming worse. Hankow Herald states message of Pope Pius XII to Emperor Hirohite expressing hopes for peace will prove futile as Emperor is "just another puppet".

"Bloodiest 10 miles on earth" reported taken by Russians, but Mannerheim line is 60 miles long. Helsinki official communique admits Russians have penetrated Finn positions east of Summa and at other points. Swedish Prime Minister P. A. Hansson emphasizes Sweden desires to maintain strict neutrality though maximum humanitarian aid will be sent.

neutrality though maximum numanitarian and windle sent.

Reported Pope has sent new peace messages to powers. British Bishop who recently visited him said to have told him British believe Italy's intervention against Russia would aid in establishing peace. King Boris swears in new Cabinet succeeding that which resigned yesterday reportedly over question of Bulgaria's relations with Russia.

Feb. 17.—Japanese squadrons bomb Indo-China Yunnan railway for 5th time.

British destroyer Cossack reported to have attacked German ship Altmark, former supply ship of Graf Spee in Jossing fiord and removed Britans.

tish seamen-prisoners taken from merchantmen sunk by the Spee. Norwegian government protests against violation of neutrality of its waters. Sweden's foreign office spokesman states "no foreign troops will ever receive permission to traverse Sweden'; believed attitude of Scandinavian countries will prevent Britain and France from sending troops to Finland.

Official Central Daily News (Chungking) states China will negotiate peace "once Japan observes Nine-Power Treaty and abandons aggression." Chinese claim 30,000 Japanese have been killed in past 2 weeks in Nanning area. Special engineering squads keep French-owned Indo-China-Yunnan railway open and French sources state bombing alone will prove ineffective in cutting this trade artery. artery.

squads keep French-owned Indo-China-Yunnan railway open and French sources state bombing alone will prove ineffective in cutting this trade artery.

Moscow communique states offensive launched February 9 has been increasingly successful, that 51 points on Mannerheim line have been captured, all of them of reenforced concrete, that Russian forces are within 12 miles of Vipuri, and that large groups of Finn soldiers, "misled men of Baron Mannerheim and his bosses, the London bankers", are surrendering. Baron Mannerheim urges new efforts be made, stating foreign help is arriving.

Reported that Altmark was run aground and 7 Germans killed in fighting that followed; 299 British prisoners were taken from ship. British Admiralty announces that on February 16, on Admiralty orders, British cruiser took charge of German supply ship Altmark in a Norwegian ford and took aboard some British citizens, after which cruiser left Norwegian waters; action was necessary because Norwegian government failed to discover British prisoners on board who had lived for months under terrible conditions, and permitted ship to leave Bergen with them still on board. Norwegian government states 2 small torpedo boats secorting Altmark yielded to force as British cruiser and 5 destroyers were involved in incident, and that it has protested against this clear violation of its territorial waters. German press asserts situation imposes on neutrals duty to decide whether or not England can assume rights, step by step, leading to destruction of freedom and sovereignty of northern states; "act reveals true nature of British solicitude for rights of neutrals". German government announces that U-boats will henceforth conduct unrestricted warfare against British and French ships; assuming that all British ships will be armed, they will be treated as warships and sunk without warning. This will not apply to neutral ships unless they are under enemy convoy or entering Anglo-French ports. First Lord of Admiralty, W. Churchill, recently announced that all l

usate involvement in a great war with other powers".

Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax demands Altmark
be interned as armed vessel and demands Norway
explain why Norwegian search of ship failed to reveal
presence of British prisoners aboard. German officials deny ship is armed, stating crewmen carried
only pistols for police purposes. Anger and fear
reportedly sweeping Scandinavian countries over

affair, press stating that "Monroe Doctrine for Scandinavia" might have averted it. Stockholm Tidningon states incident "shows now great powers are still intending to extend their war to our smaller neutral countries and that only way to aver this is to stick to our own power if we have any. Scandinavia stands in middle of fight and on verge of trial that may decide our whole future". Oslo Affenposten states England "based action on decision that Norway as small nation could be dismissed from consideration; deplorable to think that even British believes might, not right, is decisive". Belgian Libre Belgique states "There is nothing in common between British warship attacking armed German ship secretly taking prisoners of war through neutral waters, and German submarine torpedoing Dutch ship sailing between neutral ports". French opinion supports British action in Aftmark case. Washington circles reported to believe action was justified. German submarine sinks British destroyer Daring and 9 officers and 148 men said to be missing; this is fifth destroyer sunk since beginning of war. \$\mathbb{I}\text{Turkish Cabinet}\text{ invokes national defense law giving it practically dictatorial powers.}

Feb. 20.—Foreign Minister H. Koht states Norway violated no international convention when it allowed Aftmark to use its territorial waters and that government was not obliged to search ships incovernment was not obliged to search ships incovernment

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shipping last week of any week since war started—5 British and 15 neutral ships (86,077) tons), but claims at least 4 German submarines were sunk. Squadrons of German planes reported bombing and machine-gunning trawlers and small freighters along English coast. Parliament is asked to vote on "token credits" for army, navy, and air forces to prevent leakage of information to enemy as to how much is being spent and what for.

Authoritative London sources state Britain has released large quantities of military supplies for Finland including 144 bombing planes, 150 anti-tank rifles, 10,000 anti-tank mines, 50,000 hand-grenades, 25 howitzers, 100 machine guns, 24 anti-aircraft guns, 30 field guns, 4 six-ton tanks, 12 six-inch rifles, and 10 three-inch mortars, together with much ammunition. France has also been sending large amounts of war materials.

Feb. 22.—Ling-erh (Divine Child) La-mu-tan-chu is enthroned as Dalai Lama at Lhasa, Tiber, supreme lord, spiritual and temporal, of world's only theocracy, being supposed re-incarnation of 13th Dalai Lama who died on December 17, 1933, and who devoted most of his 40-year career to driving Chinese influence from country. Under him, the Panchen Lama, or spiritual teacher of Tibet, fled to China where he lived for 12 years, dying in 1937 in Kokonor, not far from place where new Dalai Lama was born.

Stockholm newspapers report that Russian Com-

Stockholm newspapers report that Russian Commissar of Naval Affairs has flown to Murmansk to investigate reports that British warships are cruising off Petsamo. Soviet leaders state any attempt to sink Russian merchant ships would bring immediate armed conflict.

Rumania recorded warships and the state of the state

off Petsamo. Soviet leaders state any attempt to sink Russian merchant ships would bring immediate armed conflict.

Rumania reported speeding up military preparations in view of reports that Germany is challenging its recent ban on exports to Germany of gasoline and oil which was issued because of allied pressure and was in direct contradiction with German-Rumanian agreement of few weeks ago.

Feb. 23.—Japanese foreign office spokesman states that Chinese use of American loans for military purposes would be regarded as "extremely serious". Maneuvers of French Indo-China colonial army in area between Cambodia and Cochin-China reported to have ended in repulse of theoretical enemy force and to have shown it is possible to move to scene of operations within 48 hours all forces needed to aprotect country, also that tropical vegetation provides perfect screen for machine guns which under these conditions are weapons of "exceptional efficiency".

Vipuri reported in ruins but still in hands of Finns.

scene of operations within 48 hours all forces needed to gorotect country, also that tropical vegetation provides perfect screen for machine guns which under these conditions are weapons of "exceptional efficiency".

Vipuri reported in ruins but still in hands of Finns, Former British War-Secretary L. Hoare Belisha in speech urges allies to throw "all their weight by sea, air, and land into help to Finland as Russo-German control of Finland and Scandinavia would mean halting our considerable purchases from there of ore, timber, and agricultural products; risk of helping Finland may be great, but of not helping, greater". Churchill states that "long arm of British sea-power stretches into one-sided neutrality". Spokesman in London states no protest has been received from United States about Clippor mail incident at Bermuda and that nothing is known whatever of any use of force or threat of force". Liner Rex, carrying Under-Secretary of State Summer Welles and Myron C. Taylor, President Roosevelt's personal representative at Vatican, is held up for nearly 4 hours at Girelatar when British control officers remove 334 bags of U. S. mail addressed to Germany and Poland. Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander of British Near East forces, tells Istanbul press that British and French now have "full offensive and defensive force in Near East" and that allies "want to cut supplies Germany is receiving from Soviet". Reports from Sebastopol state Russian Black Sea fleet has completed maneuvers in area. Giornale d'Italia states "Italy has no reason to regard future Anglo French plans in Southeast Europe with complete tranquility and confidence".

Fob. 4.—Food shortage in Japanese-controlled North China results in serious riots in Peiping; prisoners are being released from jails because they can longer be fed.

Korth China results in serious riots in Peiping; prisoners are being released from jails because they can longer be fed.

Chancellor Adolf Hitler speaking in Munich on 20th anniversary of promulgation of Nazi Partyrorya

disarmament which is essential to lasting peace. Germany itself can do more than any other nation since it has done most to destroy confidence. When Germany is ready to give reliable proofs of goodwill, it will not find others lacking in will to help it overcome economic difficulties that will accompany transition from war to peace". Dutch government forces British plane flying over its territory to land and interns crew.

Announced at Rome that Italy has concluded new trade agreements with Germany and Turkey.

Official Turkish news agency denies Turkey has mobilized although it is prepared to protect all its rights and interests.

Cabling of General Francisco France approves

rights and interests.

Cabinet of General Francisco Franco approves law suppressing the Masonic Order in Spain.

Feb. 25.—Moscow communique states Russian forces occupied 3 Finn islands in Gulf of Finland, capturing great amounts of military equipment and also occupied 28 more defense positions in Manner-haim lines. heim line.

Koht states Norway prefers to settle Altmark affair direct with England and believes it can, but will call for arbitration by some international court

if necessary.

Dutch pursuit plane reported to have engaged German bomber flying over Holland territory which

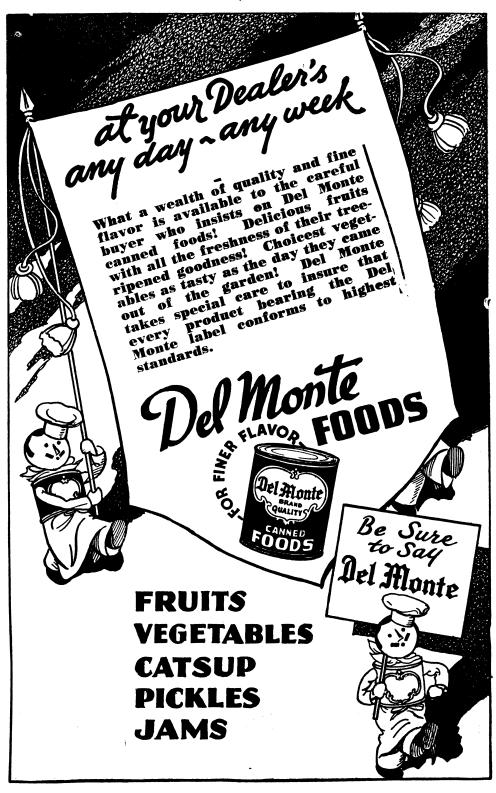
fired back and hit Dutch plane 3 times before escaping over Belgian border; Dutch government lodges protest, stating Dutch pilot was only doing his duty. Feb. 26.—T. Saito, member of Diet threatened with expulsion for criticizing Japanese army campaign in China, states he will not resign and will run again if expelled; he declares he has received letters of encouragement from all parts of Japan. Domei reports that "German watchfulness" has prevented British effort to corner soy bean crop of Manchukuo.

Domei reports that "German watchfulness" has prevented British effort to corner soy bean crop of Manchukuo.

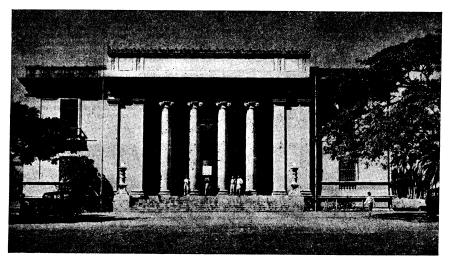
Finnish Foreign Minister V. Tanner tells press he is disappointed United States is not expediting action on Finland's request for loan but is considering request in "peace-time manner". Prime Minister Hansson states, "From our standpoint, Finnish conflict can not be judged without considering situation in rest of world. Unanimity for intervention can not be found among Swedish people".

Sweden, Norway, and Denmark issue communique stating that "three governments will in future support each other in negotiations with belligerent nations to protect their neutrality. To prevent further heavy ship losses they will henceforth avoid British ports and convoys as Germany has made it plain its principal aim in sinking neutral ships is to prevent (Continued on page 155)

(Continued on page 155)



A COMPARISON



Provincial Capitol, Dumaguete

Were the
Architects of old
Superior to those
of Today?

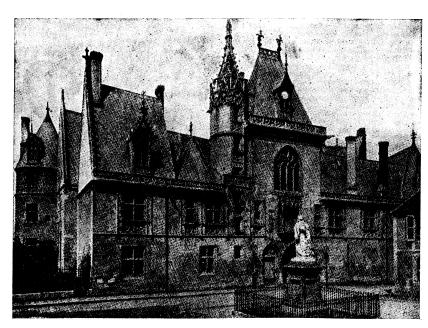
Note the clean, restful lines of the comparatively inexpensive reinforced concrete structure above. Its graceful yet sturdy pile suggests peace and contentment.

Compare it with the jumbled mass of the medieval edifice below, with its useless and ill-shaped towers and its wealth of unsightly and unsanitary detail—suggesting arrogance and pride, and ever lurking fear. Were the architects of old better than those of today?

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MANILA, P. I.

Editorials

Hitler has for the second time committed one of those unpredictable and fatal blunders which

make it so impossible to foresee the exact course of warlike affairs. His first great blunder

was to assume that England

Hitler's Second Fatal Blunder

was bluffing when it warned him against invading Poland, which was what precipitated a war that otherwise might have been long postponed. This war might yet have ended, before great damage was done, in a negotiated peace, were it not for his second great blunder this month—the invasion of Scandinavia which, for the first time, gave Great Britain the full will as well the opportunity to deal him very heavy blows. Berlin reports have made it clear that this was Hitler's decision alone.

His invasion of Denmark, with the object of seizing firmer control of the entrance to the Baltic, of better protecting German ships bringing iron ore from Norway, and of securing the food resources of that small, but rich country, was strategically justifiable because practicable. His invasion of Norway, however though planned, no doubt, to give him control of the entire Scandinavian Peninsula and to secure bases from which to strike more effectively at Britain would appear to be an act of military madness. How he could have hoped to be able to invest in any great force any of the scattered strategic points along the Norway coast and hold them against British naval and air attack, the Norwegian terrain being what it is, passes the imagination, unless, indeed, Germany's air $arm\ proves\ more\ powerful than\ the\ Allied\ combined\ naval\ and$ air forces that can be brought to bear. He may hold the ulterior hope of drawing Russia into the war on his side by inducing the Allies to land large forces in Scandinavia, but it is extremely unlikely that Russia will oblige him to this extent, as Russia still wants nothing more than to be left alone to work out its own problems. He may also have in mind to use the Scandinavian thrust to create a diversion while gathering his forces for a sudden attack somewhere along or around the Maginot line, but this would be another act of madness and proof of the desperate position to which a war-threatening despot is brought after seven months of forced immobility.

He may have believed that another demonstration of the blitzkrieg would frighten other neutrals and make them more amenable to his demands for supplies, and would also daunt the Allies and make them more disposed to agree to a peace on his own terms, but he should have known that Great Britain could never allow him to gain even a foothold on the vitally strategic Norwegian coast and would be forced to prevent this at any cost.

There can be no further doubt that Hitler will be crushed even if Germany itself must be destroyed to bring this about. There would still seem to be a possibility that if the German defeat in Scandinavia is overwhelming



enough and the losses are severe enough, that Hitler may lose so much prestige that either the German people or the German army will rise against him, in which case the war might soon be over. But if he remains in control, and follows one act of madness with another, no one can foresee where

the action may go, how much blood will have to be shed before his evil rule is over.

President Quezon's reported plan to visit Central and South America this summer is of great interest inasmuch as

The Philippines and Pan-Americanism

the relationships developed between the United States and the various countries of Latin America may well hold a lesson for the

Philippines.

The progress of Pan-American cooperation and the political solidarity developed in the Americas during the past hundred years, despite differences in race, language, and historical background, is one of the most hopeful of world-aspects. During this period, the preservative Monroe Doctrine (1823) has gradually been "continentalized", the policy of intervention under the "Roosevelt (I) Corollary" has been discarded, and the Roosevelt (II) "Good Neighbor" policy has led to the substitution of the partnership for the elder-brother idea.

The Philippines not only shares in the Spanish background and culture of the larger part of Latin America, but was, in fact, governed through Mexico for several hundred years up to 1821, when Mexico declared itself independent of Spain. The Mexican Viceroy was the overlord of the Philippines. The first Governor-General of the Philippines, Miguel Lopez de Legaspi (1563-1572) was a Spanish resident of Mexico, and Mexican officials often came to rule the Philippines. The standing army of the Philippines was largely made up of Mexican Indians. For many years the only means of communication between the Philippines and Spain was through Mexico. Furthermore, to avoid contact with the Portuguese and other rivals, much of the Philippine trade was carried on with and through Mexico.

In view of its historical cultural, political, and economic relationship with Latin-America, as well as its half-century relationship with the United States, the Philippines might well consider the feasibility of joining the Pan-American Union which, according to one authority, "is gradually developing into an American League of Nations minus the political functions of such an organization".

Objection might be raised on the basis of the great distance that separates the Philippines from the Americas, but all that lies between them is water and a number of small islands the most important of which are already American.

It is not entirely beyond reason that Australia and New Zealand, to the south and south-east of the Philippines, may one day find it to their interest to join the Pan-American Union. Australia has for some time been conducting good-will radio broadcasts, both in Spanish and English, directed to South America. Sydney is closer to the Chile coast than it is to India, or than Manila is to the California coast and they are both about the same distance from Hawaii. Distance in itself is rapidly becoming a minor consideration in world planning, due to rapid advances in the speed of ships and airplanes. Distances must be taken relatively and are, in fact, not so great as they are commonly thought to be.

There are political and strategic as well as economic reasons for a closer drawing together of the Americas and the countries with a Western civilization in the western and southern Pacific. These countries are all closer to the Americas than they are to Europe, and there are no intervening land areas offering only narrow and dangerous channels of navigation.

The recent reciprocal appointment for the first time of an American minister to Australia and a Australian minister to the United States, the building up of an air route from the United States to Australia, President Quezon's projected visit to the United States and Central and South America, these are all indications pointing possibly toward the closer relationship that is desirable from so many points of view.

A well known Manila weekly magazine is currently publishing what appears to be a series of

Anti-Semitism in the Philippines

articles which serves to introduce the spirit of anti-Semitism in its crudest form into the Philippines. The

articles are being published without explanation, and the uninformed can only speculate as to their origin and their general aim. Their content and form of presentation, however, can leave no doubt as to their foreign origin, and their falsety and malice as to their reprehensible character.

The material in these articles is taken chiefly from an ill-reputed book, "The International Jew", and has been refuted ten thousand times. A clumsy effort to give the articles a local touch is made by referring, among other things, to the mortal dangers that would arise for the people of this country if the project of settling some thousands of Jewish refugees in Mindanao were carried out.

In connection with these dangers, the articles cite a document—"The Protocols of the Elders of Zion"—in which the alleged plans of the Jews to dominate the world are described. This document was long ago proved to be a falsification, the sources and authorship of which are known. The main source was a satire which a Paris attorney, Maurice Joly, published in 1864, accusing the French Emperor Napoleon III of aspiring to world domination through various crafty and ruthless measures. The Secret Service of old Russia later caused a booklet to be printed in which the words "the Jews" were substituted for "Napoleon" in order to deflect popular hatred of the Czarist régime to the Jews and prevent a threatened revolution. The spuriousness of the "Protocols" has been con-

firmed in numerous court decisions in various countries, but reference to the document still makes good propaganda in a country like the Philippines where the subject is entirely new. The "Protocols" and "The International Jew" are also being used by Father Coughlin in Detroit and by Oswald Mosley in England in an effort to incite the feeling of the more ignorant people against their Jewish fellow-citizens. More intelligent persons dismiss these publications with contempt, as they know how they have been written and for what purpose they are being used.

Wherever this propaganda has been resorted to, it has been to arouse racial and religious animosities against a minority group for the purpose of rallying mass support to some demagogue who would point to the alleged common enemy and promise to deliver his followers from them. Hitler applied this method with great success in Germany; and even in Spain, where the Jews make up only 0.02 per cent of the population, Franco used anti-Semitic slogans and distributed pamphlets containing the "Protocols" in great numbers. It has always proved to be the case that wherever anti-Semitic propaganda has been started on a large scale, there was some would-be dictator behind it. Now, since Hitler assumed power in Germany and German propaganda is being spread all over the globe, anti-Semitic propaganda can generally be traced back to Wilhelmstrasse, Berlin, where Propaganda Minister Goebbels has his office.

The writer has made no effort to investigate the source of the anti-Semitic articles in the Manila weekly, but it is

certain that they came, text, pictures, and headline lettering (in the style of Hebrew characters), from outside the Philippines.

The fact that the book, "The International Jews" (which originated in the United States), is one of the main sources of "information", rather points

to Father Coughlin, "radio-priest" of Detroit. The fact that the Father's financial affairs have finally aroused the deep interest of the State Attorney may have led the Manila publisher not to use his name in connection with the articles. On the other hand, Germany has during the past seven years spread its anti-Semitic propaganda all over the world, with specially heavy doses to South America, the idea being that by inciting hatred against the Jews everywhere a feeling of more general sympathy for the atrocious Nazi government may be expected to result.

It is a regrettable thing that a publisher in Manila, whatever his motives may be, is thus aiding in spreading a mind-poisoning propaganda which has brought inhuman outrages and shame to other countries.

The address of United States High Commissioner Francis B. Sayre on the occasion of the commencement exer-

"The Security of Property and the Person"

cises of the University of the Philippines, was one of the most eloquent pronouncements ever heard

here on the fundamental issues of might versus right, the few versus the many, the state versus the individual, dictatorship versus democracy; but when he asked in closing what his hearers chose to believe in—what they would put their faith in, he asked questions the answers to which could neither be in doubt nor be especially significant.

Certainly none of his hearers, or very few—as in any group of people anywhere in the world—would express themselves in favor of anarchy, tyranny, and war over the ways of order, liberty, and peace.

We may earnestly and even fanatically believe in individual liberty and in democracy, in human cooperation, and in the felicities of order and peace, and yet be held helpless in the grip of a despotic government, swamped in poverty and misery, and forced to fight and kill our fellow men. And none or little of any of this is due to any one wanting it this way, even the "few", even the rulers.

Rulers no less than the ruled in the dictatorships, and leaders and their followers in the so-called democracies, are all alike being pushed down the steep paths that lead to the field of Armageddon by inexorable forces that have their origin precisely in a part of that which Mr. Sayre still seems to prize so much—the "security" of "property" which he couples, apparently without hesitation, with the security of the person.

In so far as the rights relating to personal property are concerned, he has reason to link these with the general rights of the individual, but in so far as the private and monopolized ownership of what are usually called the "means of production" is concerned, he, and many others like him, do not appear to grasp the fact that this is the poisonous spring of all the oppression and cruelty and death in the world today.

The security of the right of monopolized ownership of

the means of production means ultimately the insecurity of everything else that men prize. So long as competition rather than cooperation is the method; so long as private and monopolized profit is the aim; so long as the private and monopolized ownership of the riches of nature, of raw materials, and of mills and factories is the means; so long as goods for human consumption must be sold at a profit to be produced and obtainable; and so long as the markets of the world must be competed for by great and lawless rival combines—just so long will the standards of living of the laboring masses have to be progressively reduced (despite the incidental and temporary "prosperity" and state of comparative order in a few parts of the world where industrialism first developed); so long will force have to be used to set aside individual rights come down from happier times and to suppress mass uprisings; and so long will desperate wars have to be fought for what, ultimately under the present system, is actually self-preservation.

Under the existing economic system, both the trampling down of individual rights and the tearing up of international agreements (both products of ampler times in some countries), are inevitable, and no mere wishful thinking and no mere rhetoric can bring them back.

Some day, when men think more clearly and dare to speak more openly, the tides of misery and desperation of a world in universal war will sweep away the obstructions raised by modern capitalism to the forces of democracy and cooperation, of reason and goodwill.



Go to Spanish America, Mr. President!

By Adrian Got

S a Spaniard and a resident of the Philippines, my second country which I wish all the good I could wish for Spain, I am happy about President Manuel L. Quezon's projected tour of Latin America, believing that many benefits, both moral and economic, may come of it.

Spanish America, like Spain itself, entertains an affection for the Philippines as for a spiritual sister, like in religion, culture, and mind, despite her geographic position.

In Spain, a Filipino finds all the doors of the heart open; President Quezon's 1937 visit to Mexico proved that the Spanish-American Republics consider the Philippines a sister-country.

In the past, a number of exceptional men, considering the broad and enigmatic perspective of Philippine independence, turned their thoughts to Latin America as holding out immense possibilities for the future. But other preoccupations had almost erased the great South American continent from our minds, when the government of the United States of North America, itself, lacking confidence in conditions in Europe, turned to the Spanish Republics to the south not only for trade but in hope of building up that solidarity so important to mutual security and the preservation of peace. Today, one of the great sources of the strength of the United States is its relations with

South America; relations based on an autocthonous and fraternal Monroeism resulting from the wise "Good Neighbor" policy.

In a memorable conference held in Manila during the latter part of 1938, a great Spaniard, Garcia Sanchiz, in an unforgettable lecture entitled "Las Banderas Solitarias", drew Philippine eyes to the limitless horizon of the possibilities of the Americas. The idea then suggested to the minds of many is today maturing, and the voyage of President Quezon may initiate a new or renewed Philippine-American relationship that may prove of the greatest good to this dear land.

Latin America is a rich production source and offers a vast market, and the Philippines undoubtedly possesses products suitable for exchange, an exchange that will be facilitated through the existing sisterhood based on a common culture, a common religion, a common language. Japan, less favored by nature than the Philippines, and with none of these special advantages, has found South America one of its most important markets.

Go to Spanish America, Mr. President! Your voyage may be the first step toward the establishment of an independence less burdened than it otherwise would be, and encouraged and strengthened by intercourse with other republics born of the same Mother.

Latin America in a Warring World

By Wilbur Burton

LTHOUGH Latin America and the Philippines are geographically very far apart and without any direct cultural or political connection in modern times, the history and destiny of both areas have been singularly intertwined. It was the Portuguese Magellan, sailing under the Spanish flag around South America and across the Pacific, who discovered the Phil-



Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

ippines and claimed them for Madrid, thereby making them a part of the same far-flung Spanish empire that at one time embraced all of what is now called Latin America excepting Brazil and a few small British, French, and Dutch colonies. Thus the Philippines and most of Latin America were alike long subjected to Spanish political and cultural conditioning, while the main Spanish trade route to Cebu and Manila was via Acapulco, Mexico—today a sleepy little town where some of the population trace descent from Filipino sailors' nights ashore.

Then, in the course of history, the Spanish bonds on both Latin America and the Philippines were broken under the aegis of the United States,—indirectly, but none the less effectively, in the case of Continental Latin America by promulgation of the Monroe Doctrine. And today the Philippines and all of Latin America are under the avowed protection of the United States, with American cultural influence generally replacing the Spanish in both areas although, of course, not to the same extent in Latin America as in the Philippines. Panama, however, is almost as Americanized as the Philippines, with English as widely and well spoken in Panama City as in Manila, although Spanish is the only official language in the former.

At the same time, there are in all the lands of both areas excepting Brazil (and the small British, Dutch, and French colonies) potent minorities of Spanish who are united in spirit by their common medieval Castilian ideology—manifested recently in their fanatical support of Generalissimo Francisco Franco of Spain,—while everywhere, excepting in Mexico and Brazil (and the colonies mentioned), the Spanish Catholic Church is predominant.

Continental Latin America today includes the following independent political entities: Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, Chile, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, Panama, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Mexico. In many cases, of

pendence is somewhat nominal, while traditionally the United States has asserted its hegemony over all -with the current "Good Neighbor Policy," however, being more diplomatic. I think it safe to say, nevertheless, that fundamentally the Monroe Doctrine still stands as a unilateral manifesto of the United States, whether it is carried out with the Big

course, their inde-

Stick of Roosevelt I or the Big Smile of Roosevelt II.

In any event, the security of Latin America—particularly in the warring world of today, with an ever blacker outlook of crisis and upheaval—depends ultimately upon the United States. For no Latin American land is politically stable enough nor economically strong enough either to be a great power or to assure its own protection against the onslaught of a great power, while at the same time all of the area is imperialistically more tempting than any other on earth because of the sparse population and the vast undeveloped natural resources.

But—and this is most significant fact of all,—no one Latin American country contains within its own borders sufficiently varied and extensive natural resources for development of a balanced national economy. Brazil, largest and best endowed of all, has iron deposits exceeding those of the United States, but it lacks both the coal essential for a steel industry, and oil. Argentina, second largest, is agriculturally one of the richest regions on earth, but is almost entirely lacking in all minerals and woods. Others are rich in some minerals but poor agriculturally, or vice versa, and where there is extensive mineral wealth it is generally confined to only one or two products-copper and silver in Peru and oil in Venezuela, for example. Mexico is better balanced than most, but far from well balanced, while its arable land is no greater than that of Iowa and not as fertile. In brief, nature seems to have designed the Latin American lands for imperialistic exploitation—until that happy but most probably far off day when the peoples of the world will truly cooperate and share with each other, like good neighbors should.

In the world of our time, the economic position of the Latin American countries means that, except for agricultural production, they can be developed only by the exploitation and export of irreplaceable natural resources—such as oil and iron and copper. In other words, the more

they are developed (except in agriculture) the poorer they become! For the natural wealth of many of them is worth exploiting only when shipped abroad for the benefit of other countries. So far, mineral exploitation—extensive as it has been in some places—is slight in relation to what remains, but generally it has not enriched even temporarily the countries concerned. A few anti-social politicians have profited and native workers have made a bare living from wages paid them, while the overwhelming bulk of the earnings from exploitation have gone into foreign pockets.

The Mexican oil situation is a case in point, although in recent years Mexican oil workers (because of strong unions) have been relatively well paid—better than the Mexican average and also better than since the time the government expropriated the foreign oil fields. But the Mexican government did not get even royalties, only a small tax, from the huge volume of oil pumped forth for consumption abroad.

Politically, none of the Latin American lands has achieved democracy as a going political concern-less so for the most part than the Philippines. At the same time, none has embraced any totalitarian dogma. Government ranges from the "strong man" dictator-now best exemplified by Getulio Dornelles Vargas in Brazil-to hopeful attempts at democracy. Uruguay and Argentina have democracy of a fashion, conservative but with not many outrages against civil liberties. Both of these countries, unlike the rest of Latin America, have an almost exclusively white population-largely of Spanish and Italian originand each is well over half literate, with strong union movements. The most impressive labor demonstration I have ever seen in 100,000 miles of travel over the world, including some countries in revolution, was on May Day of 1937 in Buenos Aires. The ringing chorus of "Miaja si! Fascismo no!" along fifteen kilometers of Buenos Aires' broad boulevards, combined with ear-splitting hissing of Nazi ensigns-and an Argentine hiss once heard is never to be forgotten!—revealed an extraordinarily acute mass political consciousness; but the paramount social aspect of the land is a pro-Franco ruling class and the worst landlordism on earth—a mere 10,000 hectares constituting a small farm!

Argentina, being the largest country of Spanish America, has ever aspired to Latin American leadership, and so most of the squawks against the Monroe Doctrine have emanated from Buenos Aires. Actually, American—that is, United States—imperialism has never adversely affected Argentina. Its national limitations are those imposed upon it by nature, while economically it is inevitably more tied up with Great Britain than with the United States since its chief products compete with those of American agriculture but constitute an important item in the life of the British Isles. Further, Argentina is no mean imperialist itself, ever seeking to dominate Paraguay, direct Uruguay, and to oppose any expansion of Brazilian influence in South America.

Brazil, being of Portuguese origin and tradition, is somewhat isolated from Spanish America, and so in order to counter Argentina has always leaned heavily on the United States. One of the chief government buildings in Rio de Janeiro is named "Monroe Palace," and the Brazilian foreign minister of the time I was there, Brandaon, once

told me: "Brazil is the only Latin American country that has always supported the Monroe Doctrine, and we regard President Roosevelt's good neighbor policy as an extension of the doctrine rather than a substitute for it."

Once Brazil seemed on its way to development of democracy, but the clock has been turned back in this respect by Dictator Vargas. As dictatorships go, however, it is mild and has continued such genuine reforms as social security, albeit on the basis of a very low standard of living. Also, Vargas most probably saved the country from a Nazi-inspired if not actually Berlin-dominated Fascist regime by the green-shirted Integralistas. He used them to stage his dictatorial coup d'etat, but then promptly suppressed them and likewise cracked down effectively on the German Nazis themselves who were organizing the large German population with alarming speed and thoroughness. All this was done, of course, in coöperation with Washington.

While basically Portuguese, Brazil contains a vast population of Spanish, Italian, and German origin, with also many Indians and Negroes and admixtures of them with the whites. In recent years there has been, too, appreciable Japanese settlement. Literacy is not more than twenty-five percent and little real nationalism has ever been achieved. So perhaps a Vargas is not only inevitable, but the best choice of evils.

Except for little Costa Rica, the rest of Latin America is basically Indian in population, although save in Mexico, the ruling class is white or more or less Hispanicized mestizo. Costa Rica, Colombia, and Chile have governments that indicate a trend to democracy. So does the government of Mexico, although it is difficult to classify. It is today more Indian than Spanish, and the only sweeping social revolution in all Latin America has been under way in Mexico since 1917—including virtually complete suppression of the Catholic Church as a political power, expropriation of both Church and private estates for division into peasant communes, and truly monumental strides in public education. Literacy, nevertheless, is still not more than twenty-five percent; mass political consciousness is yet of a low order; the peasant communes are directed more by the governmental bureaucracy than by their members; and there is a tragic amount of racketeering by both labor union leaders and government officials. The future depends on whether mass literacy and political consciousness can catch up and keep pace with the changes in social forms.

Ever since the current world upheaval—which probably will be the most earth-shaking in history—started on that night of September 18, 1931, when the Japanese seized Mukden, Manchuria, the American hegemony of Latin America has been challenged successively by Japan, Germany, and Italy. Japan has been assiduously courting several Latin American countries, particularly Peru and Brazil, but has never made any dangerous headway. I have already recounted part of the attempted German penetration of Brazil, which included in addition a "compensated mark" trade arrangement which for a time threatened to tie that country economically to Berlin. Mussolini has been proceeding less openly through organization of the millions of Italian settlers in Latin America into "overseas colonies."

In so far as Japan and Germany are concerned, the pre-

sent wars in Europe and the Far East have effectively curtailed their Latin American activities,—but this does not necessarily mean they will never be renewed again. Italian activities are continuing although of no *immediate* importance. And with the triumph of Franco in Spain another possibility looms, its seriousness depending on the future course of history: formation of a Spanish "racial front" which could embrace the ruling class of every Latin American land, excepting Mexico and Brazil, and, possibly, Chile and Colombia—which are now under none too stable anti-Fascist governments.

Mexico is, and will continue to be, unless there is unexpected internal reaction, under a belligerently anti-Fascist, anti-Catholic, and anti-Spanish regime. In any event, every Mexican government depends directly upon the goodwill of the United States, for there are always enough dissidents of every shade to stage an uprising—provided they can get arms from the United States. Even so, Mexican expropriation of the oil wells willy-nilly played into German, Italian, and Japanese hands, since the government has had to sell the bulk of the oil it produced to these nations—or not at all.

The situation in Brazil, as I have outlined, seems well in American hands; and right now all the Latin American lands are coöperating with the United States in their attitude toward the European war. Further, President Roosevelt's diplomatic "good neighbor" policy has created more genuine goodwill toward the United States than has ever before existed in Latin America. But in view of the factors I have sought to indicate, it would be dangerously easy for non-American—and anti-American—imperialistic intrigue to be effective between Cape Horn and the Rio Grande.

Actual alien military invasion, of course, would appear most unlikely in any foreseeable future, but this would be the last—not the initial—aspect of a Fascist imperialism.

The most immediate—and greatest—menace of today and tomorrow is of a less obvious kind, but one that President Monroe fully covered in his historic message of 1823: that the United States should consider any attempt on the part of European nations "to extend their system to any portion of his (the American) hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety."



The Baby

By N. V. M. Gonzalez

UCAS Antaran and his young wife, Baray, with their seven-weeks-old baby, were on their way to the village, to show the child to Baray's mother, Aling Take. The young couple had remained on their clearing the entire year as though indeed nothing mattered to them but the land. But then the child had come, and they felt they could put off a visit no longer.

Lucas carried the baby in a thin cotton blanket the ends of which he had tied together and flung across his shoulder, making a comfortable little hammock. He supported the small bundle with one arm and walked with an even and careful gait. Behind him came Baray, with a few articles of clothing for Toto, as they called their little one, under her arm.

The trail wound through a thickly wooded plain and, this late Saturday afternoon, the sun's rays now fell obliquely upon the wayfarers through the thick fronds of buri palms. The wind blew intermittently from the east, causing the palm leaves to make a sound like a strange strumming of bass guitars.

This was the same trail which Lukas had often traveled over alone before he persuaded Baray to live with him out in the *jolo*. Now, finding himself on it again, and with a wife and child, he felt elated about it all, and a little vain, too. He said to Baray:

"I quite remember how it was."

Baray understood the vague allusion and replied quickly: "When you were young, you mean?"

"Yes, when I used to go to the barrio a-courting." Baray laughed. "You do talk like an old man, when in fact you are only seventeen!"

"And you gabble like your toothless old mother," said Lucas, chuckling.

They walked on in silence and came to the place where the trail ran into a sledge-road and became much wider. Marks of runners showed between the heaps of dead leaves, and blotches of sunlight were strewn about in patterns so unreal that it did not seem afternoon but some time beyond day or night.

Lucas remembered how once, when he and Baray had passed this way, still somewhat strange to each other, a brown lizard had darted across their path. Baray had started to talk of the possible connection between the lizard's appearance and their own lives, when he stopped her short by making her believe they had lost their way. He knew then from her brave behavior what sort of a girl she was. On this same occasion, a little later, they had sighted a white quail in the bush and against the girl's wish he had stopped to see if he could not find its nest. Lucas felt that he had indeed been very young then. He felt old now, what with boy Toto he carried so snugly in the blanket over his shoulder.

As though it were a memory half buried by years, a very precious little memory, he recalled how he had built for Baray a house of bamboo and wood, with rattan leaves for roofing, out there on the homestead which his father, old Mang Kiko Antaran, now ten years dead, had left to him.

It was a rude, make-shift dwelling, and the wind swept down upon it at night like a hawk on some hapless chick; and as Baray lay beside him, snuggling close as a wife will, she would beg him to take her back to the village in the morning.

But there was the clearing to look after. It lay on a hillside on which his father had started some coffee and cacao trees. That had been twelve years before, and when old Kiko had died in the influenza epidemic of 1918, the jungle had at once reclaimed the area. The rattan had choked out the struggling young cacao trees and ferns had crept over the ground where his father had dreamed of one day seeing the glossy-leaved coffee trees greet the morning sun.

Then Lucas had come with a bolo of his own and had started clearing the land once more, as bevies of blue and green parrakeets burst forth from the undergrowth with riotous chatter. Lucas could not make out whether this was in protest or in welcome.

When he learned that a child was coming, corn stood already waist-high in his *kaingin*. Baray at first could still help him—in the weeding, for instance; but soon Lucas had to do everything by himself.

"After this harvest", he told her once, "I shall build you a better house".

"And a shed for the chickens, and a pig-pen, too?" she asked.

"No, they will have to come later. I am thinking of making the house first."

"But it would be much easier to build the pen first. No, you had better build the shed first."

Lucas went on, unheeding. "And there will be a camarin, for storing the corn. And then still another camarin for a small wooden sugar mill."

"But all of that?" Baray exclaimed, looking as if she were greatly surprised, although she was familiar with that kind of talk.

"I can make a mill, you know. It will be a simple thing."
"But you haven't even a stalk of sugar-cane."

"But we'll plant cane, too. After I have cleared away the corn-stalks. Now you take good care of the baby when it comes, and I'll plant the cane and build the mill. My father made one, once."

Baray wanted to coax him on, and said:

"And when you've got the mill and can make some sugar, you're going to sell the sugar in the barrio?"

"And where else, may I ask?" he said brusquely.

"And we will be rich then?"

"Not rich, perhaps; but better off than most," said Lucas. He looked quite serious when he said that, Baray noticed,

smiling to herself and deciding not to ask any more questions. She feared Lucas might again say she was just a child, when, indeed, she was hardly a year younger than he. Though how very often, thinking of Lucas and his kaingin and their lonely life, she felt like an old woman, too.

Yet now, walking behind him, she had misgivings about meeting her mother from whom they had stayed away so long. Aling Take would be surprised with the baby. She might be glad, in her heart, but she would certainly take them to task because Lucas had not fetched her when she was to have her baby. Lucas and the baby and herself, too, might get quite a harsh reception.

Baray tried hard to keep these thoughts out of her head, but suddenly she imagined her mother holding Toto in her arms and inspecting the new-born one as if it were some dubious thing.

"I've been thinking of your mother," Lucas broke out, stopping in his stride. "I've been wondering what she will say about Toto."

"I was thinking of that, too," said Baray. It seemed significant to her that Lucas should be thinking what she was thinking. She began to feel sure that Aling Take would find fault with the child, and then what would she do?

"Let me carry Toto now," she said. "Your arm | must be tired."

Lucas stopped under a tree and gave her the child, helping her to adjust the blanket.

"We shall rest a while, shall we?" asked Baray, seeing the stump of a tree beside the trail. She walked over and sat down, taking the baby in her lap. Lucas took off his hat and fanned himself to dry the perspiration on his face. "Isn't Toto's blanket too damp from my sweat?" he asked.

But Baray, gazing at her baby, seemed not to hear him. The child was half asleep and Baray for a moment held her breath and bent down to touch its soft cheek with her own. Then, with her free hand, she began to fondle it, touching its face and delicate hands and feet, like a little girl toying with a doll. She started counting the tiny fingers on each hand and the tiny toes on each foot.

"Eh, what are you doing?" asked Lucas, seeing that Baray seemed deeply engrossed.

She did not reply, but looked up at him with happy tears sparkling in her eyes. Never had she felt so sure that Toto was whole and live and perfect.

"Come," she said. "Let's hurry. We must get there before nightfall."



Bats under the Moon

By Maximo Ramos

ONE by one
In the hush
Under the moon
They go waving
Their gray wings
Of hairy hide

From shadowy caverns
In jungles unknown—
Gray witches stalking
Young child-fruits
Asleep in starlight.

The Banaue Rice Terraces

A Building Contractor's View

By W. S. Boston

returned to Manila through Ifugao Sub-Province, stopping off a few days at Banaue and Kiangan. I did not get so intimately acquainted with the Ifugao people, but there was evidence on every hand that these people very likely represent the oldest culture in the entire five mountain sub-provinces.

Their rice-terraces can not be described in mere words. When one sits on the porch of the resthouse at Banaue, and contemplates the work of the Ifugaos, it leads to dreams. You may view from this point a large mountain, with a general slope of thirty degrees, rising up above the village to a height of some two thousand feet. The terraces, some large, some small, run up, tier after tier, to what appears to be the very top.

At first you get the idea that this tremendous work could not have been done by man, but then you realize that it must have been. And studying more closely, you see that the great stone walls holding those level terraces in place, were very systematically built and that the smaller walls have been placed where they are for several very definite reasons. The smaller walls serve to protect the larger terraces from destruction by uncontrolled water and erosion, but they also serve to utilize every inch of the mountain side for growing purposes. You can see that these terraces are narrower for the reason that they are on the more abrupt slopes of the mountain.

If you have any engineering experience, you visualize this rugged mountain, two thousand feet high, without these terraces, and imagine that you are to survey and map them out. You pick a starting point for your survey. You will require thousands of feet of cable and rope, an army of brave assistants, and years of time to do the surveying alone. Then you have to build those walls and dikes, so that they will stand cloud-bursts, earthquakes, erosion. Well, you just scratch your head and say, "Oh Hell! such a thing can not be done!"

Yet you stand there and view the finished work, and all you can think is that those fellows did it without an instrument of any kind, not even a rope or a single stick of dynamite. Personally, after due contemplation, my question was, "How did they do it?"

Then I left the resthouse for a look-see. I found that those walls are truly of one family, but that they were not all born at the same time. I saw that some must be thousands of years old and that others could be only a few years old. In the older walls I found large mended areas where they had been rebuilt. I looked about some more and realized that certain walls had been built over and above the original wall, not only to increase the area for rice growing, but to protect the first wall built. This work has evidently been carried on for thousands of years, and represents hundreds of millions of units of man-day labor.

The fog has lifted and you look down some two thousand feet and see smoke on a small level basin. You grab your field-glasses and pick out the smoke spots. What you see becomes a village of Ifugao huts. You see men, women, and children playing or moving about. They look like some kind of small animals through your glasses, but you realize that they are really human beings. Yes, the guardians of those wonderful terraces, built by their ancestors.

You sweep your field-glasses around, and discover a line leading back into the mountain. What's that line? You adjust your focus, trace out the line: it rises higher and higher as it extends back into the mountain. Those beautiful white streaks you have noticed, you see are alive.



Sure, they are waterfalls; the dark streaks between are also moving and tumbling, because you are looking at tributaries of the Banaue River, which is itself in great haste to find a level spot where it may rest. You begin to count the waterfalls in sight, and if you have a companion with you, you will soon find yourselves in a hot dispute as to approximately how many waterfalls can be seen in the Banaue valley from where you stand; to count them is impossible. You have been conscious of a continuous, low, roaring sound. Now you realize it is from all this rushing but definitely controlled water.

You and your companion have filled your desire for seeing. You stop talking, remain perfectly still for minutes, trying to grasp what you have seen. Presently you awake from your dream, and say, "Let's go."

But I assure you that if you are honest with yourself, you will walk back with bowed head, thinking how small you really are, as an individual, although you may be wonderfully civilized. You perhaps may think of a poem of Longfellow which runs like this:

> All are Architects of Fate, Working in these walls of Time; Some with massive deeds and great, Some with ornaments of rhyme.

Nothing useless is, or low; Each thing in its place is best; And what seems but idle show Strengthens and supports the rest.

For the structure that we raise, Time is with materials filled; Our todays and yesterdays Are the blocks with which we build.

Built today, strong and sure; With a firm and ample base; And ascending and secure Shall tomorrow find its place.

The town of Kiangan is built on a beautiful mountain slope. Unfortunately, the whole town is gradually sliding into the Ibulao River. The slip on the down-stream side begins about three kilometers outside the town. I stopped at this slip and noted that the movement within the last two years had been about four feet. It has thrown all the buildings out of plumb, and in the case of stone government structures has cracked them all, some stone columns having been completely upset. It is safe to say that in a comparatively short time the whole mountain slope will have disappeared down the Ibulao River. The town will have to be moved elsewhere.

At Kiangan, as at Lubuagan, I found that modern civilization is being assimilated by the Ifugaos and is not destroying them. From my short acquaintance with the Ifugaos, I judge that they are equal to the Kalingas in combativeness and will protect their rights with their lives, but that they are willing to adjust themselves to new conditions. Let us hope indeed that the great human qualities found among these sturdy mountain people will not be lost to the nation that is now forming.

Aleph, the Car

By Pura Santillan-Castrence

OMING home from the office at noon in our none-too-sprightly 1929-model Ford is a daily ordeal my husband and I have to bear with Christian resignation. My husband drives badly, although enthusiastically (and even audibly at times) so that as we approach the Ayala bridge, with its formidable (to me) incline, I cross my fingers for good luck and breathe a prayer for good measure. Sometimes we make the bridge, oftener we only make the cop angry.

When we first got the car—you guessed it, second-hand we decided to give it a name. Calling it "the car" in front of people sounded to us just a bit too pompous for its looks, as well as too impersonal for the affection we felt for it. For it seems that as soon as we saw Aleph (that is its name) and it saw us, there was mutual falling in love. And that love (Heaven bless it!) is growing with time, and Aleph now occupies a permanent place in our hearts.

Aleph arrived one beautiful Thursday afternoon—we looked out of the window, and there it was, (or, should I say, "he was"?) waiting to be approved. It came in answer to our long-expressed desire to own a car and "give the children a little fun." As the children are still very much

at a stage when their bottles are more important to them than anything else in the world, I often wonder if we had basely used them as a convenient alibi for our cwn wish to have free and untrammelled rides in the "wide open spaces." For Aleph, good old secut that it is, has already taken

us places

A person who likes the city, city life, city bustle, city glitter, even city noises and city dust, can not appreciate our feeling of relief, when, of a Sunday afternoon, we bundle the whole family into dear, faithful Aleph's ample and willing bosom, and drive out into the country, to breath fresh exhilarating air, and let our eyes gaze upon vast stretches of restful green, instead of the dirty gray to which we are accustomed—and almost resigned. Sometimes, when we are particularly ambitious (or when we had the gasoline tank filled up the previous Saturday), our riding rambles take us where we can even enjoy the sight of mountains and gorges, as well as picturesque lakes of out-of-the-way brooks that bring up memories and longings. Our bodies, our minds, even our souls sometimes, cramped by the crowded, jittery, money-chasing life about us, are allowed a moment to stretch out, and relax, and drink in,

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The Silver-inlaid Chowpot

By Henry Philip Broad

S long as Hassan could remember—and that was now more than fifteen years back—the chowpot had stood in the darkest corner of the home in the village on the Sulu Sea. A mat of fine palm fiber always covered it, so that none of its brass-and-silver glitter could be seen; the tall spike of the lid, made the stiff mat seem

spike of the lid, made the stiff mat seem stiffer yet. The pot with its tray stood on a wooden stool whose four legs spread across the slit-bamboo floor like a spider's.

Many a time he had lifted that mat from the pot. It was wonderful, he thought, the gleaming brass, shot with bits of silver; and he had passed his hands over the sleek, curving sides. But once his mother had caught him at it and had slapped his hands smartly.

"If father catches you! You know father when he gets angry!"

His mother's rolling eyes and the shifting shoulders had said more, and Hassan had left the chowpot well alone. But never did he erase it from his mind. He would have liked to know more about it: where it came from, and who had shaped the mold and poured the metal, and how the dully-glinting specks of silver had come into it. It also puzzled him greatly that so beautiful a piece of craftsmanship should stand shamefacedly, like a thief in a dark corner, when in other homes in the village things of brass occupied places of prominence in the middle of the room or near the windows on benches or tables, so that the sunlight fell upon them and people could exclaim over them. All this puzzled him, but it never occurred to him to ask his father. Father never invited speech and query; and as to mother, he had never known her to be without a baby on her lap or hips, and he felt too strongly the atmosphere of intruiging mystery that the chowpot exuded to ask her about it in the presence of even a babe a few months old.

There had been a time when he had hated the chowpot. That was when he was still too small to go fishing with his father. He had been playing with other boys of the village, running up and down the stone wall against which the waves from the sea broke, splashing them all with spume and spray. The boys were throwing handfuls of sea-sand with tiny pebbles and fish-scales into the air and at one another, amid loud bursts of laughter. The sun was shining brightly and pellets fell in glinting reflections upon their bare chests. Suddenly, Abdul, one of the village chief's sons, exclaimed, pointing: "Just look at Ramun! Look! Like the chowpots at our grandfather's house! In Tusak, by the big lake..."

"Just like them!" shouted his brother Mani. "Our grandfather has many like that..." he added, pointing excitedly at his brother's shimmering brown, dripping skin.

"And my grandfather, he had one big, big one!" Kiu threw in, his voice swelling with pride.

"And my grandfather, he has ..." cried Guri.

Hassan, balancing himself upon his long, strong toes, broke in: "My father, too, has a chowpot—brass inlaid with silver."



All stared at him, mute with astonishment. He said: "It is a pot of brass, very smooth around, and it has a lid and the lid has a...."

They had recovered now from their surprise, and Ramun, slapping his plump thigh, shrieked: "A chowpot! Brass and silver-inlaid! And your father a fisherman!"

He went on slapping himself and shricking, while the others followed suit. "A silver-inlaid chowpot! In your house!"

It was more than they could bear, and they shouted it out again and again, throwing up their arms in a frenzy of amusement. "A great chowpot that must be! A beautiful chowpot!"

"Smooth, pale brass with silver, I tell you!" Hassan shouted it out as loud as he could, but they outshouted him.

"Smooth, pale mud, inlaid with dead fish-eyes! That's your chowpot, fisherman's son!"

Hassan had paled; his lips worked up and down as in palsy. A raging fire sprang up in him, made him see the sun no longer. Grasping the still raving Ramun by a shoulder, his voice hoarse, he stuttered: "And my father has a silver-inlaid chowpot; he has... And you, you chief's son, you must believe it!"

He stamped his feet, infuriated at the spurts of laughter from the five of them. "I'll show it to you!"

Abdul raised his hand; "All right, then show it to us, then we'll believe that your father..."

"But we want to see it right now."

Hassan quickly calculated the possibilities. If father was home, he could not show them the chowpot. Father never let anybody come into the house. But this was afternoon; father might be at the town market now. It would be easy to fool mother. She could be told that Apsa or Mantay were in child-pain. He would have to pay for the deception later, but now nothing mattered but to convince these boys. Somewhat calmer he said: "I must go home first—if my father..."

They broke into loud guffaws again. "Looking for excuses now, is he? He and his silver-inlaid chowpot!" they chorused and began pelting him with handfuls of pebbles and there was nothing to do but rush home. Burning with rage to make them swallow the insult, to shame them, he ran, panting, all the way. If father had only gone out! And then he beheld his father crouching upon the doorsill, quiet, but threatening.

"Where have you kept yourself all afternoon, worthless one?" Hassan hung his head, more in disappointment than in fear. He could still hear the derisive shouts of his playmates coming from the direction of the beach: "... smooth, pale mud-inlaid with dead fish-eyes."

"Get inside and pound the rice for the evening meal!" his father ordered.

Then, some time after this—it was on his first fishing trip with his father—coming back from an errand, he had found

himself face to face with old Saudi, the village chief's father. "Just a word with you, Hassan, son of my relative Upao," the old man said, raising a hand in greeting. Hassan was too much surprised to answer. The village's first man's father to speak to him, Hassan! And he a relative!

He remained standing in the middle of the road, not sure of having heard or seen right.

"Come over there with me, by the sea's edge, Hassan, my son," the man coaxed, and Hassan followed, still too dazed to do anything but follow.

"Hassan—some time ago—maybe a year back or more—I heard something." He stopped, waited a little, his eyes intensely on Hassan. "I can not believe it, of course—something about a chowpot in your father's house."

A resentment, not quite a hatred, sprang up in Hassan. The silver-inlaid chowpot! An affront had been done him and he had been given no chance to clear himself.

"Is that true, Hassan? Your father has a silver-inlaid chowpot?"

Hassan nodded: "He has, Hadji."

"That is what you say. But is it true? What sort of chowpot is it?"

"It is this big, Hadji, and its sides are this wide and they are curved like this. And the color is like the moonshine and the silver bits in it are like fish-scales..." He spoke quickly, desperately eager not to be taken for a braggard again. "And it has a platter, a round one, that big, but no silver in it..."

"And the lid?"

"A long spike, with a silver knob—like a long nail."

The old man nodded. "And it stands on a stool, with four legs?"

"With four legs, Hadji."

"And your father keeps it where? In the middle of the room? So that all can see it?"

"It stands in the darkest corner ... and there's a mat over it ... and now, Hadji, you believe me now?"

"Calm yourself, Hassan."

"You believe that my father has a silver-inlaid chowpot, Hadji?"

"Well, maybe I believe you, Hassan."

And then, only a few days later, he woke in what seemed to him the middle of the night, hearing a commotion at the back-stairs of the house. A thief trying to sneak in? He jumped up from his mat, watchfully stepped over some of his sleeping brothers and sisters, crept out toward the kitchen, and listened. It was his father talking to someone outside, and his voice had an edge to it: "So it's you, old one! Coming for the chowpot? Trying to steal it? Steal it from me?"

From below came the answer: "And haven't you stolen it? Haven't you stolen it from my uncle's hoard in Tussak? Long ago?"

"He was my uncle, too, not alone yours. You stole enough already, you old one. Why take mine too?"

"But it's the finest, the best of all. And I want it, I tell you."

"It's mine. I like to look at it. I wasn't always a poor fisherman."

"What is it doing in your shabby house? Standing in a dark corner, with a mat over it?"

"It's mine and I'll keep it."

From below came the voice again, sharp in angered frustration. "You'll not keep it. I'll get it yet, Upao! Mark my words! I'll get the chowpot yet!"

Short, raucous laughter broke from his father's throat. "You try to, you old one, you just try..."

The years, not halting at puzzles that refuse to be solved, had passed. The chowpot, though it still stood on its stool in the dark corner of the home, no longer occupied Hassan's mind. He had other matters to think about, for he had passed his seventeenth year and time had come for him to live like a man and to take him a wife. He had become an adept fisherman himself, was now as quick as his father at spearing the leaping rompe-candado that turns ferocious at the flash of the torch. Some day he might even become a better fisherman than his own father. That, of course, could not yet happen. He must first take wife, be, so-to-say, a man in the full term of the word.

(Continued on page 150)

Tropic Serenade

By Soledad R. Juan

BEHOLD, my love, the magic moon Bids you leave your pillow! Come to where I wait alone Expectant by the willow.

Come where heaven's liquid gold
It's shifting pattern weaves
On the velvet of the grass
Through the moon-kissed leaves.

While magnolia-scented winds
Murmur invitation,
Awake, my love, and hear me call
In fervent supplication.

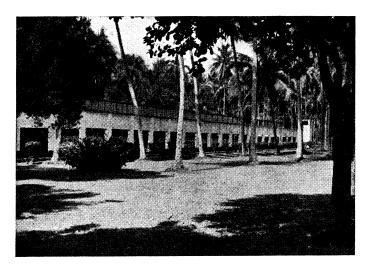
Turn to me those starry eyes
Filled with glad surrender—
Radiant with the glow of love
Infinitely tender.

I must not tarry longer.

Ah, ere I cease my song of love,
Speak one word in answer!

Prisoners Paradise

By Stanley and Kenneth Nobs



"San Ramon"

E rolled leisurely along Zamboanga's beautiful palmfringed beaches trying to forget the thought of what lay ahead. Every penal institution we had ever visited before left us feeling depressed and gloomy for days. Small wonder that we should not be enthusiastic over visiting some dank, dark prison with all this warm Sulu sunshine and tropical scenery to be enjoyed.

On passing through a wide gate, guarded only by an unarmed sentry, a sign announced that we were within the limits of the San Ramon Prison and Penal Farm. The macadamized road wound through a well tended coconut plantation where small groups of men lounged here and there under the palms.

"Are those men visitors?" we asked.

"No, they are prisoners," answered the driver.

They were a new type of prisoner to us. All neatly dressed. Walking freely about. Not a guard in sight.

When we reached the administration building, Superintendent Manuel Liwanag was in the midst of an outdoor meeting of the prison employees and their families. They were organizing a social club for the Farm. The Superintendent excused himself, and said he would join us in a few minutes.

While waiting we watched a spirited game of soft-ball between the prisoners and a team from Zamboanga City. The few guards present were helping the San Ramon outfit defeat the visiting Zamboangans. We wondered if maybe some of that "warm Sulu sunshine" didn't reach this prison after all.

After the meeting broke up we all had lunch on the lawn under the huge acacia trees while the prison orchestra played popular American tunes. During the meal, Superintendent Liwanag told us briefly the history of the Farm. It was established by the Spanish government in the year 1870 as an experimental agricultural station to which political prisoners were exiled and employed in farm work. It was given the name of its founder, General Ramon Blanco y Erenas of the Spanish army, who was at that time the military commander of Mindanao.

When the Spaniards withdrew from the islands in 1898, all the prisoners, some thousand in number, were freed. Practically everything except a few thousand coconut trees was either carried away or destroyed. In 1907 the government decided to try prison labor on the Farm. Accordingly, a few prisoners were sent to San Ramon from the Provincial Jail at Calarian. The experiment proved successful, and five years later General John J. Pershing, who was then Governor of the Moro Province, decided to reorganize the institution. His plan was to combine in San Ramon the features of a penitentiary and a penal colony. He had buildings such as the present cell houses erected, and surrounded the whole with grated walls.

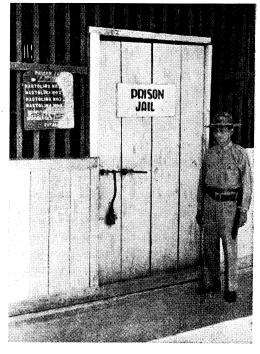
At first only prisoners under the jurisdiction of the old Department of Mindanao and Sulu were committed to the institution. However, with the advent of the Jones Law, in 1916, the San Ramon Prison and Penal Farm was placed under the Bureau of Prisons. At present persons convicted by the Courts of First Instance in some of the Visayan islands and sentenced to prison terms ranging from one year to life, are also committed to this prison.

All this Mr. Liwanag told us in the manner of one who has watched, with pride, the growth of a great institution. It is easy to see that San Ramon, its past, present, and future, is his chief interest in life.

When lunch was finished we walked through the spacious walled enclosure inspecting the dormitories, kitchens, work shops, cinema, library, and sales room. Of these, the latter is most colorful. Here are found products of the inmates' leisure time in the form of handicraft articles such as canes, serving trays, powder boxes, baskets, miniature Moro "vintas", and many other things. These articles are sold to tourists and other visitors. Ten per cent of

the proceeds go into the Prison Recreation Fund and the remainder is deposited in the name of the owner, thus giving him something to get started on after his release. Some prisoners have deposited as much as a thousand pesos from the sale of these articles.

"Within the enclosure," remarked the Superintendent as we were leaving the sales room,



The Jail in the Prison

"all prisoners are free to go where they like, except those who are in jail."

"Beg pardon?" we stammered, thinking our ears were playing tricks.

In explanation he led us to a small locked dormitory over the door of which hung a neatly lettered sign reading, "Prison Jail". Inside sat two shame-faced men. Their legs were shackled and they wore grey and white striped suits.

"These men have been convicted of petty crimes within the prison," he said. "We must deal severely with men of this type, lest they weaken the morale of the other prisoners. They must wear shackles for the duration of their 'secondary sentence': but this is never more than three months. Very few commit any of these offences twice. They can not stand the humiliation in front of their fellow inmates."

At this point a trustee came up with a note for Mr. Liwanag. The Superintendent was wanted in the office, so he turned us over to the trustee who had accompanied us, until he could return. Even on his "day off" he is a busy man.

Thinking this would be a good chance to get the "other fellow's" point of view, we bombarded the trustee with questions. Living conditions, food, attitude of the prisoners, chances for escape, etc. The kitchen door was just ahead of us, so our bewildered trustee decided to answer the food question first. The cook was preparing a great pile of chickens for supper, while off to one side was a large basket of cabbages and another of rice.

"We have chicken two, sometimes three, times a week," he said. "Always rice, and plenty of green vegetables. Never go without eggs for breakfast. Better chow than I had outside."

The chickens and eggs started him off on a long statisticpacked description of San Ramon's famous poultry farm.

"The most modern and scientific poultry farm outside the Americas," he said proudly. "Our twelve thousand chickens bring in better than \$\mathbb{P}\$20,000 a year. Why, people come from all over the East to study our methods." All this was verified by Mr. Liwanag when he joined us shortly after. He told us also how the poultry farm had, in less than four years time, come to be their second largest source of revenue. Second only to the coconut plantation, which has, since the original Farm, been the chief source of income. Some two-thirds of the institution's 1,525 hectares of land is devoted to the copra industry. Of the 75,000 trees, 45,000 are now bearing, and each year hundreds of new trees come into bearing. Their modern steamdrier turns out around \$\mathbb{P}60,000\$ worth of copra each year. Other assets include a scientific pig farm, and many hectares of rice, corn, sugar cane, abaca, fruits, and vegetables.

Every prisoner has the opportunity to learn a trade. Besides the raising of various crops they may study and gain practical experience in cattle, swine, and poultry raising, fishing, road and bridge construction, lumbering, operation of farm machinery, carpentry, blacksmithing plumbing, shoemaking, tailoring, soap manufacturing, salt making, copra and rope making, and many other occupations that help them to go out into the world better equipped than they were on entering San Ramon.

As we wandered about the institution's huge acreage we saw the various industries mentioned working as smoothly as a well-oiled machine. The shops, mills, driers, and the individual farms: each a well organized and efficiently operated unit. And over the whole an atmosphere, not of a penal institution, but that of a large, producing business concern. A concern in which the employees are treated as employees, not as inmates.

We visited the colonists in their neat little cottages under the palms. They are the "employees" who have shown the greatest loyalty and fidelity to the "concern". For this they have been awarded certain privileges which are the goal of all long-timers. They are given a house, and upon the recommendation of the Superintendent and approval of the Commonwealth President and the Bureau of Prisons, their families are allowed to come to the Farm and live with them. The colonists are scattered about the plantation, some caring for a few hectares of coconuts, some in charge of rice or corn mills, and others on small (Continued on page 150)



In the Shadows I Think of Her

Conrado V. Pedroche

young girl was taking a bath by a wide-mouthed well: she was naked, she was lovely, and her shoulders were smooth and brown and cool; she splashed a bucketful of water over her head, and her hair tumbled darkly over her tiny breasts; her body glistening wetly under the bright summer sky. When she saw me she covered her nakedness with her small ineffectual hands and bared her white teeth in a snarl of defiance, her eyes gleaming with bright childish anger.

TONIGHT walking alone under the flowering trees, in the shadows I think of her: Where is she now?—
I whistle a tune and the silence rings with fluid echoes—
Did her body ripen into fullness rich with promises of affection?
Is she waiting for a lover's kiss in the moonlight, for her lover's arms in the moonlight?—Is she happy?
I have no way of knowing.
I shall never know.

The "China Incident"

By Lin Yu

FIGHTING in general was sporadic in most of China last month, but toward the end of the month and the beginning of this month it assumed a more serious character, with the Chinese gaining the upper hand.

In Kwangsi the Chinese troops gradually pushed the Japanese back from Santang to Ertang and Tatang, i.e., ever nearer to Nanning. Early this month, it was revealed that this was only one of the three routes along which the Chinese had been attacking the Japanese base, the other two routes being one from Wuming in the north and the other from Yamchow in the southeast. The Japanese, however, tried to create a diversion by sending a flying column westward from Nanning. But this ended in a debacle when the invading forces were defeated at Tsohsien.

The Japanese in Kwangtung continued their attempt to capture Wachow, a river port on the Kwangtung-Kwangsi border, from Samsui, half way between Wuchow and Canton. They were beaten back to their base, and new attempts resulted only in more defeats for the invaders. The Japanese then landed troops once more at Shekki, near the mouth of the Pearl River. From this place they next tried to cut off the Portuguese settlement of Macao from its hinterland. In the eastern part of the province, the Japanese westward move based on Chaochow ended in a debacle, as they were chased back right up to the city wall. Later they made a similar attempt to the north and northwest, which likewise ended in failure.

Japanese operations in west Chekiang, too, resulted in reverses for them. In Kiangsi, the Chinese launched their attacks on Fengsin, which was regained this month. At the time of writing the Chinese have been seriously contending for Nanchang, the fallen capital of Kiangsi, while the Japanese conceded that they might evacuate the city. In Hunan province, Chinese attacks on the outer defences of Yochow have barely begun, but Yanglouszu has already fallen into Chinese hands.

In Anhwei province, Chinese guerillas suddenly made their appearance on the banks of Yangtze and attacked a squadron of sixty Japanese naval vessels. Taken by surprise, the Japanese offered practically no resistance and lost forty ships.

The Japanese, from Chingshan, central Hupeh, attacked Hochiatien but were beaten back and beleaguered in their own base. At Hsiaochien and Lishan, too, the Japanese suffered defeats; at Chunghsiang they were attacked. Their attack on Yingcheng, northern part of the province ended in a retreat, and they announced that they would evacuate Macheng, east of Yingcheng. In the southeastern part of the province Chinese soldiers wrested Paikuo and Yechiakeng from the hands of their enemies.

In southern Honan, the Japanese launched an attack from Sinyang but were beaten back and fighting was carried to the suburbs of the city. Chinese victories were also reported at Tungshu, central Honan, and at Shinyang in



the north. In Shantung over 1,400 puppet troops deserted their Japanese masters, who also suffered heavy losses in the southern part of the province.

In Shansi fighting has been hard in the south, especially at Chuyo, Chianghsien, and Fengcheng. Early this month, the Chinese scored a decisive

victory at Hsiahsien and attacked the invaders at Hukwan and Chishan.

Wuyuan, one of the Japanese bases in western Suiyuan, was regained by the Chinese, and the Japanese counterattack was smashed when their troops were ambushed at the foot of the Ulah Mountains. Paotow, the western terminal of the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway, too, was surrounded by the Chinese.

In short, the military situation is steadily growing worse for the Japanese. Their attacks have been everywhere beaten off, and the Chinese have been successful in defeating the Japanese Imperial Army on more than one front.

More significant still was the announcement by the Japanese military spokesman in Shanghai to the effect that Japanese troops would evacuate Nanchang and Fengsin and Kiangsi and Macheng in Hupeh. This announcement was made when the Chinese had scarcely begun to attack the invaders in these cities. It may be taken as a definite move by the Japanese command in China to carry out the earlier decision that they would not go farther inland, but wait for the Chinese to counter-attack. This is further substantiated by their actions on many fronts where they set towns and cities on fire and then retreated, evidently in the hope of retarding a Chinese advance. In other words, a definitely new phase of the undeclared war has been reached: the invaders are now on the defensive. They hope thus to save their war machine and avoid complete wreckage. But this hope will not be realized any more than their earlier hope of annihilating the main forces of the Chinese army, for the simple reason that the Chinese will give them no rest.

As for the Japanese announcement that they will now turn their attention to consolidating the occupied areas politically and economically, I need only point out that such a move was anticipated by the Chinese leaders—the same group of Chinese leaders who planned a war of attrition to tire the Japanese out, which has succeeded—long before the Japanese made their announcement. General Pai Chung-hsi made an appeal to the Chinese nation to fight the Japanese politically, behind the fronts, weeks before the Japanese said they would turn their attention to politics in the occupied areas. The "Nanking régime" was supposed to have authority over all the Japanese occupied area, but in less than a fortnight after its inauguration the "Peiping regime" was as vociferous as ever in its criticism of Wang Ching-wei.

As to the economic phase of the question, North China gives an illuminating answer. There the Japanese have (Continued on page 148)

The Higher Life

By Catuca

HAT do you do when you're having people to dinner and the lavandera isn't due to come with your clean tablecloths until the next day? Do you call up one of your married sisters or sisters-in-law and borrow from her? Suppose you have neither sisters nor sisters-in-

law, or they're out of town, or their tables are smaller than yours. You need a tablecloth in a hurry and have no way of getting it. You can't call up one of your prospective guests and ask her to just bring her own linen when she comes.

Buying the cloth is out. So is borrowing from the neighbors because your mother doesn't believe in it, no matter what nice people they are and how often you exchange neighborly offerings of ice-cream, lechon, cake, and other things on holidays and birthdays. You know what you can do? Call your laundry up. That's what a friend of ours says they do at his house when they pull out the extra leaf on their dining room table and they haven't a long tablecloth handy.

We have been regular customers of this laundry ourselves for years, only we didn't know about this special service of theirs. They admit renting tablecloths for ten centavos, just as they rent hundreds of towels out to schools, hotels, and clubs. It turns out that this linen-renting business is a flourishing one, but it thrives on hotel trade and not on an occasional call for help from a harrassed hostess. The laundry is willing to help you out once in a while, if it happens to have a few tablecloths left over after they've sent their regular customers their supply tor the week. They're not interested in small home trade as a general rule.

It costs you eight centavos to have a tablecloth of your own laundered. If you can rent one for ten, there doesn't seem to be any use buying your own. They wear out, they stain, and they cost money. But don't begin planning to buy no more cloths of your own. If you use just two or three each week, it can't be done. Even the most obliging laundry can't be expected to deliver only ninety-eight clean cloths to their best hotel customers just to be able to give you your weekly supply of two. The delivery of your order will cost them more in transportation than the twenty centavos it will get them.

Anyway it's nice to know that in a pinc you can turn somewhere for help and get it if you're lucky. And it's not just tablecloths either. They have napkins to match. Nice, big white ones, not fancy by any means, but then you wouldn't expect embroidery or lace, considering the five centavos they rent for. For that matter no one complains because rented towels are plain white with red bands



that tell the world that they're the property of the laundry.

We'd rather have these towels any day than the nice colored ones that you can buy to contrast with or match your bathroom, your mood,

or your complexion. They look very nice indeed, but after you've used them and had them laundered a few times, something happens to them. It must be the dye and the sun when they're hung up to dry. Whatever the explanation is, colored towels stink after a while. It's only the colored ones, even the best and most expensive of them. You can wear a white towel threadbare. Nothing like it happens to them.

Speaking of towels reminds us of those you get after a lauriat, steaming hot and steeped in strong smelling cologne. When you have let them cool a bit and unfold them with much danger to your fingertips, you find out that they have red bands near the ends that read a polite Good Morning or Good Luck, or a romantic Kiss Me or I Love You. These are Chinese towels, imported by panciterias direct from China, but you can buy them in a downtown store. We came across them one day.

Before we forget, we must announce that the canary didn't hatch those first eggs we were talking about. But she laid another batch, and two of them hatched. The little birds looked terrible the first few days, without a single feather on them and resembling little red lizards more than anything else. Now after a week, they are about four times their original size and are covered with down here and there, with the beginnings of real feathers on their wings. Still, they're no beauties yet, with their long skinny necks and legs.

The ants are more of a problem than ever, especially when there's a bit of mashed hardboiled egg-yolk for the little ones in the cage. The smell attracts them or something, and no matter how fast you kill them off, more come from only heaven knows where. As we may have said several times before, their bite is supposed to be fatal to full-grown canaries, let alone poor featherless little babies

If you want to know how their mother feeds them, it's like this. She eats some egg-yolk, birdseed and lett uce, drinks a little, pecks at the cuttlebone, and lets it all cook together inside her for a while. It doesn't go down very far anyway, not quite down her throat. Then she shakes herself to be sure she doesn't make the mistake of entirely eating it. When she is ready, she wakes up her children. They raise their funny heads and their mouths open automatically. Mamma bends over to let them take it from her mouth until it's all gone. Half goes to one, half to the other. When it's over they go back to sleep, their transparent little gullets forming large green lumps because of the lettuce.

Capitan Palmon and the Moro Pirates

By Beato A. de la Cruz

OR a long time piratical Moro fleets frequently raided the coast towns of Panay, as they did other sections of the Philippines, burning the houses and carrying off the villagers into slavery in the Morolands. It is said that at the close of the sixteenth century, the people of Aklan finally

brought all their silver together to cast a large bell to be rung in warning at sight of the enemy boats, and so originated the legendary White Bell of Aklan. After a time the bell was lost. The people threw it into the Aklan River on one occasion when they were making their escape from another plundering raid, and they could never find it again.

With the Great White Bell lost, the Moros came more frequently and raided the region with more success. The people lived in constant terror and left their homes to hide in the nearby mountains and forests.

One day, during those troubled years, one Capitan Palmon and a trusted follower, Pungapong, stood on the ridge of a high hill and carefully surveyed the temporary encampment of a large Moro raiding party below them on the beach, and when darkness began to fall the two silently stole toward it. They watched the ribaldries of the dreaded pirates for some time until they ceased and only one hardy, dark-skinned Moro, chosen to stay on guard, remained awake. But he, too, began to nod, the fire died down.



and soon there was no sound except that of the trade wind rustling the branches of the trees and the occasional call of a wild chicken.

The pirate chief lay in a crude hammock made of pliant reeds and vines, and his crew slept around him on matted leaves spread on the ground,

their broad, snaky krises ready to hand. A lone wax light flickered from a post, near the sentinel.

Capitan Palmon whispered his instructions to Pungapong "When you see me striking down the sentinel", he said "run to the campfire and put it out".

"Si, Señor," said Pungapong.

"Then, when you hear me command, 'Continue the slaughter! Kill! Kill!,' make your way to this tree as quickly as possible. Sabe?"

Stealthily Capitan Palmon crept toward the sleepy guard from behind and killed him with one thrust of his talibong

Like a flying spear, frail Pungapong rushed to the light and put it out, then, in the darkness that covered all, Capitan Palmon, with one studied swing, cut the ropes that held up the chief's hammock. The pirate leader fell to the hard ground with a heavy thud, and Capitan Palmon's voice rang out, loud and clear, "Continue the slaughter! Kill! My good men, kill!"

(Continued on page 148)



Rose of Pampanga

By John H. Brown

Y heart, of all that I might have possessed, I never could but always call you best. If you could understand how I'm obsessed, You would no longer play this sorry jest; Too long your slavish sweetheart you've oppressed; To all and sundry it is manifest The pure affection that he has professed Has never in the least degree progressed. 'Tis true, he lacks the courage to protest, He knows your mercy has been long recessed, Your cruelty can never be redressed; His suit again has further still regressed, The feelings of his heart he long repressed; The tender sentiments before he stressed, The many ordinances he transgressed, No power can ever from his bosom wrest. Of all the pleas he has to you addressed, Perhaps the present one will best attest The nature of the state of his unrest; At least, I think it should be so assessed. If it could but your pity once arrest And you of your antipathy divest, Perhaps you would no more so much detest The victim of your now complete conquest. If those charms nature did in you invest Continue your lorn lover to molest, Though he repent to have so much digressed, These verses will to you be his bequest. As I have many times to you expressed When you were still my neighbor and my guest,

My life would lose its savor and its zest If you and I should never have our nest. If you were mine midst flood or fire or pest. I still would count myself among the blest. Should you invite me to some fatuous fest, I think I might decline the honor, lest 'Twere your intent to put me to the test And ascertain why I am still depressed. Dear Heart, forbear at my forlorn behest Your lover to upbraid in his still quest. Quite well you know it was to you confessed. Your young boy-friend is very much distressed, His inner heart-throbs you have never guessed; And what, think you, such feelings could suggest? Those dainty limbs, so fractionally dressed, That young and firm and smooth and still chaste breast, The satin cheek no lover yet caressed, Those rich ripe lips that never have been pressed, The cutest nose that ever mortal blest. Illumined eyes like to the glowing West, The noblest brow that ever bore a crest Of glorious curls by some Max Factor dressed. An airy carriage none could yet contest, A face Saint Anthony to put to test, A form that could, by drapery though suppressed, The pulses quicken in an aged breast. Say, kid, I've got a whole lot off my chest. Sometimes I wish that I had never messed With such a radiant gorgeous young darn pest; Then, cutie, I might have a little rest.

RULES

GOVERNING THE

COMMONWEALTH LITERARY CONTESTS

CONDUCTED BY THE

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

SPONSORED BY

THE PHILIPPINE WRITERS' LEAGUE



NATURE AND AIMS

- 1. The Commonwealth Literary Award founded in 1939 by His Excellency, Manuel L. Quezon, President of the Philippines, amounts to a total of P42,000 divided into three sets of prizes, P14,000 to each set. One set is offered for works in English, another for Spanish, and a third for Tagalog. Each set is subdivided into seven prizes of P2,000 each, one for the winning entry in each of the following contests: Novel, Short Story, Drama, Poetry, History, Biography, and Essay.
 - 2. The Contests shall aim:
 - (a) To give Filipino authors and writers that dignity and prestige which come with adequate remuneration for work well done:
 - (b) To discover talent, reward genius and encourage those who have taken up writing as a life work, and raise the standards of writing in this country;
 - (c) To encourage creative works that record or interpret the contemporary scene, or that deal with the social and economic problems of the indvidual and of society over and above those that are merely concerned with fantasy or mysticism or vain speculation.

GENERAL RULES

- 1. Only Filipino citizens, including those residing abroad, are eligible to take part in the contests.
- 2. Writers may enter any or all of the contests and may submit as many manuscripts as they desire. Works must be original and may be published or unpublished. If published, only those which have been published within the twenty-four months immediately preceding the date of the closing of the contests for that year may be included; provided, that any work or any unit thereof, shall, once submitted to a contest, become ineligible for subsequent contests. No work which has already been entered and awarded a prize in a previous government contest shall be eligible for these contests.
- 3. The contests will be held yearly covering the period from September 15 of one year to September 15 of the next year. The Commonwealth Literary Award will be distributed to the winners during the Commonwealth Anniversary Celebration on November 15 immediately following the date of the closing of the contests. The first contests, therefore, open on September 15, 1939, and close on September 15, 1940, and the Award will be distributed for the first time during the Commonwealth Anniversary Celebration on November 15, 1940.
- 4. Manuscripts must be typewritten double-space on one side of the paper only. Three copies of each manuscript or book shall be submitted, one copy to be retained permanently by the League. The envelope or cover of each entry shall be marked "Novel Contest," "Poetry Contest," etc., to indicate the contest in which it is entered. All entries shall bear the name and address of the author. The time and place of first publication shall be indicated at the bottom of each work or unit of any work already published.
- 5. The copyright on all winning entries, published or unpublished, shall be retained by the authors. In the event that the Government should publish any winning work, the author of the work published shall be entitled to such royalties as may be agreed upon between the Government and the author.

6. A board of judges for each of the different contests will be appointed by the President of the Philippines upon recommendation of the Executive Committee of the Philippine Writers' League. The decision of each board shall be final. Any prize may be withheld if, in the opinion of the board of judges, none of the entries deserves a prize.

SPECIFIC RULES

- 1. NOVEL.—Manuscripts must contain not less than 90,000 words. Novels with native characters, utilizing native settings, customs, traditions, etc., shall be preferred.
- 2. SHORT STORY.—Manuscripts must contain not less than 50,000 words. The term "short story" as used here shall include short stories proper, novelas, and tales based on folklore. Narratives with native characters utilizing native settings, customs, traditions, etc., shall be preferred.
- 3. POETRY.—Manuscripts must contain not less than one thousand lines. The entry may be a single poem or a collection of poems.
- 4. DRAMA.—Manuscripts must consist of at least one full-length three-act play, or three plays of less than three acts each. Plays with native characters, utilizing native settings, traditions, customs, etc., shall be preferred. From the prize of the winning entry, the Executive Committee of the League shall set aside the sum of P500.00 for a period of six months after the Award is made to be loaned to any company that shall offer to stage the play. In the event the offer of such a company is accepted by the Executive Committee, the loan shall be paid back to the author from the proceeds of the performance; provided, that the right of the author to any royalties on such performance shall in no wise be impaired. In the event no offer is made or accepted within such a period, the money thus set aside shall revert to the author. The Executive Committee of the League shall act as the agent of the author in transactions with third parties involving the making of the loan.
- 5. HISTORY.—Manuscripts may deal with one subject or may be a collection of histories of various subjects; provided that the entry shall contain not less than 90,000 words. The term "history" as used here shall include not only a general history of the Philippines but also any historical discussion of some phase of its political, social, economic, cultural or spiritual development. Thus, a history of art, literature, science, or religion in the Philippines or any historical discussion of political, social, economic, cultural, or religious movements and trends shall fall under this classification.
- 6. BIOGRAPHY.—Manuscripts may deal with one subject or may consist of a collection of various biographical compositions, provided, that the entry shall contain not less than 75,000 words. There shall be no restrictions in the choice of subject; the biographies may be of obscure as well as of famous persons, of the living as well as of the dead. The term "biography" as used here shall include biography proper, autobiography, and memoir. This contest does not affect the Bonifacio contest which closes May 31, 1940, or any contest on the biography of any National hero which may thereafter be conducted independently by the Government.
- 7. ESSAY.—Manuscript must contain not less than 50,000 words. The term "essay" as used here shall include both formal and informal essays, magazine or newspaper articles, criticisms, reviews, editorials or other forms of journalistic prose (except history and biography).

All entries and inquiries concerning the contests must be addressed to the Commonwealth Literary Contests, Malacañan, Manila.

Capitan Palmon . . .

(Continued from page 146)

To the rudely awakened pirates, the cry sounded like the fierce command to an invisible horde of enemies who had taken them by surprise. Up rose the fear-stricken Moros, their murderous krises in their grips, each in terror and fury striking and stabbing about him blindly. The sound of swishing blades, of crushing bones, of stamping, furious feet, of curses and groans filled the night. None could see another and so the pirates had fallen to killing each other, while the crafty Capitan Palmon and his trusted Pungapong stood beside the tree listening to the fierce confusion.

Before dawn the Moros that escaped that bloody night had carried their dead to their waiting vintas, covered the gory ground with ashes, and sailed away, not wanting to let the natives of the place know how greatly their number had been decreased.

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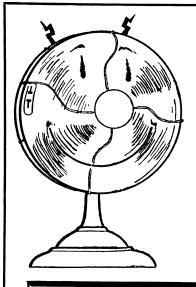
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The "China Incident"

(Continued from page 144)

practically a free hand, with no interference from foreign interests. If they can not succeed there, they have no hope for success elsewhere. What Japan wants to get from North China is, first and foremost, raw materials. But because of the domination of the hinterland by Chinese guerillas, the export of cotton and other raw materials last year amounted to very little. And their military notes as well as the notes of their puppet reserve bank are backed by nothing but Japanese bayonets.

On the Japanese home front, anti-war sentiment was said to be responsible for a big fire in one ammunition depot in Japan and another in Korea where several miles of scorched earth replaced an arsenal valued at 10,000,000 yen. The refusal of Foreign Minister Arita to answer interpellations caused a riot in the Japanese Diet. The Japanese were reported to be infuriated by the new American loan of \$20,000,000. The Imperial Japanese Navy answered the American Navy's announced maneuvers in the Western Pacific by calling maneuvers based on Formosa, thus pointing, as it were, its dagger at the Philippines, America's base in the Far East. Finally the Japanese Diet obediently passed, at the behest of the Army, the 10,000,000 yen budget. Which reminds me of a nursery rime that if the big hand that is made up of all the hands in the world takes up the big axe that is made up of all the axes in the world, and cuts the big tree that is made up of all the trees in the world standing by the big pond that is made up of all the water in the world, what a big splash it would make!



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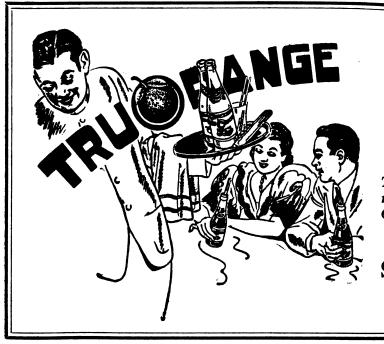
Aleph, the Car

(Continued from page 139)

once a week, as it were, beauty and pleasure not translatable into pesos and centavos. For thirty minutes, or an hour, we have the enviable privilege of being ourselves and with ourselves. Somehow, since we had Aleph, it does not matter now if, as usual, we spend the rest of the week hurrying, hurrying in a never-ending vicious circle of activity which on Sunday afternoons seem so futile, and even so ludicrous. My husband used to complain to me when our crazy week-days did not have this blessed Sunday let-up: "When shall we ever stop so that we can get acquainted with each other and the children?" I did not know. Now we have our beautiful afternoons of real enjoyment, of real knowing not only one another, but also the hidden beauties of Nature and their meaning. Once a week we have a chance of checking up our own human littlenesses against the bigness of a mountain-view, or the purity of cloudless atmosphere over a transparent lake, or the depth of an awesome gorge.

Even Aleph enjoys these adventurings, I feel sure. There is an eagerness in its bounding, a certain light carefreeness in its movement which I can not attribute wholly to my husband's bad driving. From Monday to Saturday it is a meek enough creature, waiting patiently for us as we go to work, and welcoming us so warmly when we are ready to return home. But on Sunday afternoon, it is an entirely different Aleph. The fatigue of the week forgotten, it bounces away in glee from dust-laden, worry-laden Manila, and brings us to where we can have a little haven of peace and quiet; where we can, in a blind unknowing way, shed off the cares of this weary world as we listen to the gurgling of the brook mixing its music with the gurgling of our baby. Perhaps Aleph's soul also needs these Sunday renovations.





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Prisoners Paradise

(Continued from page 143)

individual farms, raising fruits and vegetables for prison consumption. During the first half of each year, a detachment of sixteen colonists is stationed at a good fishing ground about five miles from the Farm to engage in fishing. These men, who work without an armed guard, furnish all the fish needed by the institution. Another group of fifteen colonists is employed in cutting timber in the nearby forest. Their only guard is a capataz who is a colonist himself.

On our way back from the poultry farm we stopped at the Recreation Hall for a cold lemonade. From our comfortable chairs we watched the prisoners bowling and playing ping-pong. The on-lookers chatted about the games or the "talky" now showing at the prison cinema. The place had a definite "country club" atmosphere.

When we finally returned to the administration building it was late. The sun was just slipping below the rim of the Sulu Sea, and the sky was a gorgeous blaze of color. In a few short hours we had come to realize that that same sun shone just as brightly and the tropical scenery was just as beautiful as it seemed on our way out from Zamboanga. We felt not a trace of the anticipated "gloom" or "depressed feeling". This was a "different" prison.



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The Silver-inlaid Chowpot

(Continued from page 141)

But he did not feel free to speak to his father about this. Between them lay a strange reluctance to touch upon the personal side of life. Hassan often noticed his father's eyes dwell upon him, and wondered; yet he never ventured to bring up the subject and never once did it occur to him to make his mother a confident; her lap was never free from squalling babes, even now that he was growing to be a man.

His was a great tribulation now. He had seen a girl, slim as the young nipa palm, fair as the morning sun. His thoughts were on that girl all the time. She had come to the village from another place and was staying at the Hadji's house. He had seen her there, leaning against the doorpost, her hair flowing down her back; and then again he had seen her on the platform of the house, winnowing rice whose fluffy particles settled around in a golden rain.

What if he asked his father to take steps? He would speak to him on the very first occasion.

The monsoon had come and with it the roaring sea, the wild mounting waves that played with the fishermen's vintas as with empty match-boxes. It was no longer possible to go out fishing of nights; one had to resort to fishtraps in the shallow water above the village. That suited Hassan, for in so doing he had to pass the Hadji's house. From the platform, the slim curves of the girl beckoned. There she stood, busy at winnowing or at rolling betel-leaf. and if her lips remained sealed, her eyes did not. The long, narrow sarong, knotted at the waist, and the loose, floating jacket above, became as flags that waved to him. A fire ran through Hassan at the mere thought of the girl: but the hotter the fire, the colder the despair.

He knew that, in spite of all, she was as far beyond his reach as the sun on the horizon. Maidens who come to visit in villages do so with a purpose, and that she was destined to a youth other than himself was self-evident. And were she free, she could become his wife only with the approval of her father, and how would he ever approve? He such a poor fisherman's son!

No, he must forget her, tear her image from his thoughts. She was not meant for him. Some day, with a string of newly-caught fish and a setting hen, he would woo for a wife among the lowly maidens of the village.

For several days he avoided her; under various pretexts managed to stay at home. But on the third day he could stand it no longer. There she was, a young queen, the winnowing basket in her hands. He stood still in the middle of the water-flushed road, peering at her, unable to tear himself away, maddened. She went on winnowing.

THAT evening he took the courage to speak to his father.

It was late at night and they were drifting towards the more prolific fishing banks, the older man steering. The moon was still too bright, the fish too wide-awake to let themselves be caught. Over the quiet sea, numerous Lao Hoo & Co., P.O. Box 50, Catbalogan, Samar pin-points of lights twinkled on other vintas out for fish.

"Father," said Hassan suddenly, firmly gripping his paddle. "Father, I am a man now. I want to take me a wife."

The father's thoughts seemed as far away as the vintas out at sea; and Hassan spoke again, louder: "Father, it's time for me to take a wife." There was another moment of silence, and then the older man said slowly: "I know, son—I have been thinking about this for some time." Hassan paddled on vigorously. "I have already spoken to Mumbai about it, son. He says he knows a fine maiden for you."

"I already know a maiden, Father."

"What? You know a maiden? Since when do the young folks have a say about their spouses?" Furiously the man gripped the rudder and the vinta swerved. "I didn't lay eyes on your mother till the *Imam* removed the veil from her face. And now you ... you ... and who is the maiden you already know, brain of a bat?" The vinta still rode unsteadily.

"She stays at the Hadji's house. She winnows rice. Every day she stands on the platform..."

"That one! I ask you, son, do maidens stand on platforms and show themselves, even when the wind blows strong? Good maidens?"

But Hassan gave no heed to the implication. "I am a good fisherman and she is a fine maiden. Every day she waits for me to pass."

"Hmmmmm! How do you know it is you she waits for? There are others like you in the village. There's Abdul and Kiu and Usman." Sarcastically he went on: "They are good, if not better men. How do you know she is waiting for you, son?"



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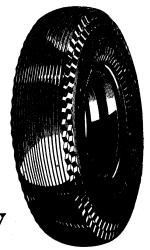
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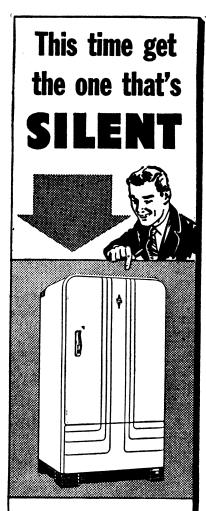
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"I feel it, father."

"Feel it! Reliable proof, feeling! Do you trust your feeling when you go to buy a sack of rice?"

"But a woman is not a sack of rice, father."

"And where is the difference? Doesn't a man pay for a woman as he pays for a sack of rice? Doesn't he?"

"He does, father," Hassan admitted.

"You need silver, son, and much of it, too, from the looks of things. The Hadji doesn't keep her for nothing." There fell a pause and then he went on: "I have no silver for you. I could not get any together, seeing that Heaven has sent me more children than, at times, fishes. The sixteenth, isn't it, that your mother had just been brought low with?"

Hassan let the stream of words splash over him, unheeding. For a thought had come to him suddenly and was holding him.

The silver-inlaid chowpot!

The steering became steady again. "I'll see Mumbai again, son, as soon as we finish with this catch. He'll get you a wife, quite a good wife, and you'll need no silver for her."

Quite against his habit, Upao woke late that morning. The house was very still. The family must have gone down the beach for shell-fish already. Yes, there they were. The countless round, dark heads, bobbed up and down in the distance. Where was Hassan? Perhaps he had gone to town with the night's catch. Slowly Upao took his morning ablutions, then went down to have a look at the vinta, under the platform, drying in the sun.

The vinta wasn't there. Had it drifted away during the night? Had someone played a trick? Upao let his troubled gaze run among the stilts of the other houses standing half in the sea. No, nothing, nothing! Where was Hassan? A clammy sweat came upon him and he wiped his face with his head-cloth. Where was the vinta? Hassan? He shouted, "Hassan! Hassan!"

Out at sea, the rest of the family, busy catching crabs, finally heard him and turned homeward without speed. But none knew where Hassan was. None had seen him or the vinta. Wasn't he at the house, the mother asked, incredulously, on a mat behind the door, asleep?

Upao rushed up the ladder that shook under his weight, broke into the room. Hassan was not there. Hassan was gone. And with him the silver-inlaid chowpot!

That cherished memento of days of grandeur, no longer stood on its stool; the mat that had covered it lay crumpled on the split-bamboo floor.

Overcome, Upao sat down, moaning in distress and despair. His wife followed suit and then the children fell in, clamoring, until, alarmed, the neighbors rushed in.

No, they hadn't seen Hassan, nor the vinta; what could have happened? Perhaps the Hadji knew.

There was a smile of satisfaction on the old Hadji's face when he strolled into the room later, and there was much more than satisfaction in his words to Upao, after the room had been cleared of family and neighbors.

"Hassan has his girl now and they have gone up country with the vinta. A fine girl, my own niece, Upao." The fisherman raised his head, and to his question, unformulated, came the answer at once: "The chowpot? I told you long ago I'd get it."

April, 1940

Four O'Clock In the Editor's Office



The article by Wilbur Burton entitled "Latin America in a Warring World" takes on added interest in view of the projected visit of President Manuel L. Quezon to Central and South America this summer. Mr. Burton, a roving journalist whose work gets into leading newspapers and magazines, is at present in Shanghai. Mrs. Anne J. Broad, of Zamboanga, wrote

me in a letter that the story, "The Silver-inlaid Chowpot", is one that she had long wanted to write, adding "it is an almost authentic story". She is still at work on a novel dealing with life on a coconut plantation in Zamboanga Province, "Brown Harvest."

W. S. Boston is an old-timer in the Philippines, former soldier, building contractor, and mining man. His article on the great Ifugao rice-terraces in the Mountain Province is written from the point of view of a man who considers what a job it would be to duplicate the feat of building them.

N. V. M. Gonzalez, author of the short story, "The Baby", is now connected with the *Philippine Foto News*.

An English friend of mine, a prominent business man in Manila, wrote me, with reference to the editorial on the European war in the March issue, that he is of the opinion England is not fighting an imperialist war, but is fighting for life-"a condition which makes all this desire for a definition of peace terms seem a theoretical luxury at this stage, at least to me and, I sincerely believe, to the average man in the streets of England and France today". He sent me also a recent issue of the London Spectator which contained a naturally critical article on the general American attitude toward the war. As I try to point out in an editorial in this issue, I believe that it is a fact that imperialist wars are, under present conditions, wars for life, for existence. Faced with ultimate realities, horror and death, the very idea of the "neutrality" of other people is abhorrent. No regular reader of this Magazine can be in any doubt as to my attitude toward Hitler and the system he stands for. Among Manila editors I have from the beginning been probably his most outspoken attacker for years. My criticism of the Conservative leaders of England was based precisely on the support in the past given Hitler. These leaders, while professing democracy, did their best in various devious ways to build up the fascist states and did time and again throw Britain's weight behind Hitler with the idea that he would be an ally and would do their fighting for them. As they should have known would happen, Hitler did not prove the willing instrument they hoped for. Shortsightedly, these leaders of the British Conservative Party have gotten the world in a hell of a [mess, and I have written the editorials I have because I think they should be convicted of it. I can not believe that the very men who are chiefly responsible for the present state of Europe are the men who can now save the situation. I have never editorially attacked England or the British Empire. I sincerely believe that an actual military defeat of the Allies would be a terrible set-back to world civilization. I have criticized Chamberlain because he plainly sacrificed Britain's imperial interests to what he considers the interests of his class. I am still dubious about his war-aims. But if it comes to a real war between the



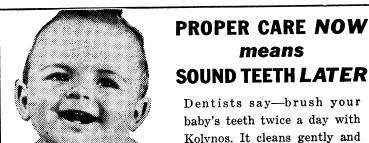
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system Hitler is seeking to establish and the civilizations of which Britain and France are leaders, then no reader of this Magazine can have any doubt as to the attitude of its editor.

Maximo Ramos wrote me from Dansalan, Lanao, "I join those who have been cheering for you in saying such brave things in the editorial columns of your own magazine. I trust that your British advertisers will have the broadmindedness to keep up their advertising in spite of what you have said about some of their present leaders. It is probably not the privilege of every advertiser to support a straight and fearless editor..." My thanks to friend Ramos.

A letter from the Rev. Father F. A. van der Linden, Director of the Catholic Parochial School of Saint Catherine, Leon, Iloilo, runs: "The undersigned is a subscriber to your Philippine Magazine. I intend to have it bound, but find that some issues are missing. Perhaps you have some old copies. Could you please supply me with the following issues—January, 1938, and January and February 1939? I take this opportunity to inform you that I will continue to subscribe to your Magazine, so please continue to send it. Just inform me when it expires and I will renew my subscription."

John H. Brown, author of the sixty-line "poem" all ending in "essed", presents a case of the rhymer rampant. Even his letter to me is in rhyme: "On many newsstand racks, I note the sheen of your well-printed, sprightly magazine. Though other publications may be droller, you seem to have no lack of local color. I wonder, when each issue you prepare, if you insist on native atmosphere; or can you use inconsequential stuff; or are your archives stocked full well enough? Belonging to the versifying tribe, I've got a brand-new poem to transcribe. I thought, when you this plaintive piece had seen, you might accept it for your magazine. With some degree of modest trepidation, I send you here my new expostulation (as I now desiccate this latest frasco with my cute Dulcinea de Tabasco). Rather than rant and



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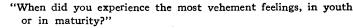
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rave and damn at her, I reprimand her in the good pentameter. It's not at all the worst that I have done since I began to put words one to one. It's very different from other rhymes; I use the same sonance just sixty times. I'm writing on an old, well-seasoned theme all rhymsters always held in large esteem since this old clod began its giddy whirl—the pestiness of one lean-muscled girl.... And so, no more just now until the day when you may feel you find it fit to say if you can use this tender, tuneful lay, and also if it merits any pay."

Wayne Coy, Assistant Administrator, Federal Security Agency, Washington, D.C., now, happily, back in his office, recovered from his long illness, wrote me in part: "I am very much interested in news from the Philippines. I am somewhat surprised by the definite statements carried in the press indicating that Philippine political leaders will not tolerate anything short of complete independence. The way was open for them to reconsider the whole question and at the same time assume they could have complete independence in 1946 unless they themselves sought a change. Their present statements seem to be closing the doors to a possible reconsideration of any of the issues involved. I think it is most unfortunate. However, I am not informed as to the political opinion in the Philippines. The leaders may feel they have to have 'Independence' as an issue in order to control the 1941 election. I have not heard much about the refugee program in the Philippines. I was particularly interested in a rather sizeable settlement in Mindanao. It seemed to offer some possibility of success...."

I received a printed three-page questionaire the other day from a young woman student who is working for a Ph.D. and is writing a thesis entitled: "The Psychology of Senescent Emotions". That being the subject, of course she had to send me one of her questionaires! It includes such questions as the following:

- "When did you experience real happiness, in youth or in old age?"
- "Do you fear the thought of death?"
- "Did you fear the thought of death in the past?"
- "Do you believe it possible for persons beyond fifty to fall in love?"
- "Have your ideals changed since you were twenty-five?"
- "Do you consider the youth of today retrograde?"
- "Are you more religious than in the past?"



- "Do the voices of children irritate you?"
- "Did they irritate you in the past?"
- "Are you more ambitious now than you were before forty?"
- "What do you consider the best compensation of old age?"
- "Would you like to live over 100 years?"
- "How do you expect or plan to spend the last days of your life?"
- "At what age did life really start for you?"
- "Do you feel old now?"
- "Did you feel old in your teens?"
- "Would you like to be a youth again?"
- "Do you enjoy attending social gatherings?"
- "Do you choose to associate with very young people?"
- "Do you forget easily?"
- "Do you believe old age brings about more heightened interest in one's facial expression?"
- "Are you contented with your lot?"
- "Do you still dream dreams of greatness?"
- "If death should draw near you, would you resign yourself to it, or would you fight against it?"
- "Do you get enthusiastic over a thrilling game like basketball or baseball?"
- "Do you lose your temper easily?
- "Do you feel your task in life has been completed?"
- "Have you ever despaired? When, if so?"
- "Have you realized your life-long dreams?"
- "Do you feel you are a burden on your family?"
- "Are you embittered against the opposite sex?"
- "Are you beset by any regret or remorse?"
- "Would you like to live life all over again after death? If so, what for?"
- "How could one make his old age happy?"

To tell the truth, I just itched to answer those questions and many more like them in the questionaire, but as, definitely, it had been sent to the wrong address, I feared my answers might muddy the waters of science, so, with a strong effort of will, I desisted.



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News Summary

(Continued from page 129)

supplies reaching Britain. Sweden formally abandons the gold standard and institutes foreign exchange control.

supplies reaching Britain. Sweden formally abandons the gold standard and institutes foreign exchange control.

Contradicting German announcement that 496 ships (1,800,000 tons) have been sunk since war began, French Admiralty states losses up to February 20 total 312 ships (1,064,000 tons) of which 157 (590,000) were British, 14 (66,000) French, and 141 (408,000) neutral. Semi-official Paris source states "No mediation or peace offensive, whatever its patronage, could be made with any chance of success; having assumed all responsibility for conflict which has been imposed on them, France and Britain intend to remain masters of their decision". Welles has one-hour conference with Italian Forign Minister G. Ciano and later delivers signed message from President Roosevelt to Premier Benito Mussolino. After call on Ciano, Welles received surprise visit from British Ambassador. Italian press at first almost ignored Welles visit but is now displaying lively interest, apparently believing it may have greater potentialities than first believed. Rumania announces increase of freight rates, mostly on exports consigned to Germany.

Feb. 27.—Japan Times warns France against pressing question of Japanese occupation of Spratley Islands and Haiann as former have been declared under jurisdiction as part of Imperial territory and occupation of latter was dictated by military need; "France with war in Europe on its hands, is not in position to raise issue."

Finns abandon Koivisto Island, southern anchor of Mannerheim line. Heavy fighting reported 50 miles south of Petsamo, Finnish arctic port captured by Russians at outset of war. Soviet Council of Kiev Military District is message to Red Army and Mays states Soviet Union".

Taylor is received by Pope and delivers message from President Roosevelt; visit was marked by no formal presentation of credentials or exchange of speeches.

Rumania reported to have signed secret agreement with France under which latter will supply large

formal presentation of credentials or exchange of speeches. Rumania reported to have signed secret agreement with France under which latter will supply large numbers of war planes, machine guns, etc. Feb. 28.—Finns evacuate all towns along Vipuri Bay for 25 miles back from coast; in Petsamo region they fall back to Nautsi and also withdraw from Hoeyhenjaervi, near Norwegian border. Finnish Air Bureau, London, announces that Kermit Roosevelt, son of former President Theodore Roosevelt, has been appointed commander of British volunteers in Finland, having resigned his commission in British army. ritish army.

Reported Germany is building five 35,000-ton

battleships, at least two 10,000-ton aircraft carriers, and other smaller naval craft.

Churchill announces 5 modern battleships will soon reenforce navy and hints Britain may adopt sterner attitude toward Europe's neutrals in order to tighten blockade of Germany.

Prime Minister Edouard Daladier discloses Japan has apologized to France for recent bombing of Indo-China-Yunnan railway and promised to indemnity French victims.

Welles states letter he brought to Mussolini was

nify French victims.

Welles states letter he brought to Mussolini was "merely letter of presentation which contained greetings from President Roosevelt". Virginio Gayda, Mussolini spokesman, states Danubian as well as Mediterranean waters are key to Italian security and that war in Balkans would be impossible for Italy to stay out of. He indicates Welles visit may provide foundation for new peace movement at some distant date.

Rumania reported receiving bombing and fishting

vide foundation for new peace movement at some distant date.

Rumania reported receiving bombing and fighting planes and other war material both from Germany and France. Reported Germany has offered to guarantee Rumanian border against attack in return for increased shipments of oil, wheat, and other supplies.

Reported Turkey has wirelessed order to all Turkish ships in foreign waters to return.

Fob. 29.—British cruiser off Yokohama surrenders to Japanese authorities 9 of German prisoners taken from Asama Maru. Daladier in interview with Osaka Mainichi reveals possibility of complete reorientation of French Far Eastern policy, stating France is prepared to open negotiations envisaging recognition of Manchukuo and stating also that France agrees Indo-China-Yunnan railway should not be used to ship war supplies to China though it is not ready to accept Japan's broad definition of what should be considered contraband.

Pravda states that Sebastopol, Soviet Black Sea naval base has been made impregnable fortress upon which any invasion would founder.

Koht states Norway's attitude to Russo-Finn war is similar to that of Sweden. "It is historical fact that Russia never made any demands whatever on Norway''.

Propaganda Minister J. Goebels states in speech, "German people know well this conflict is matter of

on Norway".

Propaganda Minister J. Goebels states in speech,
"German people know well this conflict is matter of
life and death; to yield is no longer possible". German press denies Hitler is prepared to offer peace
program and states that as Germany is fighting defensive war against aggression, it is not up to Germany to make peace until British Empire is destroyed.

Deledier decrees werting estimate of find

Daladier decrees wartime rationing of food on

Daladier decrees wartime rationing or food on card system.
Turkish Prime Minister R. Saydam states in radiocast that "after intensive preparation for past 12 months, Turkey is ready for whatever comes, but rumors that it is preparing for defensive and offensive moves against Russia is entirely baseless. Whether we enter war will be decided only upon basis of our

national interests. For past 6 months there has been no change in our relations with Russia."

Mar. 1.—Yomiuri Shimbun states Russia has announced 100 submarines and 12 torpedo boats will be stationed at Vladivostok and this is matter of serious concern to Japan.

Conservative Helsinki Uusi Suomi publishes dispatches from its Moscow correspondent stating that American Ambas. L. Steinhardt is attempting

Conservative Helsinki Uusi Suomi publishes dispatches from its Moscow correspondent stating that American Ambas. L. Steinhardt is attempting to negotiate peace.

Welles is given big welcome in Berlin. In conference with Foreign Minister J. von Ribbentrop, latter is understood to have said Germany is not prepared even to discuss peace until Britain's "strangle-hold on economic life of world" is broken; Germany must stick to autarchy as long as Britain controls German overseas lanes; so long as Britain controls Germany took Czechoslovakia and Poland because Anglo-French allies tried to use these areas as operating bases against Germany.

Under-Secretary of State for Indian Affairs announces in Commons that government is rushing plans for modernizing India's armed forces and that £34,000,000, one-fourth of which is to be treated as loan to India, has been set aside to meet costs; government proposes that Indian budget should provide for first normal cost of India's pre-war force, and in addition costs of special defense measures undertaken by India in Indian interested during war; expenditures for troops employed outside of India, however, will be born by Britain. Executive committee of Indian Nationalist Congress passes resolution stating complete independence should be India's goal, that Indian freedom can not exist with in orbit of British imperialism and that disobedience campaign should be instituted in protest against British refusal to grant immediate political freedom it recommends that Congress in plenary session adopt resolution disapproving British declaration of India as beligerent nation and dissociating India from European war "which is being carried on for British imperialist purposes".

Mar. 2.—Informed Berlin sources state that Hiller in conference with Welles told him peace must come on basis of status quo as regards Bohemia-Moravia, Slovakia, Poland, and Hungary, freedom of seas, guarantees that Britain and France will not set under the proving states and return of German colonies; also that imp



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is to extend bounds of Nazi dominion; he appeals to neutral nations in same terms as Churchill and Chamberlain. British government extends contraband control to German coal being shipped to Italy via Holland.

Holland.

Jews in Jerusalem, Tel-a-Viv, and Haifa stage
demonstrations against announced British policy
that sale of certain Palestine lands to Jews would be

Jews in Jerusalem, Tel-a-Viv, and Haifa stage demonstrations against announced British policy that sale of certain Palestine lands to Jews would be restricted.

Mar. 3.—Welles confers with Field Marshal H. won Goering twice and also with Rudolf Hess, Hitler's Deputy. Berlin communique states that during 6 months of war it has lost only 11 U-boats, one "pocket-battleship", 2 destroyers, 6 smaller craft, 35 war planes, and that 43 other planes were lost as result of accidents on return flights. D. N. B., German news-agency, states that "conscious of fact that Germany can not be conquered militarily or economically, it looks forward joyfully to conclusion of war along with other Buropean people and expects sensible conclusion will establish freedom of seas and give Germany living space." Frankfurter Zeitung states "Germany's new Burope would work in cooperation with United States; talk of German menace is humbug; Germany neither wishes nor is able to conquer world". Belgium lodges strong protest against German bombing plane which, violating border and encircled by 3 Belgian planes, opened heavy fire and shot down one of them, killing pilot, damaging other 2 planes, and then escaped.

London officials state Britain will contend that Italy already has been given ample time to obtain coal from other sources than Germany, such as Britain, Belgium, and United States. S. S. Damala (8441 tons) carrying 143 British and Indian subjects released by Germany, is bombed in English Channel, 88 Indians and 20 others being reported missing or dead. London police arrest number of men and women in Hyde Park selling pamphlets and making speeches, charging them under Public Order Act.

Mar. 4.—Russian communique describes alleged Russian atroctities as fantastic and false and denies air attacks on civilian populations; states also that Red Army is too strong to need poison gas, use of which it considers immoral and criminal.

Germany apologizes and promises indemnity for Belgian air incident, stating that German plane was flying over

pensable need in life and labor of Italian people; note further strikes at British contraband control generally as manifestly abusive, requiring onerous and excessive documentation not compatible with normal secrecy in commercial deals, and charges that interception of mails on high seas is violation of 1907 Hague Convention. Five Italian cargo ships carrying 30,000 tons of German coal leave Rotterdam for Italy. British Foreign Office states Italian protest will be given immediate and careful consideration and that effort will be made to be as accommodating as possible. London reports tell of heavy concentration of African troops in Kenya, next door to Italian Bthiopia. Italian Ethiopia.

Italian Ethiopia.

Mar. 5.—Japan's China Fleet announces largescale offensive on Hainan where Chinese guerillas
are alleged to be increasingly active; observers believe move intended to bring pressure on France
during trade treaty negotiations now in progress.
Reported from London that 2 of Italian coal ships
have been detained by British authorities. Vatican
quarters state that Holy See has informed Italian
government the Vatican's diplomats are at Italy's
disposal to resolve Italo-British dispute amicably.

Mar. 6.—Japanese land troops at Heungchan to

Mar. 6.—Japanese land troops at Heungchan to cut highway from Shekki to Macao over which Chinese have been receiving supplies.

ness have been receiving supplies.

Welles states at Lausanne, Switzerland, that he will not reveal to allied officials details of his conversations with Mussolini and Hitler. High French officials express determination to carry out war aims and prevent establishment of German hegemony; press reports states they appear unconvinced that Germany will attack and anyway have confidence in French defenses and aviation.

Chambalain tall Commons that government has

Germany will attack and anyway have confidence in French defenses and aviation.

Chamberlain tells Commons that government has decided not to publish announced Blue Book on pre-war Anglo-French-Soviet negotiations, the government "having changed its mind in light of general considerations". Sir Andrew Duncan, President of Board of Trade, announces government will not reduce war, risk insurance and expresses opinion Germany may attack England by air sometime this month. Total of 9 Italian coal ships now at The Downs contraband control station, together with one Italian tanker; four more Italian coal ships are expected to sail from Rotterdam today. Rome sources state seizure of colliers renders dispute acute as ahips were loaded before March 1 when coal blockade was announced, and were delayed by bad weather, Italian authorities considering that British tacitly understood they were not liable to seizure.

Mar. 7.—Foreign Office spokesman states new American loan to China on eve of establishment of Wang Ching-wei regime is "unfriendly act, highly undesirable". Lower House in secret session votes to expel Saito who recently denounced Japan's China policy. Wang tells Associated Press his "peace negotiations" with Japan have reached point where it can be announced new central government will be inaugurated within week. "If Chiang Kai-shek

ceases to fraternize with communists and abandons his war resistance, then door to peace negotiations will not be closed to him". He expresses confidence Japan will carry out its promise to respect China's sovereignty and independence.

Vipuri reported still unoccupied because Russians do not care to occupy ruined city but prefer to further weaken Finn resistance at more vital points. Copenhagen report states that German, Swedish, Finn, and Russian officials are negotiating at Stockholm for Russo-Finn peace. Stockholm dispatch states Russia has sent ultimatum to Finland demanding cession of Karelian Isthmus, northern Lapland territory, and area northeast of Lake Ladoga. London diplomatic circles state Sweden between a week and fortnight ago communicated to Helsinki terms under which Russia was prepared to terminate hostilities.

German press comments sarcastically on S. S.

German press comments sarcastically on S. S. Queen Elizabeth taking refuge in New York, asking whether England does not still rule seas.

Welles confers for nearly 2 hours with Daladier and for an hour with President Albert Lebrun; informed circles declare they emphasized that peace is impossible until Poland and Czechoslovakia are liberated.

is impossible until Poland and Czechoslovakia are liberated.

Ambas. J. Kennedy states in London that desire to keep out of war is "definitely stronger" in United States now than before and this feeling has been strengthened by stopping of American ships and examination of mails); he states talk of United States getting lot of money out of war is nonsense and that there is serious dislocation of business and trade, Minister of Air Sir Kingsley Wood states in Commons that Anglo-French supply of new planes now exceeds Germany's, Stated that British reconnaissance flights have reached as far as Poland; British pilots recently claimed to have flown over Berlin. During past 24 hours, 8 more Italian colliers have arrived at Downs, bringing total in past 48 hours to 16.

Mar. 8.—Japanese troops make surprise landing at Namtao for drive to Shumchun across border from Hongkong Leased Territories; Shumchun was occupied first just before outbreak of European war, but following negotiations with Hongkong authorities, Japanese withdrew.

Informed London circles affirm that some sort of egotiations under Swedish supervision are progress.

authorities, Japanese withdrew.

Informed London circles affirm that some sort of negotiations under Swedish supervision are progressing between Russia and Finland and state United States may possibly be invited to assist. British government unexpectedly speeds up mobilization by calling 250,000 reserves, aged 23, to colors; new class, aged 24, totalling 300,000, will register tomorrow. Welles confers with Foreign Minister G. Bonnett, former Premier Leon Blum, and other French officials. Said he was told Germany must be crushed. Mar. 9.—Reported from Stockholm that Finn delegation is now in Moscow and indications are that peace move came from Russia and not Sweden'though Germany is regarded as real behind-scenes mediator.

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Russian government orders mobilization of all ablebodied men in North Russia to age of 35. Intense diplomatic activity reported centering about American Embassy and Swedish Legation in Moscow. Berlin press charges allies with planning to demand right to march troops through Sweden and Norway to help Finland, thereby bringing all northern Europe into conflict. London officials are silent, but reported it is apparent in high quarters that Britain does not want Finnish surrender. British press demands increased allied aid if Russian terms prove unacceptable or unreasonable. Semi-official Paris sources state Finland can count on France's unreserved support continuing. Paris press states France will send expeditionary force if Finland gives the word. Rome press charges allies with attempting to prevent Russo-Finn armistice. Ribbentrop arrives in Rome and Vatican announces Pope will give him audience tomorrow.

French Finance Ministry announces Welles submitted memorandum outlining United States trade policy and requiring post-war elimination of barriers to international commerce such as British and French have adopted in connection with current war; Ministry states American stipulation is "highly acceptable" to France. French Foreign Office states that extension of present Anglo-French alliance into to form nucleus of cooperative international organization.

Mahatma Gandhi states he can not and will not

Mahatma Gandhi states he can not and will not start mass civil disobedience so long as he is not convinced there is enough discipline and will to non-violence in Indian ranks.

violence in Indian ranks. Mar. 10.—Russian capture foothold on northwest shore of Vipuri Bay after driving out, by heavy thrusts over the ice, Finn forces concentrated in number of islands guarding the shore line. Stated in Berlin that Germany and Scandinavian countries would be ready jointly to guarantee Finland's independence.

would be ready jointly to guarantee Finant's independence.

Hitler in speech commemorating war dead, praises the soldier and declares "unity of German people is founded in blood, rising above class and occupation. World wants our destruction. Our answer is new pledge to defend greatest community of all times". He states for 15 years he has been prepared to give his hand to world for fair agreement, but world refused... "I have all my life maintained aim either to secure rights of my nation by peaceful means or, if necessary, by force... On this day we solemnly swear that this war, forced upon us by capitalistic rulers of France and England, will be converted into most glorious victory in German history". Stated in Berlin that Ribbentrop's visit to Rome is to bring answers to certain questions put by Welles which were left unanswered in Berlin, for Mussolini to convey to Welles on his return to Rome.

for Mussolini to convey to Welles on his return to Rome.

Reported from London that Britain over fortnight ago refused to communicate to Finland Russian peace terms as too stiff and that France agreeing with British government, Russia then approached Sweden for purpose. Reported also that 10 days ago, Britain inquired of Sweden and Norway regarding transit of allied troops and that reply was this would be complete violation of their neutrality and would be resisted. Reported from London that considerable skepticism exists there with respect to Welles mission although British officials will be happy to talk with him. United Press reports that London business circles are uneasy because of rumors that Welles "will stake out United States claim to participate in economic aspects of peace acttlement". Welles will learn that British leaders are preparing for at least 3-year war, despite prospects of Russofinn peace which will probably deprive alies of chance to crush Germany and Russia together.

Mussolini receives Ribbentrop. Gayda, Mussolini receives that in such of the least that he was held.

wenes win tearn that British leaders are preparing for at least 3-year war, despite prospects of Russo-Finn peace which will probably deprive allies of chance to crush Germany and Russia together.

Mussolini receives Ribbentrop. Gayda, Mussolini mouthpiece, states that in event of 11th hour help to Finland by allies, it is impossible to see how such intervention could spare Norway and Sweden and not provoke retaliation from both Russia and Germany; any British and French intervention would mean deliberate spreading of conflict.

Mar. 11.—Viscount H. Kano, manager of London branch of Yokohama Specie Bank, states after establishment of Wang regime, both exports and imports will be completely controlled and British and American traders will not be permitted to continue free trading; "they forget that in almost every country in world except United States, trade is controlled and that Shanghai has been sphere of unusual freedom". Paris L'Oeuvre states non-aggression pact is being negotiated between Russia and Japan under aegis of Germany. Trial of J. R. Young, American newspaper man, opens in Tokyo; trial is secret but wife and representative of U. S. Embassy are present.

Finn delegation headed by Premier R. Ryti reported to have reached Moscow. Stockholm dispatch states peace within 24 hours is likely.

Chamberlain states in Commons that Britain and France have informed Finn government that they are prepared in response to appeal for further aid to proceed immediately to help Finland with all resources at their disposal. He states help already sent has been considerable. In response to inquiry, he declares: "It would not be true to say British government had been asked to mediate, but there was an occasion when Russian Ambassador mentioned certain terms which Russian government was prepared to offer Finland and British government did not feel able to pass these terms on to Finland". To Laborite question whether offer of increased help to Finland is not tantamount to going to war with Russia, Chamberlain answers: "

that Italian coal ships now in port would leave in ballast and no other ships would be sent. Other sources state Italy agreed to double its coal purchases from Britain.

Welles calls on King George VI and later holds conversations with Chamberlain and Halifax; "reliably reported" he warned that interference with U. S. mails and shipping were having adverse effect on American sympathy for allies and also emphasized Washington's vital interest in economic conditions established after war. British press carries editorials claiming that if United States entered war now, Nazi regime would collapse before summer. Ribbentrop is received by King Victor Emmanuel and later by Pope.

Mar. 12.—Sir Stafford Cripps, liberal member of Parliament, states in Shanghai on return from Chungking and after trip through Russia that "England made mistake in not allying itself with Russia; there would have been no war if it had". He states Britain could afford show-down in Far East and would not necessarily lose Hongkong in such event.

Representatives of Russia and Finland sign peace treaty opening with paragraph: "The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the President of Finnish Republic, led by desire to cease war operations and to create strong and amiable relations, and convinced that friendly relations will assure their mutual safety as well as safety of their cities, particularly Leningrad and Murmansk, and the Murmansk railway, decided to appoint their representatives for conducting the negotiations; these representatives reached the following agreement..." According to terms, military operations will halt at once; following territories will be included in Russia: whole of Karelian Ishmus with city of Vipuri, whole of Vipuri Bay with its islands, territory west and north of Lake

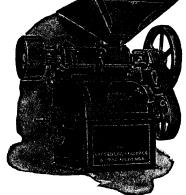
Ladoga including cities of Kagsgolm and Sortavala, territory north of Merkijaerva and Kuoliarvia and number of islands in Gulf of Finland; both countries pledge non-aggression against each other and promise not to conclude any alliance or participate in colations against the other; Finnish republic will lease peninsula of Hangoe 3 miles west and north of Hangoe with all islands situated in this area, against yearly payment of 8,000,000 Finnish marks, and agrees to establishment there of Soviet military base; Russia agrees to withdraw all its troops from Petsamo area, but Russia and its citizens are to have right of free transit through region into Norway and back and right to establish consulate there; Finland agrees to grant territory for construction of new railroad to be built jointly between Kandalashka and Kemijarvi; new trade treaty will be negotiated; treaty comes into force at once and must be ratified immediately; exchange of ratification notes must take place not later than within ten days.

British Foreign Office states that offers of increased assistance to Finland began to be made well before start of peace negotiations, but that no reply was received from Finland. R. H. Cross, Minister of Economic Warfare, announces that Britain is considering establishment of contraband control station in Far East in view of increased shipments to Germany through Vladivostok. Welles confers with opposition leaders; also with Simon and Churchill. Officials reported to be trying to impress him that protests against interference with shipping and mails are illogical and unfair because prompted by war necessity and because Britain is fighting for principle for which America stands— world democracy.

Daladier tells Deputies 50,000 troops are prepared to Evidence to processed to Evidence.

Daladier tells Deputies 50,000 troops are prepared to proceed to Finland.

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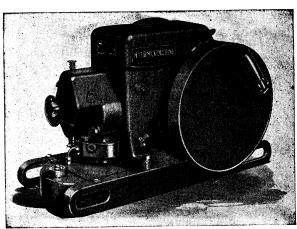


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Pope in address to Cardinals states "words of peace must be spoken by Church as outlook for humanity if war continues is very grave". Ribbentrop confers with Mussolini and Ciano.

Chamber of Princes at New Delhi adopts resolution welcoming attainment by India of its due place among British dominions under aegis of British Crown, since retention of this connection is essential for unity, order, and progress in country, and stressing necessity of safeguards for preservation of Indian. states and special rights and interests of the princes.

Mar. 13.—Arita announces in Diet "adequate measures according to international law" will be taken to protect Japanese rights if Britain carries out plan to extend contraband control to Japan Sea. Upon interpellations, he states Japan should feel no alarm over new American loan to China as this is intended to promote American export trade and is not armament loan. French authorities at Saigon seize mail aboard Japanese ship addressed to Germany; also recently seized mail on Japaneses ship at Haiphong.

Finn Minister of Defense and Minister of Educations resign. Foreign Minister V. Tanner states in radio address that Finland surrendered because it was abandoned by fellow democracies and had no faith in promises. Dispatch of allied troops to Finland was too hazardous, he states, and only possible route was through Norway and Sweden, both refusing people of whole world welcome with tremendous satisfaction this new triumph of Soviet peace policy; task which Soviet set for itself has been accomplished; our northwestern frontier and particularly security of Leningrad, world's greatest working class center, has been fully insured. Berlin circles state peace is "diplomatic and military reverse of first magnitude to allies". Rome official quarters receive news with satisfaction as important in preventing spread of war. Dutch political circles reported glad at peace but regret severe terms imposed.

Chamberlain states in Commons that British and French sent large quantities of war materials and supplies to Finland and were ready to throw in full weight of all available resources if this had been in accordance with desire of Finnish government. He states it is not true that Finnish government made repeated requests for assistance and only made requests for materials, every one of which was answered. "Finnish government was informed as early as February 25 that if it made appeal to us, we were prepared to send men as well as materials". United Press states Russo-Finn peace is regarded as blow to prestige of allies in Scandinavian countries and in Balkans, improving Germany's chances of defeating blockade, and weakening Turkey's allegiance to allied cause.

Balkans, improving Germany's chances of defeating blockade, and weakening Turkey's allegiance to allied cause.

Italy and Germany sign agreement for shipment of German coal to Italy by rail.

Mar. 14.—Baron Karl von Mannerheim states in order-of-the-day that valuable offers and promises of assistance could not be realized because Sweden and Norway refused passage of troops due to concern for their own safety, but that considerable war materials did reach Finns. He states 15,000 Finns and 200,000 Russians were killed and 1,500 Russian tanks and 700 Russian planes destroyed. Swedish Foreign Office confirms report that Sweden, Norway, and Finland will negotiate triple defense alliance to guarantee Finland's new frontiers and their mutual neutrality; stated this would not be contrary to terms of Russo-Finn peace agreement as Sweden originally forwarded this proposal to Finland with Russia's peace demands.

United Press states that "unimpeachable but unofficial" Berlin sources disclosed Germany has obtained definite pledge from Russia and Rumania that it will not be attacked from southeast.

British military experts are quoted as saying that undermining of Finnish powers of resistance exposes whole of Scandinavia to Russian threat.

Daladier defends allied war policy in Senate and demands allies "find a battlefield and make war against all their enemies". Le Temps demands fundamental change in strategy and making of war

on every conceivable front regardless of "diplomatic fictions". Welles arrives in Paris and delivers personal message from President Roosevelt to Daladier.

Mar. 15.—After long debate, Finn Parliament ratifies peace treaty by vote of 145 to 3, with 52 members absent or not voting. Ryti asserts that if Finland had accepted allied offers of aid, Finland and all Scandinavia would have been drawn into European war. "Our country, like whole of civilization, is still in great danger. No one can say what the morrow will bring". Finn losses in war, according to Tanner, were 50,000 dead and tens of thousands wounded; foremost task now is to take care of 500,000 refugees from battle areas ceded to Russia. Red Star, organ of Russian army, states "peace pact has strengthened our respect for Finland's sovereignty. Soviet Union lacks expansionist ambitions". Radio Moscow denounces Anglo-French instigation of the Finnish war and states, "once more the Anglo-French provocateurs have failed". Foreign Ministers of Latvia, Estonia, and Lithuania meet to consider effects of Russo-Finn peace.

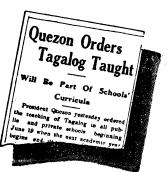
Berlin officials predict rapprochement between Russia and Italy which may include trade pact.

Sir Warren Fisher urges British government "to give Germany hell and bring war home to them".

Vatican sources state that Ribbentrop told Pope Germany proposes establishing small independent Poland after war is over, and that negotiations have been, started for accord on treatment of Austrian, Polish, and Bohemian catholics.

Rumania reported demobilizing farmers serving in army, interpreted as meaning that Germany has guaranteed frontier in return for strenuous efforts to supply it with farm products. Bucharest officials, however, state King Carol rejected German offer to guarantee frontier for reson it was linked with German demand that outlawed Iron Guard be given representation in Cabinet. Balkans generally reported relieved in belief that Germany and Russia will now remain inactive and leave it to allies to take initiative in further warfare.

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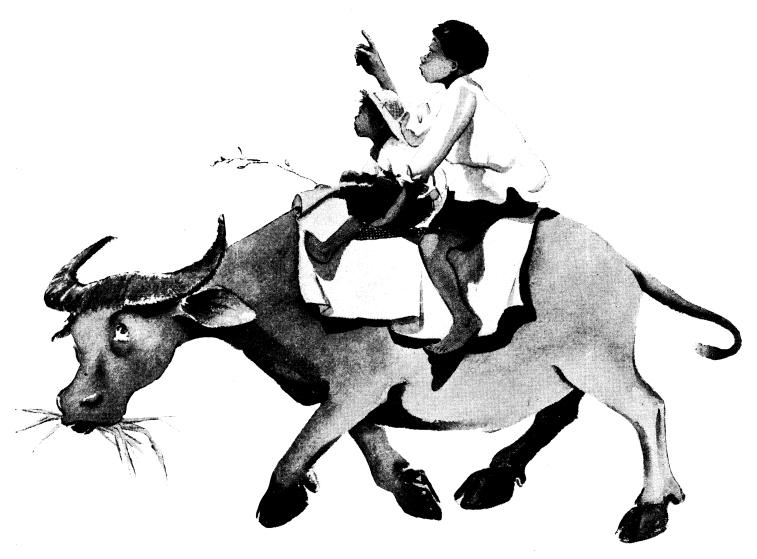
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MAY, 1940

No. 5 (385)



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Philippine Economic Conditions

By Paul P. Steintorf American Trade Commissioner



THE immediate effect of intensified war in Eu-

THE immediate effect of intensified war in Europe was to cause a speculative advance in the prices of Philippine products. This advance, however, was extremely short-lived and by the end of April prices had reverted to the very low level obtaining during March. The most important effect of extension of the war to Denmark and Norway was on shipping. Danish and Norwegian vessels have been handling a substantial share of the total foreign trade of the Philippine Islands, available figures indicating that such vessels carried about 20 percent of both export and import tonnage in 1939. These vessels carried an even larger share of the outward shipments to the United States, trade reports crediting them with a total of 31 per cent for the year 1939. The disruption of Norwegian and Danish services is certain to intensify the shortage of shipping space to Europe and may cause a shortage on trans-Pacific routes. Present indications are that Norwegian sailings may be resumed, but it is uncertain as to what will happen to Danish vessels.

There was the usual seasonal dullness during April in most lines of business. Available statistics show very little change in the general business trend.

The export suggar market was stimulated temporarily by a price advance in New York immediately

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following the outbreak of war in Norway. During the second week of April, substantial sales were made at somewhat better prices, but the market subsequently slumped and at the close of the month prices were again at the March level.

The abaca market moved upward during the first two weeks of April, but sales were rather small since sellers anticipated further advances. A recession set in during the latter half of the month, with buyers withdrawing from the market. Although prices moved downward during the latter half of the month, a portion of the earlier gains were maintained. However, average quotations were nearly 15 per cent below the corresponding date of 1939.

Intensified European war caused a moderate advance in copra prices, but other coconut products were practically unaffected. During the second half of April, the market was extremely dull, with prices declining and with the immediate outlook unfavorable in view of reports of further increases in ocean freight rates.

The cotton textile market was extremely depressed throughout April. Both wholesale and retail demand was very unsatisfactory, while indent orders were confined principally to job lots and remnants. Stocks of all varieties were rather excessive at the close of April. Prices on the local market declined steadily and by the end of April were generally below replacement cost, without considering the pending increase in ocean freight rates. The market outlook is quite discouraging.

Increase in ocean freight rates. The market outlook is quite discouraging.

BUSINESS was rather quiet and featureless during March. Retail trade showed some seasonal improvement, but the aggregate volume of sales was somewhat disappointing. It is quite evident that the prevailing low prices of the major Philippine products have adversely affected general purchasing power, thereby curtailing business in many lines. Reports from the trade show that sales of motor vehicles, textiles and canned foods were affected by this cause during the current month. Business in many other lines appears to have been very well maintained. Apparently, the heavy Government expenditures for public works and other purposes have been responsible for the maintenance of business volume.

Export volume during March was quite high, probably substantially in excess of the corresponding month of 1939. In fact, several important items reached record high during the month. However, the value of the trade was adversely affected by the prevailing low prices. Import volume showed a moderate decline during the month.

Government finance showed moderate increases in both internal revenue and customs collections. Total Government income for the first quarter, however, is only slightly above the corresponding period of 1939, despite the imposition of new higher taxes on July 1, 1939.

The banking situation continued to be very quiet. There was a further sharp advance in loans, discounts and overdrafts and a decline in deposits. The liquid position of banks was further reduced as a result of a substantial demand for import financing and insufficient peso exchange owing to low prices of Philippine products.

The local securities market was extremely dull throughout March, with volume severely curtailed and with average prices moving downward steadily. Corporate investments during March increased very sharply over the previous month, but investments in new partnerships declined.

Building construction was fairly well maintained during March, but there

tion sugar was strong, with prices moving upward slowly.

The coconut products market was very weak and uncertain. Copra prices fell to a new low for recent years, with other products showing a corresponding tendency. Demand was generally weak but actual exports during the month were remarkably large.

The abaca market was practically stagnant during March. Prices declined steadily and at the end of the month were at the lowest point in a number of years. Exports, however, were very large, these representing sales made earlier in the year.

The rice market was quiet, with prices practically stationary despite further indications of a short domestic crop.

March shipments of leaf and scrap tobacco declined very materially, but cigar exports were well maintained. There were various reports indicating that this year's crop has been adversely affected by dry weather.

The lumber market showed some improvement

that this year's crop has been adversely ancered by dry weather.

The lumber market showed some improvement due to seasonal domestic demand, fair export orders and the reduction in surplus stocks as a result of curtailed production.

Gold production during March showed a moderate gain over February but was somewhat below the high level attained during the latter part of 1939.

The cotton textile market was severely depressed throughout March. Prices moved downward steadily and were at or below replacement values at the close of the month.

Automotive sales during March were considerably below seasonal expectations. Imports also were



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rather low for this season of the year while dealers' stocks were quite large.

The market for imported foodstuffs continued to be fairly satisfactory during March. There was the usual seasonal decline in consumption, but arrivals were well maintained and conditions in the market were generally favorable.

News Summary

The Philippines



The Philippines

Mar. 16.—President Manuel
L. Quezon in letter to Speaker
José Yulo states that in payment of per diems to officials of
government serving as members of board of Agricultural and Industrial Bank he will follow
opinion of Department of Justice unless Assembly by legislation makes question unmistakeably clear, pointing out that
such per diems are paid by other
government corporations. In
letter to Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce Benigno Aquino, who offered to
return per diems paid by Bank to board members,
President Quezon states that as this payment was
legal, money should not be returned.

Mar. 18.—Indicated at Malacañan that President
may leave on goodwill trip to South America next
June and that Speaker Yulo may accompany him.

Mar. 26.—President Quezon in impromptu speech
to graduates of Philippine Normal School states
present relations between United States and Philippines are one-sided and that under Commonwealth
set-up Philippines is not free to adopt national economic policies it sees fit. Prolongation of this relationship is therefore not desirable, though he states
he is no longer of opinion that independent Philippines could defend itself against aggression from a
first-class power. Under United States flag, Philippines is absolutely safe; nevertheless, he asks teachers not to give way to fear at thought of independence and urges them to build up people of strong
character who would emerge triumphant even after
another foreign conquest that might last another
300 years. "Continued relations with America on
present basis affords temporary advantages, but in



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long run will affect country adversely.. Perhaps Philippine-American relations might be continued if Philippines were given power to conclude commercial treaties and develop other markets to lessen economic dependence on United States."

Mar. 27.—Felipe Buencamino submits resignation to Assembly through his attorney, J. L. B. Reves.

if Philippines were given power to conclude commercial treaties and develop other markets to lessen economic dependence on United States."

Mar. 27.—Felipe Buencamino submits resignation to Assembly through his attorney, J. L. B. Reves.

Mar. 28.—Fire in Paracale, Camarines Norte, renders 5000 people homeless and does damage reported at P1,000,000.

George F. Harris, well-known circus man and pioneer in Philippine film industry, dies following automobile accident, aged 60.

Mar. 29.—Carl Orton, one-time Swedish Consul in Manila and manger of Philippine Education Company book store, dies, aged 64.

Mar. 30.—President Quezon in speech before members of 1915 class of University of Philippines College of Law states he "does not fear lack of physical force to repel invasion so much as lack of moral force," and that he wishes "to bring to end glorious history of American sovereignty in Philippines, which has so filled Filippino people. The gruthuck before an entiring happene that well with the content of the states energy and the the world and a fail of the content of the states and the content of the states are people should be made to realize life if not worth anything if it is without honor and that if people have real sense of nationality and love of liberty, he is not afraid of future, "for we would survive anything." "The Filipinos must be free and we would be untrue to our history, disloyal to our ancestors and those who fought and died for our country, if we accepted solution that would not recognize right and permitted exercise of full freedom by Filippino people". He states "nation has reached maturity and must face future; not place in hands of other people right to determine what that future shall be. No other people can consider best interests of country better than Filipinos themselves and it is too much to expect American people will favor Philippines

bly in his hands in Washington.

Assembly passes bills establishing National Tobacco and National Coconut Corporations, both to start with capital of P2,000,000, appropriated in bill, and thereafter such amounts as may be provided for from time to time in the annual appropriation acts for the coconut oil excise-tax fund, not to exceed total of P20,000,000. Both bills carry provisions against payment of per diems to public officials drawing fixed salaries. Appropriation of lump sums for capitalization could not be carried out because of restrictions imposed by Economic Adjustment Act which requires annual budgeting.

Apr. 4.—President Ouezon in special budget mes-

Apr. 4.—President Quezon in special budget message asks authority to suspend or stop altogether expenditures of any item authorized in Appropriation Act or to use only such part of it as he may deem in public interest, warning of possible deficits in view of demand on Treasury of enlarged government activities.

activities.

Apr. 5.—Dr. Paul Monroe, President of World Federation of Educational Associations, arrives on Honolulu Clipper to make arrangements for holding world conference in Manila. He endorses plan of teaching Tagalog in elementary schools, and states Monroe Commission, which studied Philippine school system in 1925, did not recommend this at time because there was then no prospect of Tagalog becoming sensel medium. ing general medium.

Apr. 8.—Secretary of Interior R. Alunan and Secretary Roxas return from inspection trip to Koronadal Valley, Mindanao, and speak highly of progress of government settlement project there.

Apr. 12.—Announced that U. S. High Commissioner and Mrs. Francis B. Sayre will leave Manila

for Japan on April 16 to visit Ambassador and Mrs. J. Grew, expecting to be back on May 11; Golden W. Bell, legal adviser, designated acting High Commissioner during absence of Mr. Sayre. Assembly passes administration immigration bill on second reading after reducing quota of 1000 for each nation to 500.

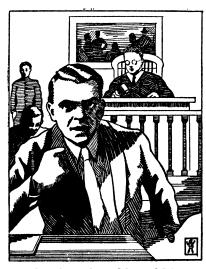
Rural Progress Administration orders cancellation of leases of tenants on Buenavista Estate who have failed to pay rents to government. Government leased estate from San Juan de Dios Hospital last year and some 40% of tenants have refused to pay rents, contending Hospital is not rightful owner.

pay rents, contending Hospital is not rightful owner.
Congregation of Universities and Seminaries in
Vatican reported to have named Generalissimo Francisco Franco honorary rector of University of Santo
Tomas, Manila, said to be first time Holy See has
honored head of a nation in such manner; choice said
to be consequence of Franco's recognition of University of Santo Tomas degrees throughout Spain.

sity of Santo Tomas degrees throughout Spain.

Apr. 15.—Squadron of 12 Philippine Army planes and 75 officers and men are ordered to proceed to Clark Field, Fort Stotsenburg, for tactical practice with U. S. Army troops; personnel will be quartered at Camp Dau, P. A., but for administrative purposes will be under Commanding General of Stotsenburg. This is first time Philippine Army unit has been placed under United States Army branch.

Father S. Sancho, Rector Magnificus of Santo Tomas University, receives radiogram stating Franco is "grateful for your felicitations on his appointment as Honorary Rector and sends affectionate greetings to professors and students of University".



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Bishop Gouverneur Frank Mosher, for 20 years bishop of Episcopalian diocese in Philippines, and Mrs. Mosher leave Manila for United States, ending 44 years of service in Far East. He replaced Bishop Charles H. Brent in 1920 and spent years before that in China.

The United States

The United States

Mar. 16.—President Franklin D. Roosevelt, joining Queen Wilhelmina of Holland in international peace broadcast, states world seeks "moral basis for peace" but that no peace can last if it results in "oppression and cruelty or human life dominated by an armed camp". "It can not be sound peace if small nations must live in fear of powerful neighbors; it cannot be normal peace if freedom from invasion is sold for tribute. World had no true peace between ending of World War and beginning of present wars. We seem to be in temporary era of organized force seeking to divide men and nations from one another".

Mar. 17.—Stated in Washington that President Manuel L. Quezon is expected to leave Manila in July to make unofficial goodwill tour of Latin Amer-

July to make unofficial goodwill tour of Latin America.

Samuel Untermeyer, one of foremost of American lawyers, dies in New York, aged 82.

Mar. 18.—Secretary of State Cordel Hull denies that Under-Secretary Sumner Welles acted as intermediary between European powers and states he is on purely fact-finding mission.

Stephen Early, President's private secretary, states no information has been transmitted to government to support reports of peace plan and that on basis of authoritative reports received, newspaper peace-headlines seem to be very empty.

Security Commissioner Paul V. McNutt states both United States and Philippines will profit from Quezon tour of Latin America. "I am sure his visit will help in maintenance of suitable relations between Latin America and United States and Latin America and Philippines."

Gov. E. H. Gruening and A. J. Dimond, Alaskan territorial delegate, reported to have urged Chief of Staff Gen. G. C. Marshall to expedite work on proposed air bases at Fairbanks and Anchorage; Marshall said to have assured them he is backing proposal in every respect.

Mar. 22.—Hull reported to have told friends he would decline presidential nomination if offered him. Hull announces Ambas. J. C. Grew will return to United States in May on 60-day leave of absence as requested by him.

Allied purchasing mission, pressing \$1,000,000,000 armament buying program, formally ask government to permit immediate sale of latest experimental secret army and navy planes.

Mar. 23.—Reported from Washington that Japan has made belated report on mandates administration for 1938 to League of Nations in which no reference is made to fortifications; 1937 report denied categorically that fortifications were being built.

Mar. 25.—Secretary of War H. H. Woodring Secretary of Navy C. A. Edison, Chief of Staff Marshall and Army Air Corps Chief Maj. Gen. H. H. Arnold reported to have tentatively agreed on broad policy to divert to Allies between 500 and 600 newmode planes being made for U. S. army and navy in exchange, it is understood, for official reports from Allies on performance of planes under war conditions; manufacturing or assembling of these planes abroad would not be permitted.

Mar. 26.—Reported Supreme Court has affirmed lower court decision granting Philippines right to recover 100% of its deposits in national banks in United States which failed during 1932 banking United States which Failed Haring 1932 banking United States which Failed Haring 1932 ban

recover 100% of its deposits in national banks in United States which failed during 1932 banking crisis.

Disclosed in Washington that President declined to pardon Assemblyman F. Buencamino despite petition for clemency signed by Supreme Court Justice F. Murphy, Commissioner McNutt, and number of members of Philippine Assembly. Appeals for stay of execution being denied, Buencamino starts oserve 18 months term of imprisonment; others convicted with him also start serve sentences.

Rev. George W. Wright, well-known former missionary in Philippines, dies in Philadelphia, aged 72.

Mar. 27.—War Department and military chiefs tell House military affairs committee that airplane factories in country will be geared to produce 40,000 planes annually by end of year. Woodring states United States has half dozen types of planes superior to any others in world and that no American military secrets would be disclosed by sale of planes abroad. Attention in United States is reported centered on parts of speech of President Quezon speech at Philippine Normal School admitting Philippines could not withstand major aggression. McNutt states speech marks first step in direction of re-examination of independence decision; "I believe President Quezon would be surprised to find how receptive American political relations if Quezon asks for this, declaring that speech is "clever trial balloon" and "realistic" in tone. Rep. L. Kocialkowski states he believes Congress will wait until 1944 before "further tinkering with political relations with Philippines.

pines.
"Dr. Adolfo Altamirano Browne, Nicaraguan Minister to Panama, states in New Orleans that disappearance of small nations in Europe has deeply impressed Central America, and that "we realize American troops will cross Nicaraguan soil to go to defense of Panama Canal if threatened and are ready



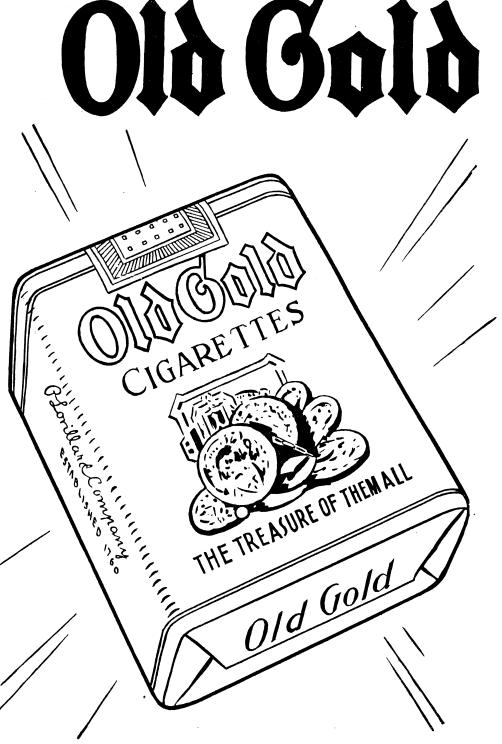
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to do anything for defense of western hemis-phere even to use of Nicaraguan troops. It is up to United States to make first move; we will follow. U. S. Marines would be welcome if they returned to

phere even to use of Nicaraguan troops. It is up to United States to make first move; we will follow. U. S. Marines would be welcome if they returned to Nicaragua."

Mar. 28.—Welles, returned to Washington, submits report to President.

Department of Commerce discloses that Russia's purchases of United States copper and tin increased steadily since beginning of European war but that sale of molybdenum declined to nil after Hull invoked "moral embargo" after aggression against Finland.

Mar. 29.—President Roosevelt tells press that information gathered by Welles will be valuable when time comes for peace but that he brought back no peace proposals from any source and that "there is scant immediate prospect for stable peace in Europe". He states Berlin document charging American ambassadors in Europe with urging Allies to make war should be taken with "two grains of salt". Hull states he gives document not slightest credence and that alleged statements "do not represent thought or policy of American government at any time". Polish Ambassador in Washington denies having made reports he is alleged to have made.

Reported that mails aboard Pan-American Clipper compelled to stop for re-fueling at Bermuda because of head-winds, yesterday, were seized by British censors against protest of Captain.

Mar. 30.—Hull announces United States "of course" continues to recognize Chiang Kai-shek government and not Wang Ching-wei régime, stating latter follows "pattern" of other regimes set up "to function especially to favor interests of an outside power and to deny to nationals of United States and other third powers long established rights and equal and fair treatment; it is further step in program of one country to impose by armed force its will on neighboring country and block off large area of world from normal political and economic relationship with rest of world". Earlier in day, Chinese Ambassador presented State Department with formal denouncement of Wang régime, terming it "gang of slaves of the Japanese".

Mar. 31.—B

ment of Wang régime, terming it "gang or slaves of the Japanese".

Mar. 31.—Battle fleet leaves San Pedro, California, for maneuvers. Washington naval circles hint they may extend as far as Philippines, Samoa, and Arctic Circle.

Apr. 4.—House passes \$784,000,000 army appropriation bill—\$68,000,000 less than President recommended.

priation bill—\$68,000,000 less than President recommended.

Apr. 5.—Sources close to State Department say United States is watching Wang government closely and will hold Japan responsible for any action infringing on American rights. Hull announces he has requested Mexican government to submit question of exappropriation of American-owned oil properties to arbitration.

Senate approves bill extending for 3 years power of administration to negotiate reciprocal trade treaties by vote of 42 to 37.

Apr. 9.—State Department officials reported shocked by German invasion of Denmark and Norway.

way.

Apr. 10.way.

Apr. 10.—President Roosevelt bars United States shipping from Scandinavian waters, extending combat zone from Bergen, Norway, entirely around Scandinavian peninsula to Russian mainland, preventing American ships from entering White Sea and visiting Russian ports of Archangel and Murmansk; he also issues order preventing withdrawal, without special permission, of any wealth owned in United States by Denmark or Norway or their citizens.

Apr. 12.—President Roosevelt reported studying situation of Greenland, Denmark's possession off North American coast, in so far as it relates to Monroe Doctrine. Stated in Washington circles that occupation by Canada would be logical. Naval experts state possible German invasion of Netherlands might require basing all or part of Fleet at Hawaii to discourage Japanese advance to Netherlands Indies.

Apr. 13.—President Roosevelt declares in state--President Roosevelt bars United States

Apr. 13.—President Roosevelt declares in statement that "if civilization is to survive, powerful neighbors must respect the rights of small nations to independence".

At meeting of Public Health Service officials at New York Mount Sinai Hospital, new cure for syphilis is announced consisting of injection of compound of arsenoxide into veins; 85% of patients reported cured in 5 days.

Apr. 15 days.

Apr. 15.—President Roosevelt on occasion of 50th anniversary of Pan-American Union, states American republics can successfully meet force with force and that in Americas "we need no new international order because we have already found it. Peace reigns in western hemisphere because nations have liberated themselves from fear".

Other Countries

March 16.- Japan and Argentine sign new trade

March 16.—Japan and Argentine sign new trade pact.

Foreign Minister J. E. Erkko in radiocast appeals to United States for aid in rebuilding country, declaring Finland's "neutrality henceforth must be something real and moral". Selma Lagerlof, famous Swedish novelist and Novel Prize winner, dies in Stockholm, aged 82.

One British civilian (first in entire war) and 7 naval ratings are killed in raid on Scapa Flow by 14 German planes; one war ship sustained minor damage according to Admiralty, but Germans claim 3 battleships and 1 cruiser were badly damaged. British government orders 2 new classes to colors, 25 and 26 years old.

American Under-Secretary of State Sumner Welles calls on King Victor Emmanuel and later confers with Foreign Minister G. Ciano.

Twenty-one American nations, including United States, unanimously protest against sinking of German freighter Wakama in Brazilian waters; crew scuttled ship on February 12 when pursued by 2 British warships.

Mar. 17.—Foreign ministers of Latvia, Estonia,

and Lithuania after conference issue communique expressing satisfaction with Russo-Finnish peace and reiterating resolution to maintain neutrality; also announce steps for closer economic collaboration. British press begins clamor for more active prosecution of war, raid on Scapa Flow reportedly having cut deep into British naval pride. Sir Archibald Sinclair, Liberal leader, states "We seem to have passed from warlike peace to peaceful war, but behind deceptive appearance of quietness lies reality of gigantic conflict. It is idle to ask why not make peace now before great battles and bloodshed begin. Nazi government rests on and respects nothing but force". J. L. Garvin of Sunday Observer declares "present defensive position is too passive and in some respects too negative. We have to wrest initiative from Germany and wield it ourselves. What stands in way? Nothing but delay of total effort and decisive direction". Prime Minister Eamon de Valera in radiocast expresses hope Eire and Northern Ireland will soon be united, as separation works injury to Ireland and Britain as well. Welles confers with Premier Benito Mussolini. Denied in Bucharest that King Carol received from Chancellor Adolf Hitler any such intolerable "security" proposals as to include members of Iron Guard in his Cabinet, but many hundreds of members of outlawed organization are released from prison in "policy of internal pacification". Rumored in Istanbul that trade negotiations with Russia, interrupted last October, have been resumed.

Mar. 18.—Japanese spokesman at Nanking states Chinese-owned factories held by Japanese army will

Mar. 18.—Japanese spokesman at Nanking states Chinese-owned factories held by Japanese army will be returned to owners through new Wang Ching-weigen

Swedish foreign office spokesman states Russia has requested that friendly relations with Scandinavian countries be reestablished as soon as possible and has declared it has no further territorial demands to make in northwestern Europe; also that it has withdrawn its objections to fortification of Aaland Islands.

Hitler and Mussolini hold 2-1/2 hour conference in railroad parlor-car on Italian siding at Brenner Pass; brief communique describes conversations as cordial. Mussolini's departure from Rome was not announced until he was en route and followed his conference

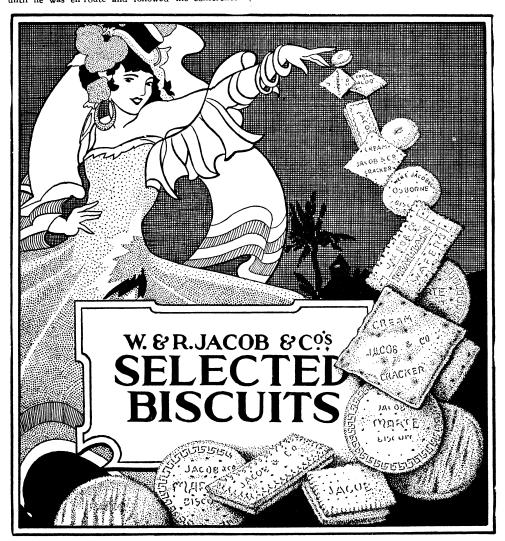
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yesterday with Welles. Berlin officials state conference emphasizes "unshakeable foundation of German-Italian cooperation" and means "turningpoint in European history". Premier Paul Teleki of Hungary leaves for Rome to confer with Mussolini. Welles, accompanied by M. C. Taylor, has 50-minute interview with Pope Pius XII and later confers with Cardinal Luigi Maglione, Papal Secretary of State. Pope is reported to have handed him peace proposals German Foreign Minister J. von Ribbentrop gave him a week ago. Welles postpones his departure from Rome for one day to await outcome of conversation between Mussolini and Hitler.

Under-Secretary R. A. Butler in House of Commons rejects a Laborite's proposal to ask League of Nations to establish neutral commission to examine responsible proposals for peace, stating Foreign Secretary Lord Halliax "is not convinced such action would be best under present circumstances".

Mar. 19.—Members of Diet call Foreign Minister H. Arita "fool", "coward", etc., charging him with incompetence and subterfuge in handling Asama Maru case; claimed that Britain refused to express regrets until Japan agreed to forbid passage on Japanese ships to Germans of military, age; as result foreign nations believe Japan is weak, this being reason for United States loan to China and French seizure of Japanese mails.

British planes bomb Sylt Islands in relays continuing until morning of 20th, reportedly doing great damage. Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain states in Commons "Britain is ready to meet anything that may arise from Brenner conference.... We are unlikely to be diverted from purpose for which we entered war. Britain has taken up arms to obtain normal peace as defined Saturday by President Roosevelt. We intend to fight until it has been secured". He states German threat terrified Scandinavian countries into withholding help that might

have saved Finland and states, "perhaps our power to help Finland is not yet at end and if further aid is required I know this country will gladly take its share in contributing to regeneration of Finland. It is no use to pretend that peace terms do not gravely compromise independence and integrity of Finland. But Finnish stand was not in vain. They have preserved their honor and won respect of world. Their government still holds office and their army is intact. Spirit of people is unbroken." London News Chronicle predicts "big drive for peace will take place in few days" and, referring to Roosevelt pronouncement, states, "if only great American people would throw their immense influence into scale of world opinion, we would have the ideals he mentions". Daily Express states, "Allies should be adamant in determination not to sheathe sword until wrong is righted, but we must not appear to be unwilling to make peace if we are offered security."

Vatican sources state that Mussolini, having heard from Welles that peace proposals were doomed to failure unless concessions were made—the Allies having scoffed at terms given Welles on his Berlin visit—swiftly arranged Brenner meeting and urged Hitler to agree to concessions. Hitler's peace plan purportedly called for general simultaneous disarmament on land, sea, and in air; formation of small independent Poland around Warsaw with 10,000,000 population and Gdynia as sea-port, Danzig also to be free-port to Poles; Czecks, Slovaks, and Ruthenians to form tri-partite state allied to Germany; Austria to remain German; Germany to get back its colonies within 25 years; establishment of Danubian federation with Germany and Italy as guardian powers; status quo to be preserved in Balkans; Germany's remaining Jews to be sent to Palestine and Italy's Jews to East Africa; liberty of trade to be established and German immigration to Africa and Italian immigration to Tunisia to be per-

mitted; new status to be set up for Italians in Tunisia; special treatment to be accorded to Italian commerce through Djibouti and Italian ships to be given free passage through Suez Canal beginning in 1945. These are terms reportedly conveyed to Pope by Ribbentrop at last meeting.

Pope by Ribbentrop at last meeting.

Berlin sources deny Hitler forwarded peace-program and state it is foolish propaganda; Germany's slogan is, "War until victory is won". "Germany has nothing to say after rejection of Fuehrer's offer of October 6, 1939, an offer made only once".

Mahatma Gandhi and his moderate adherents score victory at All India Congress meeting at Ramgarh when committee approves by large majority Patna resolution demanding independence from Britain and disassociation from European war, after amendments calling for immediate civil disobedience and establishment of parallel government to replace present government were defeated.

Mar. 20.—"Rump" conference Kuomintang Party at Nanking sets March 30 as date for establishment of new Wang Ching-wei regime, Wang paying tribute to leaders of Japanese-sponsored provisional governments for "maintaining existence of nation" and declaring his policy will be to follow Dr. Sun Yat-sen in his advocacy of cooperation with Japan.

Supreme Council of Soviet Republics ratifies

Supreme Council of Soviet Republics ratifies Russo-Finn peace treaty. Official Moscow statement declares proposed Scandinavian mutual assistance pact would directly contradict Russo-Finn peace treaty and would be aimed at Russia.

sistance pact would directly contradict Russo-Finn peace treaty and would be aimed at Russia.

British claim Sylt airbase was put out of commission and that scores of planes were destroyed; believed that at least 60 planes took part in raid, said to be biggest so far. Berlin D.N.B. news service, states most of British bombs fell in sea and only damage was a burned house, while one British plane was shot down. British reply to Italian protest against working of contraband control, points out that in application of principles of international law, "account must be taken of fact that enemy is flagrantly violating them and even common precepts of humanity.... Britain seeks always to act in conformance with accepted belligerent rights but is unable to accept disabilities that would result if it refrains from full exercise of these rights. It is continued resolve of government to have greatest regard for Italian other neutral interests compatible with maintenance of measures of legitimate control which it deems necessary for prosecution of war".

Premier Edouard Daladier and entire Cabinet resign after Chamber of Deputies implies lack of confidence by pledging support but demanding more energetic prosecution of war, 231 voting in favor of resolution and 300 members abstaining. Daladier refuses to form new Cabinet when asked to do so by President Albert Lebrun.

Welles lunches with Ciano and boards S.S. Conted is Savoia for United States, prior to his departure

President Albert Lebrun.

Welles lunches with Ciano and boards S.S. Conte di Savoia for United States, prior to his departure issuing statement: "In order to allay rumors about my mission, I wish to state categorically I received no peace plan or proposals from any of belligerents or from any other government, and that I have not conveyed any such proposals from any belligerent or any other government, nor am I bringing back to President Roosevelt any such proposal. My mission is solely one of gathering information for President and Secretary of State as to present conditions in Europe."

V. Gayda, editor of Giornale d'Italia, states it is "absurd to continue to attribute to Mussolini role of European peace-maker and that Brenner conversation had in view construction of more just Europe based on equality of rights and protection of Italian interests alongside safeguards for German interests". Italian press generally stresses Italian and German desire to prevent formation by Allies of new war front in Turkey and Balkans.

Mar. 21.—Maj.-Gen. Muto states Japan is con-

Mar. 21.—Maj.-Gen. Muto states Japan is considering "returning to China" of Japanese concessions and that if other powers do not follow this example, "there will be no alternative but to take suitable measures".

Three American news correspondents are taken by Germans to view Sylt Island and report they saw little evidence of damage. D.N.B. claims German planes sank 5 warships and number of merchant vessels in attack on convoy near Scapa Flow.

Leslie Hore-Belisha resigns chairmanship of Liberal Party, though retaining membership, and announces he will concentrate efforts on forcing government to carry out more intensive prosecution of war. R. H. Cross, Minister of Economic Warfare, states Russia is "buying large quantities of war materials from United States and that, this is receiving constant attention of His Majesty's government".

materials from United States and that, this is receiving constant attention of His Majesty's government".

Paul Reynaud forms new Cabinet with himself as Premier and Foreign Minister; Daladier becomes Minister of National Defense. Reynaud states his government has "no other aim than to raise and direct French energies to fight and win and to crush treason from whatever angles it comes."

Vatican sends note to Britain and France stating it did not participate in any reported peace moves and has limited itself to attempting diplomatically to obtain all information in order to get clear view of conflicts, aims, and attitudes of belligerents.

Mar. 22.—American journalist, J. R. Young is sentenced in Tokyo to 6 months imprisonment for allegedly spreading false rumors concerning Japanese army in China, but sentence is suspended.

Three-day conference at Nanking ends. Wang Ching-wei is named acting President of "National Government", President of Executive Yuan and Minister of Navy; his brother-in-law Dr. Chu Min-yi is named Vice-President of Executive Yuan and Minister of Foreign Affairs; other personal followers of Wang receive about half of remaining 23 government positions with rest divided among members of Peiping and Nanking puppet regimes, most of them so obscure they are not listed in Chinese "Who's Who."



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Moscow Red Star states Daladier faithfully served France's "200 families" and after betraying Popular Front, committed further treason internationally, following British Conservatives to make war at expense of France. Italian press declares Daladier was hater of Italy.

British search Savioa, holding ship for 13 hours, reportedly looking for Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, former German Minister of Economics and President of Reichsbank, rumored to be on way to United States; all passengers except Welles were lined up for questioning. Admiralty denies German claims in attack on convoy, stating 3 neutral ships were damaged but no ships at all sunk. Admiralty asserts that pre-war predictions that air-power would be decisive at sea have been proved false and that only 4 British warships have been damaged by air attack throughout whole war. British sources accuse Germany of torpedoing during past 48 hours without warning 6 Danish freighters and 1 Norwegian.

Mar. 23.—Prime Minister Adm. H. Yonai states in Diet that navy is ready to meet any situation resulting from current expansion of U. S. navy and that there is nothing to fear from viewpoint of national defense. Arrita states "government has tried but not succeeded in bringing American government and people to full recognition of new struation"; he admits latest American loan to China is "disagreeable" but that no counter measures will be taken, "relations with America are anything but satisfactory, but we refuse to believe they can not be improved".

Chamber of Deputies gives Reynaud Cabinet perfunctory vote of confidence of 268 to 156, with 111 abstentions, then adjourns until April 2 while Senate adjourns to April 9, this giving Cabinet chance to work out program free from political criticism for some weeks.

Mar. 24.—China News Agency, Wang organ, reports his regime will maintain Open Door policy

some weeks.

Mar. 24.—China News Agency, Wang organ, reports his regime will maintain Open Door policy and invite participation of capital of friendly foreign

powers, respect their rights and interests, maintain internal trade on basis of equality and reciprocity, and follow policy of "good neighbor". Peiping and Nanking regimes vote themselves out of office, but Wang has authorized North China Political Affairs Commission to control its own "peace preservation army" and to deal with foreign affairs of local character. Wang Keh-min, chief of Peiping regime, will be Chairman of Commission. Chinese claim capture of communication center Lingshan, and killing of 4,500 Japanese; heavy Japanese losses also reported in clashes at Wuynan.

Sweden reported to have placed large orders for

Sweden reported to have placed large orders for German heavy coastal artillery and tanks and new railroad stock of wheel-base adaptable to Finnish as well as Scandinavian railways; also reported that Sweden is urging Norway to build certain strategic highways and fortify some of its small northern ports.

German loud-speakers blare pacifist speeches and anes drop leaflets and flowers on Easter Day; rench blast back at loud-speakers with artillery and machine guns.

National Council of Independent Labor Party of England rejects plea of its President, C. A. Smith for resolution calling for immediate armistice and summoning of world economic conference. Reported Pope has written letter to nuncios expressing pes-

summoning of world economic conference. Reported Pope has written letter to nuncios expressing pessimistic view as to early peace.

Mar. 25.—Norway protests against British warships 3 times in last 4 days attempting in violation of Norwegian neutrality to intercept German warships in Norwegian waters.

British press charges Germany with "scheming" to get all Rumania's oil, claiming 10,000 German agents have begun vast campaign to undermine and disintegrate Rumania. New South Wales (Australia) Labor party adopts motion demanding immediate and just peace, action said to conflict sharply with attitude of Australian labor in general.

Mar. 26.—Reported British government has

received more than 200 labor union resolutions against the war in past few days; labor leaders characterize it "imperialist war" in which workers have no interest and express belief Chamberlain and Tories will use conflict to break labor and undermine standard of living of workers. London naval circles state blockade will be extended to Kattegat to block German iron ore importations from Norway. Admiralty reports only 28 ships out of 13,673 convoyed have been lost. Disclosed that Britain recently signed loan and trade agreement with Spain. Reynaud, appealing for support, states "Hitler's hour will come if French government lacks authority. Time has come to act and we shall act. I will not describe details. Our aims have not changed,—to win the war."

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Following conference between Mussolini and Teleki, reported Italy and Hungary have agreed to enter friendship pact in accord with Rome-Berlin axis and to continue their efforts to prevent extension of war to Balkans.

Mar. 27.—Some 4,000,000 Chinese reported facing starvation in Hopei and Shantung as aftermath of war and floods; people eating grass and sawdust out of their pillows.

Moscow communique states Ambassador to France was recalled at request of French government although reply to French note stated that French reasons for request were without foundation. Russian Ambassador was accused of "using expressions inadmissable from a diplomat" in a telegram sent to Josef Stalin in which he stated "Owing to wisdom of Soviet government and our brave Red army, Anglo-French instigators of war who have been, trying to fan war in northeastern Europe, again suffered defeat". Emphasized in London that matter involves merely personal offense and should not prove basis for aggravation of Franco-Russian relations.

British, French, and Turkish military leaders at

(Continued on page 203)

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Editorials

While the Philippine Magazine has always been principally devoted to Philippine and Philippine-American affairs and relations, this issue is given over almost entirely to the European War because it has become very plain that this conflict, which has within the past few weeks assumed tremendous proportions, affects the whole world, including the Philippines.

Men are fighting and dying in Europe for their liberties and democratic institutions, for interests that are ours as much as theirs. World developments of the deepest portend depend on the outcome of this grim struggle. Future forms of government and economic organization, the rulership of the world, the place of small states in the concert of nations, the survival of civilization itself, depend on the outcome. Extension of the war to the Pacific is not an impossibility. The future independence of the Philippines is involved; the freedom of all men is involved.

The articles appearing in this issue of the Magazine are all original and written especially for the Philippine Magazine chiefly by well-informed Europeans now in Manila. Under the circumstances, the advisability of publishing the greater number of them anonymously, needs no emphasis.

The articles are "background" articles and will not lose their value with time. They cover the general political, economic, and strategic phases of the war with which every one should be familiar in order to understand events as they unfold from day to day. The editorials deals with the more contemporary developments.

Until the hoped for victory of the Democratic Powers, the Editor plans to continue to publish articles of importance in connection with the war.

The preliminary phases of the gigantic conflict between Germany, the challenging power, organ-

The Campaign in

ized for "total" war, and Great Britain and the Channel Countries its allies, representing the existing world he-

gemony, ended early this month and a major phase set in with the sudden invasion of the neutral Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxembourg.

After the attack on Poland, which led to the declaration of war by Britain and France and the instituting of a giant blockade, the German feint in Norway and the diversion in the Mediterranean were all preparatory to the campaign to take the Channel countries, the attack on which began without warning by land and air early in the morning of May 8—almost as soon as Spring weather made this possible.

Brutal as this attack on unoffending countries was, it must be considered as having been a military necessity and the move had been expected, taking neither the embattled Allies nor the small neutrals by surprise.

Already in 1914, the von Schlieffen plan contemplated the violation of both Dutch and Belgian neutrality, but von Moltke, realizing the Dutch would resist even if only the outlying province of Limburg were violated, decided to respect Dutch neutrality although this entailed a detour and several days of delay. In the World War, the German attack was directed principally against France, the Germans even hoping that Great Britain would stay out of the fight. The avowed German aim today is the destruction of the British Empire. Great Britain and France, however, are again allies, though Germany long tried to induce France to remain neutral. It would have been as unwise for England to allow France to be beaten by Germany in the war of 1914-1918 as it would be for France not to throw its



fate in with Great Britain in these times. In any conflict of world proportions, their interests are one. Germany's attempt two decades ago first to destroy France failed. The present attempt to destroy England first or simultaneously with France, requires the occupation of both the

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Channel countries. Air force is vastly more important than it was in 1914, and air bases as near as possible to England are vitally important to the German war plans. But more important is the fact that success in Belgium may make it possible to outflank the Maginot Line and attack it from the rear.

The Low Countries, though they strove desperately to preserve their neutrality, had actually no choice except as between the destruction to be suffered from either side. Had they previously joined the Allies, they would of course have been attacked by Germany. Had they accepted the German occupation without resistance, attack from the Allies would have been inevitable.

Small nations like Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark have for centuries—though not uninterruptedly—enjoyed some degree of national independence by which they have profited greatly and been enabled to build up worthy cultures of their own. Yet in a still imperfectly organized and warring world, their independence was always nominal. They were independent because during most of this time there existed a certain equilibrium between the Great Powers which found it to their common interests to maintain them as buffer states. Whenever such equilibrium is disturbed, however, and war breaks out, the territories of these small states become of vital importance to the warring nations both in attack and defense, and they can not hope to remain outside the conflict and go unscathed, regardless of what treaties or agreements may exist concerning them and regardless of the prudence of their own behavior.

War, as a resort to unreason and violence, recognizes no law and reckons only with the principle of force applied without limit and without ruth. That is why the theorists and executants of the "totalitarian" war and the blitzkrieg do not concern themselves with moral concepts or ethical considerations. But in this, they err, for man is not a beast of prey. He is a gregarious creature and there is an inbred moral streak in his nature, based on the group instinct and sympathy for his fellows.

Great Britain and France, unable to persuade the Channel countries to ally themselves with them at least before they were attacked, chose to wait until Germany violated their neutrality, even though they knew this would give Germany the initial advantage. This desistance must be taken in part as a concession to moral principles which actually exist as a force in the world and which the "total" warmakers recklessly ignore, thereby bringing upon themselves the general fear and hatred of all humankind, which was already before the war, contemptuous and resentful of the claims of these war-threateners to alleged superior racial qualities which they imagine entitles them to rule the world.

It is too early to say at this writing that the Low Countries will not be over-run within a week or a few weeks' time.* It is certain that these small countries will not be able to hold the German forces back indefinitely and their immediate fate, at least, depends upon the forces the Allies themselves can shortly bring to bear against the enemy.

The brave resistance of the Dutch and the Belgians, however, delayed if it did not halt the German war-machine, and the attack, as a "blitzkrieg" or "lightning" war failed, for it did not result in the almost immediate collapse required by the Ludendorff-Hitler theory. Terror did not paralyze the defenders; resistance did not at once crumble; time was won to bring up reenforcements and prepare for battle. Men demonstrated once again that they will fight for their homes and their freedom, and to some effect even against overwhelming odds. Bravery still has a meaning against the machine and men like machines.

It is to be expected that the Germans will press the campaign in the Channel countries with desperate fury. The Allied nations have mighty, indeed, mightier, forces at their ultimate command, and the Germans must therefore fight against Time itself. The Allied blockade is also slowly starving and choking them into powerlessness, and the Germans' supplies of gasoline and oil—which they are now expending very rapidly—are limited. Their only hope lies in a quick victory. The action they have taken in Belgium and the Netherlands is irrevocable. Hitler has said, and he spoke the truth for once, that the fate of Germany for a thousand years depends on the outcome.

The Allies know this well and are themselves prepared to exert maximum effort. As distinguished from the fighting in Poland and in Norway, this warfare is taking place near the center of gravity of the tremendous forces in conflict, and losses and gains here, they realize, will be very nearly decisive in spite of their potential superiority.

The hopes of the vast majority of mankind are with the Allies. Changes and readjustments in the present order are certainly desirable, but today the choice lies between the continued hegemony of the great Western Democracies, pregnant with the rich potentialities of centuries of culture, and the gruesome regime of physical slavery and spiritual death that Germany stands for, both within its own boundaries and in the lands it has conquered.

The protagonists of this dark and brutal regimen of obfuscation and terror and the plotters and prosecutors of "totalitarian" war will find that there are things they have not taken into their calculations; that there are qualities of the human heart and mind that rebel against the slave-order they would impose on the world; that there are human reactions they have not allowed for in their tactical and logistic formulae. They will find that, after all, they have not taken the total view.

"EINT and Counter-feint in Norway" was intended to be the leading editorial in this "European War Number" of the Philippine Magazine. Written on May 8, it throws light on the then still generally misunderstood nature of the campaign in Norway, making it clear that this was to be interpreted as largely a feint on the part of the Germans which the Allies wisely refused to counter in full force. The editorial also pointed out that a real attack on the Low Countries might follow the German move in Norway.

The writer was so sure of all this, that the editorial constitutes a virtual defense of the Norwegian policy attributed to Chamberlain, though he has consistently attacked all other Chamberlain policies for a number of years.

Two days after the writing of the editorial, Germany's sudden invasion of Holland, Belgium, and Luxembourg proved the correctness of the interpretation—and the editorial lost much of its interest, as the vital campaign in the Low Countries naturally relegates the Norwegian campaign to the background. The Germans have just announced they may even abandon Narvik, which is still besieged by the Allies, as having lost strategic importance!

It is indeed ironical that the Opposition's attack on Chamberlain's policy with respect to Norway succeeded in forcing his resignation. Chamberlain has for years been making one serious mistake after another, being in fact the one British statesman most responsible for Hitler's rise to power, but he was able to remain in power because he was so good at making excuses. This one time, when he was right, he could not, for obvious strategical reasons, come out with the truth that might have saved him, and he fell. Statesmen may sometimes remain in office, regardless of whether their policies are right or wrong, as long as they are able to retain public confidence; when that is forfeited, rightly or wrongly, they fall.

^{*}On May 15, the Dutch Commander-in-Chief gave the order to "cease firing", except in the Province of Zeeland, "in order to save the civilian population". Over 180,000 men, one-fourth of the Dutch Army, were killed during the five days of fighting. The struggle in South Holland continues and the Dutch Navy remained intact and joined the British Fleet. The Allies could give the Netherlands but little help as their forces were needed to block the main German attack on Belgium Dutch resistance lasted long enough to split and retard the German advance and the destruction of Dutch air fields makes it impossible for the Germans to use them.

Hitler's invasion of Norway—initially characterized by military experts (and also in this Magazine last month) as a blunder because it created

Feint and Counter-feint in Norway a long salient, highly vulnerable to attack, must now be recognized as having resulted in another temporary German victory,

but only for the reason that the Allies determinedly resisted the German attempt to force them to follow their movement to the Scandinavian Peninsula.

It is quite apparent, though not yet admitted, that the Allied High Command deliberately refused to accept Norway as a field of battle. The Allied strategy still was to avoid a decisive battle—which, anyway, could not have been fought in Norway.

The sending of a small Allied expeditionary force to Norway must be considered to have been in the nature of a counter-feint to what was, in part at least, a German feint.

Despite Prime Minister Chamberlain's representations to the contrary, required for obvious reasons, military experts have pointed out that the Allies, had they really wanted to drive the Germans out of Norway, could have cut the German lines of communication in the Skagerrak and rushed adequate forces and equipment across the North Sea to the Norwegian coast. This would, of course, have entailed losses in ships, material, and men, but would have been entirely practical. That the Allies did not do so, and sent, in Chamberlain's, own words, "not much more than a single division", indicates that no great importance, rightly or wrongly, was given to the temporary occupation of Norway by German forces.

German possession of submarine and air bases along the Norwegian coast is apparently looked upon as having no more than a certain nuisance value. German attacks from Norway are no doubt expected, and, perhaps, even almost invited, as they would cause the enemy to waste his resources in material and personnel. Submarines and airplanes are considered as being only auxiliary arms. Germany has already, in fact, practically given up its U-boat raids on British shipping. Both the submarine and the plane are indeed fragile weapons, easily lost to the enemy, quickly worn out, and the highly trained men required to operate them are soon killed and not readily replaced. Lands can not be conquered, wars can not be won, except by armies—and armies that get enough to eat.

The adventure in Norway cost Germany almost a third of its navy and numbers of troops will be tied up there for the rest of the war.

The Allies count—and for sound reasons—on being able to wear the enemy down, to starve him out. German blitzkriegen here and there, spectacular though they may be, will serve only to exhaust their forces, and such isolated demonstrations, even if successful, will not decide the main issue.

As in the World War, the British appear greatly, if not mainly, concerned about keeping their fleet intact with a view to maintaining their control of the broad seas and with a view, further, to having as big a navy at the end of the war as at the beginning. This is a part of their general world-strategy.

A political motive probably also entered into the decision of the Allied governments to offer only a strictly limit-



ed obstruction to the German sortie into Norway. Occupation by Germany will certainly have the effect of making Soviet Russia uneasy and hence will facilitate a rapprochement between the Allies and Russia, now, at long last, earnestly desired because the die has finally been cast for fighting Hitler to the death. The desire to direct Russian sus-

picions against Germany rather than drawing it upon themselves, is perhaps most plainly indicated by the fact that until now no major effort has been made even to take Narvik which is being held by only two or three thousand Germans.

Much may be said for this broad strategy, and it would appear that the Allied governments and especially the Chamberlain Cabinet were at least not guilty of the stupid incompetence they were charged with.

Unfavorable military consequences of the Allied policy in Norway are, however, not negligible. Germany has undoubtedly, for the time being, improved its position in some respects, militarily and economically. German defeat in Norway would have had the direct opposite effect, and bold action by the Grand Fleet might have totally destroyed the German fleet and made even an invasion of the Baltic Sea possible, with a consequent shortening of the war. Serious German reverses would also have served to shake Hitler's hypnoptic hold on the German people.

Moreover, the Allied governments under-estimated not only the national, but the world-wide, psychological effects of what was almost everywhere interpreted as a debacle if not a major defeat in spite of the heavy toll the Allies were, incidental to the short campaign, enabled to take of the German fleet and the German air force.

In England itself, confidence in the government was deeply shaken and the Chamberlain Cabinet barely survived the Opposition attack. At this writing, it appears that Chamberlain may yet resign.

Italy took immediate advantage of the situation to increase its demands on the Allies as the price of its continued "non-belligerence". The reaction in Turkey and elsewhere in the Near East was plainly unfavorable. The smaller neutral countries have been embittered. The Vatican is renewing its efforts to bring about a negotiated peace—efforts which at this juncture are most unwise and undesirable.

However, the real facts will become more apparent as time goes on. Germany's lashing out at Norway was undoubtedly one result of the growing pressure of the Allied blockade and was therefore an indication of its success. Germany, certainly emboldened, may strike out again, possibly in the direction of the Lowland countries. The Netherlands would certainly fight, and Germany has so far struck only at the more defenseless countries, but the desire to reach the Channel may overcome whatever inhibitions still influence Hitler.

In the case of an invasion of the Channel countries, however, the Allies may be expected to meet any German challenge fully, as they did in the case of the invasion of Belgium during the World War. Elsewhere, too, as in the Balkans, the Allies may join battle.

But ultimately, somewhere near the center of gravity of the forces engaged, contact will be made by the opposing armies, and the momentous issues, direct and indirect, of this war, will be decided in the final arbitrament of brave men's blood.

Mr. Horace B. Pond this month in his speech at the Manila convention of memPhilippine Republicans bers of the Republican Party here, delivered a scathing attack on the not exactly

invulnerable Democratic Party and its administration of public affairs, and closed with an effective statement of the present difficult position of the Philippines, introducing this part of his speech with the adjuration: "Now let us consider for a few moments questions which are not and should not be considered as political; I refer to those questions which affect the future of the Philippines..."

Most interesting among the points brought out by Mr. Pond was that, in his opinion, there would be strong opposition in the United States on the part of isolationists, pacifists, and certain selfish interests, to any change from the independence program laid down by law, even if the Filipino people request this. "We must face the fact," he said, "that there would be no postponement of the date of independence merely because the Filipino people request it. American interests would be considered and the question would be long and seriously debated whether it would be to the interests of the United States to extend its responsibility for the Philippines after the date for independence as now fixed by law".

"Nevertheless", he concluded, "I believe that we here (Republicans in the Philippines) should urge that if the Filipino people, through their duly authorized representatives, should urge or agree to a reconsideration of future political relations between the two countries, that reconsideration should be given, not alone because that might serve the best interest of the Filipino people, but also because it would be advantageous to the United States".

The fact that opposition to a Philippine proposal for reconsideration would probably be met with, has generally been glossed over by Americans who have urged the Filipinos to ask for such reconsideration; while some Filipinos have emphasized it, holding that if a Filipino request or suggestion for re-examination met only with a rebuff, the Filipino position would be greatly worsened, and that therefore such a move should not be risked. The very real and, in fact, fearful risks inherent in the existing situation are ignored.

Mr. Pond, however, brought out the argument that reconsideration (and ultimate re-direction) would be advantageous to the United States as well as to the Philippines, and this will be accepted as a fact by all those who understand the great political and military as well as economic importance of the present relationship in the maintenance of America's position in the Pacific, not to say the world.

The recent, almost surprisingly stiff attitude displayed by Secretary of State Hull in opposition to any change in the status quo of the Netherlands Indies, when this subject was broached by Japan, should convince Filipinos and Americans here that the United States Government is not

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indifferent—as it certainly can not afford to be—to what happens on this side of the Pacific.

Mr. Hull's stand was strongly supported in the American press. Every American knows that he needs rubber for his automobile tires and tin for the canned goods he so largely lives on, if he knows nothing more. And that the Philippines is the key to all of the East Indies and Malaysia—source of America's rubber and tin—should not be difficult to impress on the mind of the average American.

The high political import of the Philippine-American relationship was disregarded, no doubt for the sake of "simplicity and convenience"! The establishment, on a certain, definite future date, of a "completely independent" Philippines was postulated, and then great minds busied themselves with determining just what the trade relations should be with this imaginary state—and they decided, in effect, that there shouldn't be any!

A more irresponsible and more reckless, and withal stupid, program was never laid down by a great government. Spoken of fatuitously by some as the last step in a grand project of "nation building", it is actually a program of dissipation, forfeiture, and destruction—dissipation of American strength and prestige, forfeiture of a mutually profitable trade, and destruction of a young nation that may one day, but certainly not five years from now, be able to maintain a completely independent existence, especially not in a world over which mad militarists run wild

In connection with the commitments that have been made, there is talk of the "moral obligation" to carry them out, willy-nilly. As if it were possible to be morally immoral!

The situation that has been created can not be charged to America alone, though America was and still is the responsible power, morally and factually. The Filipinos themselves are much to blame in their incautious efforts during the past two generations to hasten the slow pace of Destiny. The situation today is one that will not be easily rectified. It will require full honesty on both sides, and full confidence.

While drifting to catastrophe, there is as little justification for the shifting tactics adopted by the Filipino leaders, as for the prim, legalistic formalism of High Commissioner Sayre. Both attitudes are decidedly out of place in a situation in which the future of the Philippines as a nation and the grand strategy of the United States—the fate of Democratic civilization in the Western Pacific—are involved. Something of the bluff frankness of former High Commissioner McNutt is more to the point and should also be adopted on the Filipino side.

What if opposition is met with in an honest attempt to obtain clarification and rectification? Is that important in view of the tremendous issues involved? What if statesmen on both sides must admit to mistakes? To admit this is honorable and wise; to persist is folly.

Note:—The Manila Republican resolution, slightly abbreviated, follows:

[&]quot;Whereas, recognition of the independence of the Philippines on July 4, 1946, is provided for by an act of Congress; whereas, on such recognition of independence free trade—established more than 30

Churchill was Right

By Rudolf Schay

HE appointment of Winston Churchill as Great Britain's Prime Minister appears as an act of rehabilitation. For many years Churchill was the only senior statesman in the Tory party organization which has ruled England since 1931, who foresaw and predicted the German aggression against the Western Democracies. He laughed at in those circles which finally assumed the power in the Conservative Party and, thereby, power over England. These circles, grouped around the London Times and the personality of Lady Astor, wanted Germany to expand to the East and to gain lebensraum at the expense of Russia, and these wishes directed their thinking. They were blind to the realities that did not check with their hopes and expectations. Churchill, later on seconded by Anthony Eden, warned England again and again not to rely on Hitler's program as outlined in "Mein Kampf"peace with England, war against Russia—but to prepare itself for the eventuality of a German war against the Western Powers. French diplomacy, too, tried continuously to impress on the leaders of England the dangers of a coming German attack.

That the warnings of Churchill were always dismissed as phantasies, is a strange phenomenon in the light of the facts. Hitler himself warned England in 1937 and repeated these warnings. But already in 1936, after his occupation of the Rhineland, the English leaders could have known that Germany sooner or later might strike against their empire, because at that time Germany began a large scale propaganda for restoration of its former colonies, most of which are under English domination.

When the Nazis had found out that England offered no resistance to the re-occupation of the Rhineland and prevented the French from taking military steps against this breach of the Versailles Treaty, they interpreted this as a sign of weakness, and immediately started an anti-English campaign under the slogan "Return our colonies". The "German Colonial Society" awoke to new activity. All over the Reich artistic posters were displayed: "Germans, Your Africa", "This is our Cameroons," etc. School lessons, lectures, and exhibitions made the Germans "colony conscious". The papers published alleged letters from Germans living in the former colonies appealing to the



German people to "liberate" them, and even letters allegedly written by natives of the colonies to their former masters along the pattern of the following one, published in Goebbels Der Angriff: "Dear Massa, when you come back here? Much happy we been in old time. English treat us very bad. Why you not write me no more?" All these fake letters were

written in poor German to make them appear genuine.

The English leaders knew that a propaganda campaign in Germany, any political propaganda campaign, must be sponsored by the government. Der Angriff, being the personal property of Goebbels, was an official paper, and all papers in Germany are semi-official. The "German Colonial Society" was and has always been, governmentsubsidized. The propaganda in the schools for the return of the colonies, had been ordered by the German government. The return of the colonies was a demand directed to England—not to Russia—and the suddenness with which this propaganda sprang up should have caused suspicion even among the most germanophile circles in England. But they preferred to believe in Hitler's earlier pronouncements that "Germany's power must be founded not on colonies but on territories in the European homeland". It was so much more convenient to believe in that program.

Yet some English papers reacted, and the opinion was voiced that the German demands for colonies should be satisfied. One leading newspaper wrote that the return of colonies to Germany would be "a chance to relieve at once the British conscience and German pressure through a magnanimous gesture made voluntarily, from strength and not from weakness". Yet the public discussion of this question did not definitely shape English opinion in one sense or another. The British government at that time gave the matter little weight.

As this German propaganda gained momentum in the course of the following year, 1937, the British government in November, 1937, finally sent Lord Halifax to Berlin to investigate. Lord Halifax was a member of the decidedly germanophile group which had helped in building up Hitler and his power. His trip represented a first step in a new policy of appeasement, intended to halt the armament race and to bring Germany back, with financial help and territorial concessions, into the "collective" order. The



years ago-between the United States and the Philippines will end and no trade preference will be recognized; whereas, on the one hand, disaster to the Philippines will result as many industries will be ruined, many people thrown out of employment, purchasing power sharply reduced, and standard of living lowered, and, on the other hand, disadvantages will result to the United States by losing the market of its fifth best customer; whereas, many Filipinos, warned by chaotic conditions in the world, now look upon approaching independence in 1946 as no longer to their best interest in view of (a) economic conditions, (b) the repudiation of international agreements, and (c) the violation of the independence of small nations which can not defend their territorial integrity, and therefore favor continued political and economic association with the United States; whereas, however, the United States can not in good faith defer the date of independence, as now fixed by law, without consent of the Filipino people; whereas, the Republicans in the Philippines believe reconsideration should be given the problem if the Filipino people so desire in order to maintain (a) peace in the Far East, (b) the present benefits to the agricultural and industrial producers of, and the employment of labor in, the United States, and (c) the security, prosperity, and well-being of the Filipino people; be it resolved that the Republicans in the Philippines, in convention assembled, do hereby... endorse the reconsideration of the political and economic relations between the Philippines and the United States, should the Filipino people request or express a willingness to undertake the same; we endorse and urge the immediate holding of the conference now authorized by law, of representatives of the United States and the Philippines to formulate recommendations as to trade relations between the two countries, regardless of future political relations; and we recommend such trade relations as at present exist-with such quantitative limitations as may be mutually acceptable—be indefinitely continued."

English idea still was that Germany's demand for colonies were nothing but a means to exercise pressure on England to obtain English help against France for Germany's program of expansion toward the East. Lord Halifax' mission, however, was counter-balanced by two influential newspapers, the London Evening Standard and the Manchester Guardian, which published, the day before he sailed, the German demands which they had received from well informed sources in Berlin:

- (1) Germany would rejoin the League if the Covenant were divorced from the peace treaties, the "war guilt" and sanction clauses removed, and the minority clauses revised, and if Great Britain would recognize Italy's sovereignty over Ethiopia.
- (2) Great Britian was asked to consent to a reorganization of Czechoslovakia on Swiss cantonal lines, assuring autonomy to the Sudeten Germans.
- (3) Great Britain was asked to pledge itself to refrain from giving the Austrian government any diplomatic, political, or military assistance.
- (4) Germany would let the colonial issue lie for six years if Great Britain would promise to back Germany's claims then. Germany would promise to establish no naval or military bases in its former colonies.
- (5) If Great Britain would recognize Generalissimo Franco, Germany would exert itself to restore peace in Spain.
- (6) Germany would promise to collaborate in restoring peace in the Far East.

For a free hand in Austria and Czechoslovakia, for changes in the Treaty of Versailles regarding the discriminatory clauses, for help to Mussolini and Franco, Germany promised to rejoin the League of Nations, to refrain from pressing colonial demands for six years, and to help in the restoration of peace in the Far East. Such an agreement would have been a good bargain for Germany. Germany once before had joined the League, but left it at its own convenience. The colonial question would have been shelved for a short period only and then revived by a greater and stronger Germany, better prepared to press the issue. The promise not to fortify the colonies was to be taken for what a Hitler-promise is worth; the Fuehrer himself cynically pronounced the rule, printed and distributed in millions of copies of "Mein Kampf": "The honor of a nation justifies it in unilateral treaty-breaking whenever it feels itself strong enough to do so."

In plain language, the English were asked to help Germany to become greater, bigger, stronger, and to help Germany's allies Mussolini and Franco, so that after six years Germany would be in a better position to force colonial concessions from England.

The German press, upon orders from the Minister of Propaganda, raged in fury, denouncing the revelation of the two British newspapers as a "pack of intentional lies and inventions" etc. However, the truth was confirmed by Hitler himself in a speech in Augsburg while Halifax was still in Germany, in which Hitler offered a truce on the colonial question for a free hand in Central Europe. And bluntly threatening the British, Hitler said: "What they refuse to concede today, they will consider in three years' time; and in another three years they will discuss ways and

means of settling the colonial problem". This happened in 1937, but the warning was lost on the British. Two days after Halifax had left Berlin, the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung stated: "It would be good business for England to accept the thesis that its interests would not be threatened by recognizing the predominant role Nature has destined Germany to play— in Europe... Is it not more important for Great Britain, with its World Empire, to make certain of peace in Europe through an agreement with Germany, than to support the French interests in Prague?"

Needless to say, Halifax did not come to terms with Germany. He confessed to have been shocked by the German attitude. This proved again that an English gentleman of the old school can not understand Nazi-Germany's ways of diplomatic action. Nazi diplomacy never aims at arriving at a "fair deal" by conceding something to gain something, but is considered as a test of strength; any concession made by themselves is regarded as a humilation, any concession offered by the other side is taken as a sign of weakness.

It could have been expected that after Lord Halifax' return to London, the British policy would have been reoriented; that Churchill's warnings would have found attention; that England would have taken steps to catch up with Germany's military preparedness; that the ties between England, France and the central-European countries would have been strengthened.

But this did not happen. The English continued to consider Hitler's colonial demands as a bluff. The Hon. Harold Nicolson, Labor M.P., who had served in Berlin as Counsellor of the British Embassy from 1927 to 1929 and who knew the Germans well, did not know them well enough when he delivered, in early 1938, a speech on the colonial question. Expressing the general British opinion on this subject, he said:

"What he (Hitler) desires is... territorial and economic acquisitions in Central and South-Eastern Europe. Such acquisitions might lead him into conflict with Russia. If he is to succeed in that conflict he must be sure that he is protected in the rear, that he has the necessary rueckendeckung as against France. In order to sterilize France he must sterilize England. Yet, what does he possess wherewith to purchase our neutrality? He has no real assets at all. Therefore he creates an artificial asset, the Colonial Propaganda. He can now offer us the abandonment of his claim for the colonies in return for a free hand in the East."

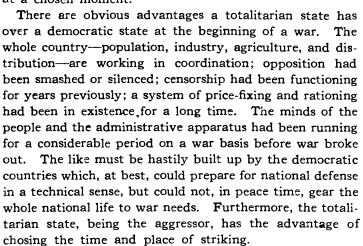
Strongly convinced that Hitler wanted nothing from England, except that it keep still when he marched East, the British government saw no reason to prepare the country against military aggression. It had been informed by Hitler himself that he would demand colonies the moment he saw fit to do so, yet it handed him Austria and Czechoslovakia; and it was not earlier than after the Munich conference that the British government took serious steps toward military defense. Thus, valuable years were lost and German aggression had been encouraged.

History most probably would have run a very different course, had Churchill taken Chamberlain's place in December, 1937, when Halifax, shocked, came back from Berlin

Totalitarian Warfare

By Richard Lorraine

ITH the recent lightning-like stroke of the German forces against the Scandinavian countries, the "war of boredom" suddenly became a "war of surprises". For the first time the world heard of a new kind of weapon: the "fifth column", disguised soldiers brought into the country of the prospective enemy to strike at vital points at a chosen moment.



The essential question, fearfully or hopefully asked in these days by millions of people, is: Is totalitarian warfar e through its unequalled organization and spirit of aggression so far superior to the strategy and military power of the democracies, that all other disadvantages the totalitarian state may suffer from,—such as shortage of certain essential raw materials and food stuffs—can be discounted? Or will, in the long run, the military superiority of the totalitarian state vanish and the deficiency of vital products become decisive? That the idea of a lightning war, a blitzkrieg, originated in Germany, seems to indicate that this question represents a real problem for them.

To understand present German strategy and to estimate its chances of success, a thorough understanding of what "totalitarian warfare" is, is necessary. Hitler himself made an effort to preach the new military gospel in "Mein Kampf", but that was done with the brains of an unsuccessful house-painter and had, to be sure, no effect on the German General Staff with which Hitler's authority up to this day is nil. But Germany's greatest strategist of this epoch, the late General Ludendorff, some years ago, shortly before he died, set forth his ideas of a modern war and expounded the doctrines of totalitarian warfare. His teachings have become the leading ideas of Germany's military leaders.

Ludendorff started out with strong criticism of the theories of General Clausewitz, who died almost a century ago but whose ideas led German—and other—military men up to 1914, when the battle of the Marne was lost for the Germans and their army had to give up the idea of a rapid advance and a lightning-like victory. "Violence pushed to its utmost bounds" was Clausewitz's recipe for what he called the "absolute" war. This involved the use of force without limit or calculation of cost. Yet for Clausewitz



war still remained a means to an end: "The political goal is the end," he said, "warfare is a means leading to it; and means can never be thought of without a certain end". Here is where Ludendorff disagreed. For him, war was not a means but an end in itself: "War is the highest expression of a nation's 'will to live', and politics must therefore

be subservient to the conduct of war". Thus wrote Ludendorff, but we find the same idea in similar words in Hitler's book and throughout the whole "national-socialist" literature. Making the nation into an efficient army, becomes an end in itself. Making each citizen a good soldier, becomes the leading idea in education. This may sound strange to any non-German, but it should be remembered that the idea is not entirely new. Sparta tried it over two thousand years ago; but when we think of ancient Greece, we think in the first place of democratic Athens and the cultural richness which it left to posterity. Sparta bred soldiers but was barren soil culturally. Just as totalitarian Germany is.

Ludendorff-Hitler, following the example of Sparta, are in the first place concerned to ensure "the psychical unity of the people". The general spirit of patriotism is no longer sufficient. Wrote Ludendorff: "The Christian faith, and the life shaped by it, are the prime causes of national breakdown in a totalitarian war". Faith must be "built on racial convictions, on the intimate knowledge of God peculiar to the race"—or in plain language, on a belief in a purely German God. Hitler went so far as to eliminate God entirely and tried to base "psychical unity" on the belief of the nation in him, the Fuehrer. Such an idea leads necessarily to the elimination of all independence of mind. In Germany, a faith based on racial convictions also rules out all non-Teutons; hence, the suppression of the Jews. It furthermore renders all citizens with any international connections enemies of the state: hence the persecution of Catholics, free-masons, and socialists. Democratic notions, such as that of freedom of speech, can not be tolerated if the "psychical unity" is to be effected: newspapers, magazines, books, are state-censored; public and private libraries are purged and "dangerous" books burned by the millions. One most efficient means to bring about "psychical unity" is to put all young men and boys, and girls as well, in uniform and make them march and sing. This tires them out and prevents them from thinking. Uniforms, flags, symbols, and singing in marching formation are unequalled means of knocking thoughts out of heads. Those who still would do some thinking of their own, especially loud thinking, are dealt with in Spartanian manner: the whip of fright is added to all other educational instruments.

The second concern of Ludendorff-Hitler is the establishing of a self-sufficient national economic system fit for totalitarian war. This transforms the whole country already in peace time into something like a city under siege. Everybody thinks and acts as if there were already war. The administration tells each individual what and how

much to eat and to wear; what and how much to produce and to whom and for how much to sell it. Labor unions are abolished and the workers' time including their "free" hours after work, is suitably disposed of by the authorities. Wages, of course, are fixed by the state. Workers are transferred from one part of the country to another for any work they may be assigned to. No questions may be asked; no discussion is permitted. The farmer has to deliver a fixed amount of products to state agencies at fixed prices. The industrialist gets orders from the state as to what to produce, how much to produce, and at what cost and price. Superficial observers conclude from this that Germany is a communist state or something very similar to it, at least. Such a conclusion, of course, is wrong, unless one considers a prison camp a communistic organization.

As everything in the nation's life becomes a means to the end of making war and winning it, politics of course becomes an instrument of militarism. Clausewitz still had the old-fashioned idea that the army has to support political ends. Ludendorff demanded that "the Commander-in-Chief must lay down his instructions for the political leaders, and the latter must follow and fulfill them in the service of warfare". Ludendorff's ideal state is the military dictatorship; with the diplomats as servants and agents of the army. Such a state of affairs was enforced by Ludendorff during the World War, and it was he, the Commander-in-Chief, who opposed peace negotiations in 1917 when Germany still had a chance to come to terms with the Allies on a reasonable basis.

These are Ludendorff-Hitler's ideas of the totalitarian state in peace time. The strategist Ludendorff was naturally much concerned with actual warfare. He still thought, as Clausewitz did, that the hostile armies must be annihilated in battle, and cared little for historical facts bearing on this point. War, according to Ludendorff, should open without declaration. The air force should strike at the enemy's means of advance—highways, railroads, and air bases. "There is no doubt that by the end of the second week war operations will be in full progress everywhere". In war between continental countries the decision lies on land, he said, this reducing the air force from a decisive to an auxiliary weapon. "The final decision on land will lie in the fight of man against man, man against tank, and tank against tank," and, he added, "attack is always the deciding factor in battles". All movements should lead to battle. Mechanization simply quickens these movements.

Moral objections to a sudden blow directed against enemy people constitute a weakness: "The demands of totalitarian warfare will ever ignore the merely ethical and impractical desire to abolish unrestricted U-boat warfare", and, over the land, bombing squadrons must "inexorably and without pity" be sent against the people in the enemy country. Ludendorff welcomed all new technical devices but did not estimate their importance very high. "It is a fact that victory goes to the big batallions"; this in accordance with his theory that war is decided by battles, and battles by hand-to-hand flghting. In sea warfare, too, Ludendorff preferred the battle to any other form of warfare. Right at the beginning of hostilities the fleet should go out and enforce a decision. He ap-

parently thought of the Russian and not of the British fleet when he laid down his ideas.

Ludendorff's belief in the necessity of enforcing a decision through open battle was based on his experience during the World War. Germany's armies showed great superiority as long as they could move and meet the enemy on open battlefields. The war was lost the very moment when the Allies, supported by the stronghold of Verdun, began to dig trenches and build a long line of fortifications. From then on non-strategical, non-military forces gained increasing importance. The blockade first hit the stomach and then the morale of the German nation; German man power was exhausted and so were the war supplies. Ludendorff, afraid of a repetition of this in the next war, placed much hope in the new mechanical devices, tanks and especially airplanes, the importance of which he inconsistently minimized on other pages of his book: they would help to keep the armies moving and serve to enforce battles.

THE theory of totalitarian warfare has hardly any support in history, except in the first period of Napoleon's campaigns. During the Thirty Year's war, for instance. many battles were fought, whole armies were wiped out, yet none of the battles, victories, and defeats had any decisive influence on the final outcome. Napoleon by a genial organization of the army and skillful application of artillery swept the continent. He completely destroyed the Spanish army, only to see his troubles start in Spain. He beat the Russian army, but Russia beat him. It is a generally accepted view that even a victory at Waterloo could not have saved him from a second downfall. The fate of Hannibal has repeated itself in history thousands of times; it does not matter who wins the battles, what matters is, who wins the war. The number does not decide—and Ludendorff, the victor of Tannenberg, should have known that. The battles for the Mannerheim line also showed that one man in a fortified defense line is worth as much as three or five or ten attackers. Another great German strategist, Von Moltke, many years ago drew the conclusion that "as a result of the improvements of fire-arms, the tactical defensive has acquired a great advantage over the offensive... It seems to be more advantageous to attack only after having repelled several attacks by the enemy". This, however, was lost on Ludendorff, and two million dead bodies were buried at Verdun. His formula that man-to-man fighting is the decisive factor in a war, became a formula of death and selfdestruction. It is only in the air that the offensive still seems to be superior to the defensive.

Pitiless bombing of enemy towns and cities would be a wonderful way of breaking the enemy's moral backbone! Yet what would become of German morale if Berlin, Hamburg, Cologne, Frankfort, etc. would be set on fire by Allied bombers? It could be done, no doubt, and it is a frightful idea that it still may be done when the German leaders become desperate. But German morale—and morale is a decisive factor in any prolonged war—is a brittle thing. A regime of individualism, based on reason and freedom, will certainly stand any such shock better than totalitarianism, based on emotional excitement and rigid discipline.

Gamelin, the Strategist of the Allies

By Richard Lorraine

HE war tactics of the Allies, as far as can be judged from the course of events, are essentially defensive. It appears that the French-British military plan places its hopes on the effect time will have on Germany's power of resistance, its supplies, its morale. The blockade

seems to be the supreme weapon in the war against Hitler.

The man in whose hands the French and the British nations have placed their fate is General Gamelin, Supreme Field-Commander of the Allied Armies. Gamelin, now sixty-seven years old, became a general at the age of fortyfour. Already at St. Cyr, France's Westpoint, he attracted the attention of his teachers by the independence of his mind and the thoroughness of his studies. Napoleon was his idol and it is said that he memorized every order the Great Emperor ever issued. The study of Napoleon's tactics convinced Gamelin that a thorough knowledge of terrain was a strategist's first prerequisite. This led him to studying maps to the minutest details. From Napoleon he also learned the importance of artillery. High esteem for artillery had been a French tradition ever since Napoleon won his battles by his superiority in using this weapon; yet, through the development of new weaponsmachine gun, airplane, and tank—there was a tendency to neglect artillery. Gamelin never could be convinced that artillery had lost its supreme importance and he is responsible for the fact that France today possesses the best artillery in the world.

When Gamelin graduated from St. Cyr at the head of a class of four hundred students, the leading military men in France placed great hopes in the future of the young lieutenant, and after three years of service in North Africa, he was first placed in the Geographic Service of the Army and then sent to the Supreme War School, where Foch became his teacher. He then served for five years with Joffre who at that time, 1906 to 1911, was in command of an Infantry Division, and when Joffre, in 1911, became Chief of Staff, Gamelin remained his adjutant.

Soon he had an opportunity to prove his military genius. His intimate knowledge of maps and the emphasis he gave to geographical facts led him to believe that the Germans in the war which everybody knew was coming, would try to reach the heart of France by advancing through Belgium. Nobody took his warnings seriously until the Germans struck at Liege. It was too late then to check their quick advance. Paris was soon in danger. Gamelin again gave his seasoned superiors advice, and this time they listened to him. There is a story that he in great excitement pointed out to Joffre that the German right wing was exposed, and developed a plan to take advantage of this weakness. The plan was accepted, the Germans were attacked at the Marne, and driven back. Paris was safe from then on. While the French cheered Joffre for this victory, Joffre himself and the whole High Command knew that much of the credit for this brilliant victory was due to Gamelin, the forty-four year old Chef de Cabinet. He con-



sequently was placed in charge of operations at headquarters, but his dislike for desk work and the bureaucratic atmosphere there led him to ask for transfer to the active forces, and he became commander of the second brigade of Alpine Chasseurs. In 1917 he took over the 9th division. This

gave him a chance to demonstrate his skillful defensive-retreat tactics when he was outflanked by six German divisions at the Somme and seemed to be lost: he withdrew and then attacked at a carefully chosen point to such effect that after a four-day battle the enemy forces were destroyed. From then on the General Staff asked his advice on every major operation; and it was especially Foch who discussed his planned counter-offensive in all details with him. Yet the comparatively young strategist was up against the jealousy of other generals, and was pushed into the background. After the war he was sent abroad for many years, to Brazil, to Syria, and it was not until 1928 that he was called home again. He shares with General Weygand the credit for the modernization of the French army, particularly the mechanization of French divisions, the extension of the Maginot line to the Channel, and especially the complete reorganization of the artillery and the building up of huge stocks of artillery munitions.

In 1938 he became Chief of Staff, and in June, 1939, President of the Supreme War Council and Inspector-General of the French Army. When war broke out he became Supreme Field-Commander of the Allied forces.

His strategical theories differ widely from the German. Preservation of man-power is one of his leading ideas. This is in accordance with his belief in the superiority of defensive warfare. Tanks and airplanes, essentially offensive weapons, are highly emphasized by the German military leaders. With Gamelin it is the artillery. The numerical strength of an army, still considered most important by German leaders, has less importance for a strategist who places great reliance on the effectiveness of the firearms, machine guns and artillery, and whose decisions are directed by his detailed knowledge of the terrain. Gamelin's obsession for maps once saved France from disaster and may save it again. The genius of the strategic retreat once defeated a greatly superior German force and may do it again. In his war against the rebellious Druses in Syria, the whole of France became impatient, expecting action. Gamelin waited until all his preparations were completed to the smallest detail and he felt sure of victory; then he struck and won a quick and complete victory with comparatively little loss of life.

As a good chess-player does, he gives much emphasis to the possible moves of the enemy. German tactics were always directed in such a way as to force the enemy to follow German movements. Gamelin's tactics include a thorough analysis of the enemy's possible plans. This was the reason why Gamelin was the one French strategist who foresaw the German thrust through Belgium in 1914. His idea of attacking only after the enemy has exhausted itself in attacks, of retreating and waiting for the most opportune moment, were shared by a great German strategist, General Von Moltke. But Von Moltke was ousted by other generals, and the idea of mass attacks and of forcing the enemy to follow German moves, triumphed in Germany in connection with the necessity of winning a war quickly.

For France, a country with comparatively small man power and a defensive spirit in general, Gamelin's tactics appear to be the more logical. The French leaders all feel that meeting Germany in open battles might result in disaster. They also feel that time is on their side. They rely on machine guns and artillery to mow down any attacker. The Maginot line is a symbol of French military tactics: an extended structure of defensive fortification.

And it may also be considered symbolic that Germany did not build such a line until almost the very last moment, when the war clouds already overshadowed Europe, and did it then only under compulsion: the Maginot line made it impossible for Germany to send its armies across the German-French frontier. Something, therefore, had to be done to prevent the war from spreading into Germany. Strategically, it would seem more logical for Germany to let the Allied troops enter Germany and meet them there in battle. But the totalitarian regime, based on faith in one man and depending upon an already brittle morale, could not risk an enemy invasion. Thus, the war in the West has been in deadlock for many months, and Germany, in order to win a quick victory, has to look for other battlefields.



Germany's Oil-Shortage

By "Economicus"

NE of Hitler's most expensive hobbies was the motorization of Germany. Germany built in the last seven years a gigantic net of new automobile roads and—to run over them—increased the number of automobiles and trucks at a fantastic rate. In July, 1934, there were 663,000 passenger cars and 237,000 trucks registered in Germany; in July, 1935, the corresponding figures were 1,486,000 and 547,000. No trustworthy figures have been published since, in order not to reveal this militarily important data, but it is known that automobile plants have been constantly enlarged. No reliable figures are available for the numbers of German airplanes but it is an accepted fact that the German airfleet outnumbers any other in the world. The number of tanks is also a military secret, but it is well known that this weapon has been highly developed in Germony, in quantity as well as quality.

In connection with this development, Germany faces a serious problem—that of fuel. Oil production in Germany has been sped up and efforts have for years been made to feed the motors as much as possible with locally produced oil and gasoline. Yet, the discrepancy between oil needs and oil production has constantly widened. In the summer of 1936, Hitler prophesied that Germany would be independent of imported oil within eighteen months. The facts have refuted him; Germany's oil imports have steadily increased. The Petroleum Press Bureau recently analyzed the oil situation in Germany, and the results of these studies, based on most careful estimates, are not encouraging from the German point of view. They check more or less with figures published by well-informed economists.

The oil consumed in peacetime, in the territories which now comprise Greater Germany, obtained from oil from German wells, synthetic fuel produced in Germany, and imported oil, amounted to 8,500,000 tons in 1938.

After the outbreak of the present war, Germany drastically reduced the oil consumption for private purposes. It was decreed that the use of private motorcars be curtailed by 85%, and efforts were made to substitute charcoal for oil, a method already in use in Japan. It may be assumed that the motor fuel available for private use in Germany

has been cut down to 1,200,000 tons. The requirements of the army, navy, and air forces amount to 12,000,000 tons a year during war time. This figure is based on a very conservative estimate of the London *Economist*, supported by such authorities as Dr. Friedensburg and Dr. Fritz Sternberg. The estimate brought forward by Stefan Possony, who places German oil needs in wartime at 30 to 40 million tons a year is too high, as one of the conditions—constant movements of large land forces—is not fulfilled, the land forces being stalled at the West Wall, at least up to this writing.

The combined civilian and military needs during a year of war, according to most careful estimates, amount to 13,000,000 tons of oil. This is a *minimum* figure.

How can Germany hope to meet these requirements?

Germany's domestic oil production has been considerably increased since Hitler's rise to power. In 1938, the area prospected for oil amounted to 90,000 square kilomoters as compared with 8,000 in 1934. The results were remarkable. While Germany produced only 35,000 tons of oil in 1920, the output in 1938 had increased to 550,000 tons. The rate of increase declined during the last few years, yet, it may be assumed that Germany at present produces as much as 700,000 tons from its own wells. If the production in those territories which Germany has occupied is

German Peace-time Consumption	Tons 8,500,000	Tons
German War-time Needs (mini- mum)	13,000,000	
German Oil Production, Natural		1 000 000
(maximum)German Oil Production, Synthetic		1,000,000
(maximum)		3,000,000
Oil Reserves (maximum)		3,500,000
Possible Imports (maximum)		1,560,000
Shortage		3,940,000
	13,000,000	13,000,000

Italy as a War-Factor

By an Ex-German Officer

SHORTLY before the European War broke out, a witticism circulated in Paris to the following effect: a French general, member of the High Command, who was asked what the French army would do in case the Italians joined in the war then threatening, answered, "If they fight against us, we will detach ten divis

they fight against us, we will detach ten divisions to destroy them; if they fight with us, we will detach ten divisions to protect them". This bon mot refers to the I-alian aptitude, which has become almost traditional, of joining in a war only when it knows or thinks it knows which side will win, and, further, ridicules Italian fighting power.

Another, supposedly actual remark, made by a high German officer who took part in Generalissimo Franço's campaign against the Spanish Republic, was, "I would much prefer to deal with the Italians as enemies than to have to depend on them as allies".

These are pointed gibes, but do not do Italy justice. If Italy thinks of gaining territorial or other advantages from a war, it is compelled by the very force of its position and circumstances to await developments and then to join the winning party. Italy itself is hardly able to influence the outcome of any great war to any appreciable degree.

The Italian army, navy, and air force are certainly able to put up impressive shows. When Hitler visited Rome some years ago, Mussolini had naval maneuvers organized, big guns roared, bombing and fighting planes coursed through the sky, speedy motorboats "torpedoed" big battleships, and—judging from the noise—a powerful armada was prepared to defy the world. In the broad streets of the capital, well dressed troops paraded in large numbers, fire-spitting tanks sped along the grandstand, and it seemed that ancient Rome's invincible legions were celebrating a resurrection. But at Guadalajara these same boys forgot that they were supposed to be Rome's invincible legions. The whistling sound of flying bullets made them very nervous, and with incredible speed they disbanded and fled. It was once more demonstrated that twenty years of intensive military education is not sufficient to change the spirit of a nation and its army. Italian soldiers have lived under a tradition of defeat ever since they were defeated by the Austrians at Custozza in 1848 and at Navara in 1849, by the Abyssinians in three major battles in 1895 and 1896, by the Turks in Tripoli in 1911 (until the Turks had to give way under the military pressure in the Balkans). From the World War, the various Isonzo battles and the disaster of Caporetto linger in the Italian mind. Guadalajara is another and more recent bad dream. The conquest of Abyssinia can do but little to dispel all this, as 300,000 well equipped men, aided by airplanes, tanks, and poison gas, had easy play with unorganized tribes without modern weapons; yet the campaign lasted seventeen months. How little real resistance the Abyssinians were able to offer is revealed by the fact that the total casualities among the Italians amounted to only 1,300.



To estimate Italy's chances in a war against France and England, various factors—aside from the fighting spirit of the troops—have to be considered. Italy undoubtedly possesses some very fine soldiers. The *Alpini* especially, north-Italian mountain troops, have high military qualities.

Their best match are the French Chasseurs, trained in similar ways on similar territory, the Alps. Then, each Italian division in war has one Blackshirt shock batallion, made up of carefully selected men whose task it is to inspire the rest of the troops. The disadvantage of such an arrangement is clear; the best men lead on to battle and are consequently the first to fall. Thus, the general quality of the army is quickly brought to a low level.

As strategists, the Italians have a very poor record. Tactical impulsiveness and carelessness have always been the main characteristics of Italian military leaders. Major General J. F. C. Fuller, who took part in the Abyssinian war as an observer, called it "esprit de stunt". Even if the Italian claim were true, that they now possess in Marshal Badoglio one of the best strategists of the world, they can not get away from the fact that the strategical abilities of all officers, from the youngest lieutenant to the leader of an army corps, are decisive in a war. The Italians have nothing to show in this respect, while the power of the French and the German armies is to a great extent based on the thorough strategical training of the whole officer staff.

The French High Command can fearlessly face an Italian attack on the French border. The geography of the territory is also much to the advantage of France. There are only a few Alpine passes connecting the two countries and fit for the use of a modern army. These passes diverge toward France so that an Italian army will have to break up into small, long-drawn columns before they reach French territory, which is mountainous and easy to defend. Such an attack would necessarily end in a half dozen Caporettos, and if the Italians follow their traditional thoughtlessness in warfare, they will undertake this suicidal attack.

The main concern of the Allies in connection with Italy's war threats, is on the high seas. The Italian navy, however, is no match for the combined French and English naval forces in the Mediterranean. Italy's hopes are undoubtedly based on the effectiveness of small units against heavy ships. Italy may possess by now around a hundred submarines and a number of tiny but speedy motorboats, operatable for only short distances and equipped with nothing but a small number of torpedoes. Before Italy could dream of successfully attacking the Suez Canal, or Gibraltar, or both it would first have to destroy the combined Allied navy in the Mediterranean Sea. In view of the superiority of this Allied navy there is not one chance in a million that this could be accomplished. Much hope has been placed by Italy on its airforce in a fight with the French and English navy, and the Italians have always emphasized

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The Nazis Wave the Soviet Banner

Dr. Ley's New "Communist Manifesto"

HE readers of Mr. Goebbel's daily, Der Angriff, must have been highly surprised when, on February 14, they opened their paper; for there was a big headline which reminded them of the good old times when all parties were allowed to make propaganda and shout their

slogans; there was, in fact, the battle-cry of the communists, over the whole width of the front page: "WORKERS OF THE WORLD, UNITE!" Many readers, we may well think, rubbed their eyes and pinched their cheeks to make sure they were not dreaming. But there could be no doubt. Nazism had found a "new" slogan. Some of the readers no doubt remembered that the new German National Hymn, the "Horst Wessel Song", was also, text and tune, a communist song before the Nazis adopted it.

Perhaps Goebbels was trying to start a rebellion; to arouse the masses against the Fuehrer and Goering, Fuehrer No. 2; to incite class hatred in the "united" German nation, some readers may have thought. Goebbels was always a "radical", a man who appealed to the have-nots, the proletarian part of the Nazi party. That had been the reason why Hitler, way back in the time when he was struggling for voters, delegated Goebbels to take care of the population of Berlin, the large masses of poor workmen.

But such a fear—or hope—was soon destroyed when the readers looked closer into their paper and found an article written by the "Fuehrer" of the "labor front", Mr. Ley, one of Hitler's intimates. Mr. Ley explained to the amazed readers that this old battle-cry, "Workers of the World, Unite!" had served for a long time to deceive the German laborers, that the Second International in Amsterdam and the international organization of labor unions were nothing but tools of the English and French capitalists, who since Versailles had done everything they could to annihilate the German laborers. The duty to unite the proletariat of all countries, the article of Ley continued, had fallen to the "National-Socialists." "This war is a war of the power of money against labor and consequently against the man who works, the creative man. Therefore, creative men must organize themselves. Henceforth, the following must be the watchwords of all people who have been awakened:

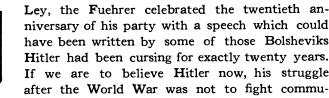
"Workers of all countries, unite, so that the power of English capitalism may be destroyed! Young people, you who rise, band together, so that the old English ogre may be destroyed, he who holds all the treasures of the earth and deprives you of them!

"The young and revolutionary peoples everywhere are bound to unite in this fight to deliver this petrified old world from the money-bags.

"We Germans, and consequently the German laborers, are proud to be the vanguard of a young world in this revolutionary fight...

"Workers of all countries, including the English and French laborers, unite!"

And then came Hitler himself. Ten days after the publication of this new "Communist Manifesto" of Dr.



nism—for which he was paid by the German industrialists, bankers, and big land owners—but to fight monarchism and capitalism. Relying on the forgetfulness of the masses, he now proclaims purification of socialism and nationalism as the end of his internal policy, and the termination of plutocracy, represented by England, as the end of his foreign policy. Flattering the Russian allies, he is recreating in Germany the class spirit of the proletariat. "It is you", he shouts to the audience, "it is in the first place you whom England menaces, you—the workers! You must fight for yourselves!"

What is the meaning of this? Why does Hitler put on a red mask? The fact that Soviet Russia is at present his ally does not sufficiently explain this phenomenon. When he signed the pact with Moscow he had, of course, to stop his propaganda against the Bolsheviks, and he did so over night. But he can never hope to deceive Stalin and the other leaders of the Soviet Union. They are not so forgetful as German newspaper readers and meetinggoers are. They know Hitler's "Mein Kampf" as well as they know Marx's "Capital", and therefore know that in the end, not English capitalism but Russian communism is the arch enemy of every fascist state, fascism being created to check the labor movement and make the world safe for private property. The real program of fascism is the anti-Comintern pact, and is sure to be revived after the tactical union between Russia and Germany has outlived itself.

Hitler can never hope to deceive Stalin. But he may hope to deceive the German, the French, and the English laborers.

Dr. Ley's article in Der Angriff and Hitler's speech of February 24 indicate that there is a strong communist under-current in Germany. In "Mein Kampf", German edition, page 200, Hitler cynically explained his method of propaganda, stating that "propaganda has not to find out the objective truth and present it fairly to the masses, inasmuch as this might be favorable to the others, but has continuously to serve its own purpose", which means in plain English that truth does not matter in propaganda. The purpose alone matters, and Hitler's present purpose is to remain on top of the nation and to defend Germany against the Allies. For this purpose he needs the support of the laborers and has to tell them what they like to hear. They apparently like at present to hear the tune of the "International" and the old communist slogans. And they are promptly served. Hitler's supporters in the capitalist and military camps will hardly be shocked; they know that if anybody can save them from communism,

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Hitler's Russian Somersault

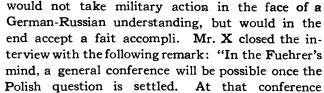
As Described in the French "Yellow Book"

HE historians who will give the world an account of the fateful year that elapsed between the Munich conference and the outbreak of the war, will have at their disposal a large number of documents, compiled and published by the governments of Germany, England, and France.

One of the cardinal events of that period was the rapprochement between Germany and Soviet Russia, and this development is most clearly demonstrated in the brilliant dispatches of the French Ambassador in Berlin, Coulondre, to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs in Paris. These reports, contained in "Le Livre Jaune", (the Yellow Book) published by the French government, enable us to follow Hitler's mental somersault after his triumph at Munich.

The Fuehrer's original idea of European developments, as laid down in "Mein Kampf" and preached in thousands of speeches, repeated again and again in his press and the party literature, was that Germany would have to keep peace with the Western Powers, England and France, and expand to the east at the expense of Soviet Russia. In December, 1938, Coulondre reported to his government: "The end seems to be well fixed. It is to create a greater Ukraine which would become Germany's granary. In order to achieve this, Rumania must be subdued, Poland won over, Russia dispossessed... They already talk of an advance to the Caucasus and Baku." The Western Powers? Well, their hands were held by shaking them. Von Ribbentrop was sent to Paris on December 9, 1938, where he signed with the French Foreign Secretary a declaration to the effect that existing German-French boundaries were to be final and that all questions that might arise between the two countries would be settled peacefully.

The turning point was Hitler's invasion of Czechoslovakia. Public opinion in London and Paris reacted violently and Hitler became doubtful of his previous opinion that he had really a free hand in the east. As pacts, agreements, and promises mean nothing to him, he did not expect that they could mean anything to anybody else. Yet he was reminded that he had formally guaranteed the Czechoslovakian borders as fixed in Munich, and he began to realize that he could not rely upon France and England to keep still while he marched east. He further realized that Poland would receive encouragement from the West to oppose a German invasion; that it could not be won over, but had to be conquered. Still he did not want war with England and France. He placed his hopes on an agreement with Russia which, as he thought, would intimidate the Western Powers. On May 7, 1939, Coulondre warned his government of the "new orientation". On May 6 the French Ambassador had received detailed information of the German plan to sign an agreement with Russia and to crush Poland from a "Mr. X" who in The Yellow Book figures as "un des familier du Fuehrer" (one of the Fuehrer's intimates). The reliability of this informer has been confirmed by the events. This conversation with Mr. X also reflects Hitler's opinion that the Western Powers



Germany will have a strong position with its potential war power." On May 9 Coulondre sent another lengthy report to Paris on the German-Polish question, which closed as follows: "The problem is not whether one should or should not fight for Danzig. It is up to Poland to decide this question when the moment arrives. For England and France the sole problem to be decided is whether or not to prevent a new coup de force by Hitler and apply a brake to the National-Socialist expansion while this is still possible."

While the French had all this information, Ribbentrop was still trying to convince the Western Powers that all German activity was directed against Russia. According to Coulondre, the German Minister of Foreign Affairs was still assuring everybody that Germany was once and for all determined "to fight Bolshevism in every way and especially through the Anti-Comintern Pact". "To this struggle we are absolutely pledged; we shall be firm as bronze", he said. But Coulondre's report of May 22 discloses that the French Ambassador was not deceived by these affirmations. He explained to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs that a new partition of Poland was contemplated between Germany and Russia and that Hitler hoped to be able to destroy England's power with Russian help. "Most of all, this would permit the rulers of the Reich to break down the British power. This is the principal objective to which Mr. Von Ribbentrop has devoted himself; it is a fixed idea the realization of which he will pursue with the obstinacy of a fanatic" (Mais surtout, il permettrait aux dirigeants du Reich d'abattre la puissance britannique. C'est la le principal objectif que M. de Ribbentrop se serait assigné, l'idée fixe dont, avec l'obstination d'un fanatique, il poursuivrait inlassablement la réalisation). Coulondre pointed in this connection at the fact that Hitler did not at first enthusiastically endorse Ribbentrop's idea of a pact with Russia and the entirely new objective of a decisive war against England. "Mr. Hitler", he wrote on May 22 to Paris, "would indeed consider it very difficult for ideological reasons to turn the German policy in such a direction. However, Ribbentrop would find support, especially in the military high command and in leading circles of the big industries".

Once Hitler's resistance was overcome, German policy with lightning speed changed all its objectives. The pact with Russia closed, temporarily at least, the East, i.e. the Ukraine, to German expansion. The "lebensraum" had to be found somewhere else. German agitators now promise the masses, and especially the young generation, that they will find "lebensraum" anywhere on the globe, that Germany will become the leading colonial power, taking

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Is Germany Socialistic?

By A Socialist

HE exact title of the political party which has ruled Germany for some years and the policies of which have brought on the devastating war now being fought, is Die National - Sozialistische Deutsche Arbeiter Partei, which, translated, is the National Socialist German Labor



Party. The name would create the impression that Germany is a socialist state, more or less totalitarian and Marxist, like the Soviet Union; the propaganda used by German leaders, their boasts of their building up of "German" socialism and their violent execration of "democratic plutocrasy" adds to the impression.

But nothing could be farther from the truth than that Germany is a socialist state.

It is true that Hitler could never have come to power if he had not come forward with a genuinely socialistic party-platform. The German people are essentially socialistic because of their generally gregarious instincts. At the time of the rise of Hitler, a feeling of dissatisfaction with "Democracy" was prevalent, and lack of a constructive spirit and even of energy among the labor leaders was largely responsible for the rapid desertion of the members of the Social-Democratic Party to the ranks of the rising Nazi Party, so dynamic and so generous in its promises.

After their initial victory, the Nazis lost no time in setting up a whole system of "socialistic" creations which appealed strongly to the renewed enthusiasm of the working classes. The "Kraft durch Freude" (Strength through Joy) organization, which provided for vacation trips at minimum fares to the Scandinavian countries, the Mediterranean, and even South America, was one of the most popular of the new institutions. It is said that some half million workers went on these trips, all of them of course persons whose adherence to the new regime could not be suspected. This and similar Nazi institutions strongly influenced the attitude of the working classes which often are unable to distinguish between the husk and the grain.

Yet the great trusts and other capitalistic groups were never before as powerful in Germany as they are under the present regime. If, to some degree, the regime has set limits to capitalistic freedom of action and profits have been curtailed, the power of the financial and industrial moguls has never been more firmly entrenched. According to the Nazi ideology, the capitalist is officially recognized as constituting a necessary wheel in the totalitarian machine. The capitalists are the Leaders whom labor must follow and obey. They are the experts, who look after the production set-up. In the same way that Hitler has become the God of Naziem, the capitalists are the gods of the German economy.

Of course, the capitalists had to yield some part of their independence and some of their profits to the political adventurers and racket eers who head the Nazi Party, but in exchange, what prestige and what tranquility they enjoyed! No more trouble either with laborers or with

customers; no more trouble with the banks or with government officials. All now bow the head to the chiefs of finance and industry.

It is true that some of the old magnates of the Schwerindustrie (heavy industry) refused to bend the knee to the Nazi gangsters. Thyssen, for in-

stance, preferred to abandon his enormous wealth and flee the country, but others gave in and were richly rewarded. These hope that the present war, ending in victory for Germany, will crown the Nazi political-capitalist combination, and that then, supreme in the world, they will be in a position to discard the socialist mask. The capitalist half of the combination plans also, in the end, to take the Government in hand, as in the good old times.

One of the planks in the Nazi platform was a promise to fight the great trusts and monopolies and to protect small industry and small business. But the latter were eliminated within a few months after the Nazis came to power and the trusts became lofty constructions against the sky, with greater power and pride than ever before. The middle classes have disappeared.

The great I. G. Farben (Chemical Trust), founded in 1925 through the merging of six chemical concerns, is one of the most powerful of trusts in Germany. It owns more than sixty factories and plants producing all kinds of chemical products from sulphuric acid to pharmaceutical specialties, synthetic gasoline, and synthetic fibers. As Nazi Germany conquered neighboring countries-Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, I. G. Farben conquered on its own account the chemical industries of the enslaved countries. The great Aussig Works, the Donau-Chemie, and the Polnische Chemikalien were among the spoils which Hitler brought in for the I. G. Farben, in which he, of course, holds a good parcel of shares. The Trust was recently authorized to pay a 6% dividend, the rest of the profits being invested in war extension. Imagine the boon in profits to be divided after the victory! Poor Michel, the worker, may look on and if he and his kind are not pleased, a fat and well-paid police will teach them the cost of selling their freedom for a ration.

Another great trust is the Vereinigte Stahlwerke, the steel and coal combine, which is now under the complete control of Goering. The trust made a profit of 222,000,000 marks last year and will pay a dividend of 6%, with 120,000,000 marks set aside for new investments. The annual meeting took place only last month. The State presented the shares confiscated from Thyssen, and all the big personages of the Nazi Party sent men of their own to take care of their secretly held stock. The fact is that the alliance between the political gangsters and the capitalist adventurers is not operating as smoothly in practice as both groups had hoped. Thyssen's flight is an indication of the weakness of the combination and it may be that the

(Continued on page 197)

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British Labor Supports the War

"Slavery the only alternative . . . "

ABOR parties and trade unions in European countries are by principle pacifistic. The worker has been taught that wars, under the present economic set-up are manufactured by the ruling class to serve the supreme purpose of the profit system, i.e. the profits, and that it is

always the working class that pays the costs in blood and money. Yet, it is a historical fact that in spite of this ideology, the European workers have always gone towar: that, when war broke out, the class spirit vielded readily to the national spirit. Remember 1914: a few weeks after the representatives of the workers' parties of Europe had passed resolutions at Basle for international solidarity and common action against the threatening war, these same parties supported most earnestly their respective governments in their war policies. The German and Austrian labor leaders then had an excellent argument to connect the class and the national spirit; they explained their attitude to their followers by pointing at the tyrannical system that ruled in czarist Russia, the lack of democratic control in that country, and the oppression of the lower classes there. The German and Austrian worker was made to believe that he fought for democracy. His hatred was awakened against Russia first, and then against Russia's allies, France and England. It helped, too, that he was made to believe, at the same time, that the Allies were the aggressors.

The British worker is in a similar situation now. He is called upon to support a government in which he has little say, in a war against an enemy outside the country. He has to forget for a while the enemy within the country; he has to give up, temporarily at least, the class struggle for a national struggle. He has to help fight a tyrannical system outside his own country, an aggressor state which by ruthless means acquired more and more power and surely would one day attack his own land if not stopped in time.

German propaganda, spread by radio and by printed pamphlets, has tried and still is trying to drive a wedge between the British worker and his government. Hitler, in this propaganda, poses as the saviour of the working class of all countries. "Lord Haw-Haw", in charge of the German radio programs addressed to the English speaking world, gives much time to telling his listeners across the North Sea how many million pound sterling each member of His Majesty's Government represents, what the alleged relations and connections between cabinet ministers and conservative members of Parliament with the banks and the various great industries are, in order to impress on them the class-character of the present rulers of the British Empire. The same method is used in the regular German broadcasts in Hindustani, in which the population of India is given details, true or false, regarding the private fortunes and the salaries of government officials there. For temporary ends, the initiator of the Anti-Comintern Pact imitates the methods of the Comintern when it was engaged in international propaganda for a communist world rev-



olution. This effort, however, is lost on the British worker who never was much of an internationalist and who never believed that salvation could be brought about by international uprising. The German effort to make Chamberlain and Churchill appear responsible for the war, while

Hitler and Ribbentrop are represented as having done everything to avoid it, is likewise lost on the English worker, as he well knows just what happened after Chamberlain came back from Munich. Socialism and a policy of peace, the proclaimed aims of the Labour Party, can not be successfully advocated in England by Germany's dictator.

The British Labour Party therefore backs the British government in the fight against Hitler, and published, in February, five months after the war had begun, a "Declaration of Policy", giving the reasons for this attitude.

In this declaration the National Executive of the British Labour Party first explains that this is a war "for socialism and freedom": The overthrow of the Hitler system, the first paragraph declares, "is essential to the achievement of Labour's programme of social justice, the maintenance and extension of democratic liberties, and the building of a peaceful commonwealth of free peoples".

The opposition against the Chamberlain Government is maintained, and "the short-sighted weakness of the British and other Governments over a term of years" is made responsible for the crises which came in 1939. Yet, "the Labour Party... unreservedly supports the Allied war of resistance to Nazi aggression because, though loathing war, it regards this war as a lesser evil than the slavery which finally would be the only alternative".

The declaration then sets forth what is called "The Allies' War Purpose": "The Allies' war purpose must be to defeat Hitlerism and to undo the wrongs resulting from Nazi aggression without creating new wrongs.... Victory for democracy must be achieved, either by arms or economic pressure, or—better still—by a victory of the German people over the Hitler regime".

The British Labour Party's leadership also seems to have a general idea as to what to do with Germany when war is over and the Hitler system is smashed. For the sake of permanent peace it is demanded that the French claim for security be reconciled with the German claim to equality. "The French people, who have suffered so often and so cruelly, must be assured of protection against violence and menace, and the German people must be given acceptable and peaceful outlets for their energy and ambition". Only the equilibrium thus created, the British Labour Party leaders say, "will make possible a new and hopeful approach to the achievement of our Peace Aims".

These peace aims include the demand that "all nations, great and small, must have the right to live their own lives, free but co-operative within the framework of the new world order". And this new world order "can only be securely founded on Socialism and Democracy". The Labour Party leaders proclaim that the idea of international

(Continued on page 193)

The Old Moro Dato

By Percy A. Hill

EARS ago I had occasion to periodically visit an old Moro Dato on one of the great rivers of Mindanao. The small settlement he ruled over had once boasted a much larger population, but the curbing of piratical propensities had left only a somnolent remnant. In his youth

the old chief had been brave and undisguisedly bloodthirsty, and he had, very naturally, not relished the interference with his raids and kidnappings. In time, however, he came to accept the changed circumstances, but he liked to tell me of the strenuous happenings of his youth. Perhaps he saw that I enjoyed his stories and naïve philosophisings.

Situated on the shadowy edge of Mindanao, the settlement became a place to rest up for a day, before we faced the rough seas outside. The old rice caingin had grown up to brush and cogon. Framed on three sides by the tangled growth of the primeval forest, the fourth side came down to the muddy banks of the sluggish river—a river of deep murmurs, sudden gurgles, and soft hisses, its current ready to carry friend or foe.

The settlement population comprised a numerous group of people living in their houses half on land, half over the water, and over all was the smell of decaying fish and bamboo-smoke. Lean men of various ages, in tight trousers and gaudy jackets, shuffled about, each with his especial lethal weapon. Women, old and shrivelled, sat in the shade of the houses, while younger ones, slim and wide-eyed, moved languidly about their dwellings, victims of fever and the lassitude of the season. The house of the Dato was of course the largest, and, though less ornate than the mosque presided over by the pandita, served to house his large and varied following.

With the proverbial hospitality of the Malay, the old chief would have a meal prepared for myself, the soldiers, and the crew of the prao. This would invariably consist of snowy heaps of rice in wooden platters, venison or fish on brass trays, and forest fruits cooked in sugar. But there was one thing on which he stood firm, and that was that I should have the freshest eggs laid by his "Moro" hens. Why these were any better than those laid by "Christian" hens, I never knew.

The Dato's followers still retained an independent bearing and resolute eyes before us, strangers, their dark faces often at once truculent and smiling. They treated the Dato with that respect that was only given, I suspect, to European kings of old, which he in turn accepted with dignity. After the evening meal and when the mists began to gather over the river, he would sit beside the dying fire and recount to me his experiences. Among them were descriptions of the spiritual wrestlings he had engaged in with the old Spanish friars who had attempted to convert him to Christianity.

Being wise from a half-century of experience and also somewhat far-travelled for a Moro, he had told the priests that he had no objection to his neighbors (a warlike crew on the upper river) turning Christian, provided they would practise that meekness and forgiveness which,



he understood, were the chief elements of the Faith. The main points of difference between the friars and the Moros arose from the reverence paid Mohammed and the institution of polygamy. The puzzled friars were often driven to a stern choice, and though they sometimes yielded in the case

of the latter, they stood firm on the wrongfulness (to them, at least) of the former. Here the old Dato would chuckle over their dilemma.

Once he remarked: "Many times I have seen the dripping skies and winds of the wet season come and go. Even so the generations of white men. The will of Allah is that they keep faith with their enemies and practise deception towards each other. The universal lust of money and the pride of religion and dominion, are ever their pitfalls, and serve to dissipate their conquests, always...

"The land remains as Allah made it. The priest and soldier come to us—and in a little while they leave us. Those they leave behind know not when to look for their return—which is never". After delivering himself of this wisdom he would expectorate redly into a brass bowl carried by a young boy.

An argument of his was that a man is brave who has nothing. Unburdened by riches, the world is before him and he stops at nothing to attain his ends. If but Fortune awaits him side by side with Death, he is willing to try the issue. And this, we may add, is, or was, the true Moro philosophy.

Being young in those days, I questioned him regarding the number of his wives, of which, being well-off in this world's goods, he had the full complement allowed by the Koran. Calling the attendant to bring him a new supply of betelnut, he delivered himself of the following: "If a Moro has more than one wife, he must take the limit. Two will fight. Both of these would fight a third. Therefore, the smallest number to keep peace in the family is four".

I was often hugely entertained by watching his administration of rough justice. As headman, all troubles, foreign and domestic, were brought before him for settlement. With due dignity he gave his people the benefit of his advice, and bestowed rewards and punishments just as serenely. What he decided they accepted without wordy wrangling and all seemed satisfied with the judgments meted out before the assembled audience of squatting Moros.

The old Dato has long been gathered to his fathers, or rather to the joys of the Islamic paradise he so firmly believed in. The river settlement has been partially dispersed, the people drifting in their *vintas* to other regions. The last view of him still remains, however:

The Dato, hand on the hilt of his kris, surrounded by his swarthy followers; the smoke of the morning fires rising in blue spirals high above the trees; and a line of swaying women coming up the slope of the river, laden with long bamboo-joints, the water jars of the period. Our boat swept around a turn in the river under the impulse of the paddlers, and shut off the view.

Where is the War-Boom in Prices?

By Paul P. Steintorff

HEN war broke out in Europe in September of last year, nearly everyone in the Philippines began to speculate in basic commodities in anticipation of a war boom. As a direct result of this speculative activity, prices moved upward during September and the early part of October. Copra for example jumped from ₱4.75 to \$\mathbb{P}\$9.00 per hundred kilos. By the early part of October, it was realized that there had been no actual increase in demand as a result of the war and in consequence, prices began to decline. This decline has continued with minor advances until at the present time prices of most major commodities are at or near their all-time lows. This is the exact reverse of the trend during the World War of twenty-five years ago when prices of basic commodities advanced to fantastic levels, sugar for example selling in the Philippines at ₱45.00 per picul. Instead of a war boom in prices, we now have exactly the contrary.

Why should this be the case? There are a number of reasons. In the first place, basic world conditions in 1938 were very different from those prevailing in 1914. There was a much greater diversification of production of major products and world stocks of nearly all basic commodities were extremely high. In fact, there were large surpluses in nearly all cases. Take for example oils and fats, the supply of which directly affects the price of copra. In 1938, there were enormous stocks throughout the world of all kinds of fats, including copra, coconut oil, palm oil, cottonseed oil, whale oil, and many others. Since all of these fats compete directly with each other, prices were very low and demand was unsatisfactory.

A second cause is that combatant countries have been preparing for war for a number of years and have built up heavy stocks of materials of all sorts.

A third cause is that until the past few weeks, the scale of warfare has been extremely restricted and that in consequence there has been very little destruction of either men or materials.

A fourth cause is that France and Great Britain have taken advantage of their experience in the last war (when their competitive buying forced up prices) and have set up a consolidated centralized buying organization that thus far has been able to practically set its own prices. These countries also have set up machinery to control prices within their countries and through financial measures have restricted and controlled foreign purchases by private entities.

A fifth cause is the system of Empire Preference which has been established in order to conserve foreign exchange. So far as possible, purchases are made only in countries whose currency is on a sterling basis in the case of Great Britain or is based on the franc in the case of France.

A sixth cause for the trend in prices is dislocation and destruction of shipping, with the consequent sharp advance in freight rates, war risk insurance, and other transportation charges. The result on the prices of major Philippine products up to the present time has been that the aggregate cost of transportation has come out of the local price of the commodity. For example, on May 6, 1940, centrifugal sugar for export was quoted in Manila at \$\mathbb{P}5.80\$ per picul against \$\mathbb{P}6.60\$ on the same date of 1939. Philippine sugar is exported only to the United States. The price in New York on May 6, 1940, was 2.80 cents per pound for duty-paid sugar, which is exactly the same quotation as for the corresponding date of 1939. The difference of nearly 16 percent in the Manila price unquestionably represents the added cost of transportation.

The next question that arises is what will be the future trend of prices? It would be extremely rash to venture a definite prediction as to future prices. In the first place, it is absolutely impossible to predict either the extent or duration of the war and without some such basis prediction would be impossible. Assuming that there is a long drawn out war on the present intensive scale, it may be safely said that eventually prices of all major products must advance very materially. This is inevitable in view of the extreme destruction of large-scale war and the diversion of productive activity to war purposes. It is believed that in this case, the advance will be much more gradual than in the earlier war and that extensive and partially effective measures will be set up to control prices and prevent a war boom, which in the final analysis is a serious calamity

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The "China Incident"

By Lin Yu

URING the past few months, the principal theater of action for the undeclared war, was South China, but there the invaders dismally failed in the most important part of their effort, cutting the international trade routes in China's Southwest. Since last month the scene of hard fighting has shifted back to the Yangtze valley.

Japanese troops in Kwangsi, to be sure, made westward thrusts from Nanning, but they met reverses in this direction as well as in the north. At the time of writing, they were reported to have planned to construct a railway from Nanning to Yamchow, the nearest seaport. There was also some fighting along the outer defenses of Canton, especially near the mouth of the Pearl River, with both sides claiming some small victories. But the Japanese were reported to have suffered heavy losses in Chungfa, north of Canton. In the Swatow-Chaochow sector, Japanese troops made several attempts to push farther inland from the latter city, but each time they were beaten back to their base.

The very outskirts of Shanghai saw sanguinary fighting in what is said to have been the most serious challenge to the Japanese garrison since the Chinese regulars retreated from the city over two years ago. It lasted a few days and ended with the Japanese burning several nearby villages to the ground. While this eliminated the villages that harbored guerillas, it also drove the villagers, whom the Japanese thus rendered destitute, into the camp of the guerillas.

Farther up the Yangtze, on its southern bank, the invaders launched another ambitious "mopping up" campaign which extended over three provinces. Based on Wushing, north Chekiang, Japanese troops branched out in two directions: one column pushing northwestward into Kiangsu with Liyang as its objective, the other column



pressing due west with Kwangteh in Anhwei as its objective. Cooperating in the latter effort, the Japanese forces from Fanchang, farther west, marched southward and then turned to the east in the direction of Kwangteh. Still farther to the west, another attempt was made to take Ching-

yang from Yinchiahwei. But these Japanese forces were fought to a standstill or beaten back to their bases except those which took the first route. The Chinese let them have their way, but chose to strike in another direction, and Wusih, an important industrial city on the Shanghai-Nanking railway, was attacked. Later, a Japanese military spokesman claimed that the base of the Chinese New Fourth Route Army operating in this region, was captured. This is not the first time that the invaders made such a claim, but every time after such a claim was made the Chinese attacks on the Japanese were carried on as effectively as ever.

In Kiangsi the Japanese hold tenaciously to Nanchang, in spite of their previous announcement that they would abandon that provincial capital. However, there is no doubt that the Chinese have been gradually getting the upper hand in this sector with the recapture of Anyi, Chingan, Tehan, Fengsin, etc. Though the Japanese were able to hold the main forces of the Chinese at Shishan and Wanshoukong, sixteen miles from the contested city, the Chinese were able at one point to get as close as four miles.

In eastern Hupeh, Tienkiachen, a key city below Hankow, was attacked by the Chinese. At Chinkongshan, the Chinese emerged from an eight-day battle, victorious. In the northeastern part of the province, the invaders lost Manheng, their base of operation in the mountainous region between Hupeh and Honan, to the Chinese. But they



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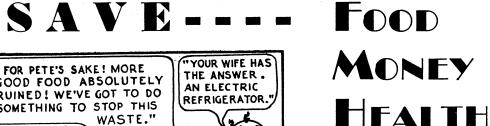
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Sperry Flour Sugar Bags launched an ambitious offensive in central Hupeh, hoping to gain control of the upper reaches of the Han River and to invade Shensi. Such a move on the part of the invading forces was anticipated by the Chinese high command which had long ago massed heavy troop concentrations in the nearby mountains. So when the Japanese started their "big push", they met little resistance and walked right into the trap laid for them. In this battle of Tsaoyang, the Chinese claimed to have inflicted upon the Japanese between 20,000 and 30,000 casualties. The Japanese answered by declaring that Chinese claims were made in order to cover their own losses, but what these Chinese losses were the Japanese failed to mention, and they had to rush General Itagaki, an ex-war minister, to take command of the troops on this front to save the situation. In the meanwhile, the Chinese closed in upon Chungsiang, their base in central Hupeh, and captured Wushengkwan, an important railway station on the Hupeh-Honan border.

Farther north, in southern Honan, Sinyang, the Japanese base, itself was once more attacked, when the Chinese had cleaned up the Japanese north of this strategic point and west of the Peiping-Hankow railway. Kaifeng, in the eastern part of the province, was wrested from the hands of the Japanese after hard fighting. Though the Chinese held it against the Japanese only for a few days, they inflicted on the Japanese heavy losses in term of both man power and war supplies. What is more, to recapture Kaifeng, the Japanese had to draw on their garrisons in northern Honan, and that gave the Chinese there a chance to make fresh attacks, which proved to be very damaging to the invaders.

In Shansi the Japanese apparently had given up the idea of crossing the Yellow River at Fengningtu, and shifted their attempt to Moutsintu, a little to the east. But there, too, they failed. The Japanese commanders also tried a new strategy and failed. In this province Chinese armies may be classified under three headings, the Shansi provincial troops, the ex-communist troops, and the central gov-

ernment troops. The Japanese tried a new strategy by singling out the central government troops for attack, which was as well planned as it was sinister in motive. But that too bogged down, and the 9-route attack based on Changtee, Changchih, and Wakwan, came to naught, for the simple reason that China is no longer a sheet of sands, and whatever differences these armies may have, they are as one man when it comes to fighting the invaders.

In both Hopei and Shangtung Chinese guerillas have been active, especially in the latter province. The Japanese report that General Yang Ching-yu, a volunteer commander in Manchuria, had been killed was discredited as General Yang has been very active recently fighting the Japanese.

Internationally, Japan can not make up her mind what to do. The involvement of Holland in the European war makes her mouth water for the Dutch East Indies. But America stands in her way. After the annual maneuvers, the American fleet remains in Hawaii, and America is as loud in demanding the maintenance of the status quo of the Dutch East Indies as Japan herself, however, with this difference—while America means what she says, Japan means exactly the opposite, and there lies the trouble for Japan.

British Labor Supports the War

co-operation has been discredited by the ineffectiveness of the League of Nations, and accuse the conservative British cabinets of being partially guilty for the existence of this situation: "Successive British Governments, since 1931, have a heavy share of responsibility for its (the League's) collapse." Thus, the "Declaration of Policy by the National Executive of the British Labour Party" ends as it begins: with an attack on conservative government in England, the same government the Labour Party pledges itself to support for the duration of this war.



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The Nazis Wave Soviet Banner

(Continued from page 182)

it is Hitler. He once before succeeded in drawing millions of laborers away from the socialistic parties in democratic Germany. He may as well succeed a second time with the same method: by representing himself as THE true socialist.

That this mock-communistic campaign will have any effect on French and English laborers is doubtful. They may never even hear about it. And if they do, it could hardly influence them. Because outside Germany the number of people who take Hitler's words at their face value has become very small since Mr. Chamberlain recognized his mistake.

Aside from the communist trend among German laborers, the change to anti-capitalistic slogans reveals another fact.

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To maintain the fighting spirit among German laborers, the war must have some real purpose. It can not be too popular an idea that for the conquest of Poland, which never had been German territory and is not inhabited by Germans, they now have to sacrifice their lives and the happiness of their families. The lebensraum slogans do not seem to work any longer. After all, hasn't enough "lebensraum" been gained in Austria and Czechoslovakia, at least for the time being? The necessity of a war for national purposes may not be a convincing idea at present in Germany. Therefore the appeal to the class spirit: the war against England is the German laborer's fight against capitalism, and the competition between two industrial powers is labeled as a revolutionary struggle.

Hitler probably knows that he is playing a dangerous game. What would happen if the German laborers do not so readily forget these new slogans after they have served their purpose for the ruling group? What would happen if the German laborers demand a real fight against capitalism? Would they not be tempted to begin the revolutionary struggle at home, and shake off the group of millionaires which governs them at present, and then shake off the property-owning class as a whole? A little push by Hitler's allies in Moscow might then have far-reaching effects.

Italy as a War-Factor

(Continued from page 181)

the vulnerability of Egypt, Cyprus, Malta, and Bizerta to air attacks. This was all propaganda, as Mussolini's military experts must know that the Italian air bases (Leros, Tobruk, and Pantelleria) are much more vulnerable. They are all easily cut off from the motherland, are close to enemy territory, and their own resources are almost nil. Even if Italy could outnumber the airforce of the Allies in the Mediterranean, its strategical position for air warfare is so much inferior that it never can hope to enforce a decision by air attacks.

There remains the question of land attacks on Suez and Tunisia. To attack Egypt from Libia, appears to be impossible. Waterless desert separates the two countries; the only road over which mechanized forces could be moved leads along the coast and is most vulnerable to shelling from the sea. A worn out, decimated army would be received by well equipped, well rested Anglo-Egyptian forces, and the outcome of such an encounter could not be doubtful. An attack on Tunisia is equally inconceivable. The terrain between the gulf of Gabes and the salt lakes, some forty miles wide, is well fortified, and an excellent army, trained in desert warfare, would give an Italian expedition a warm welcome. A flanking movement through the Sahara Desert would lead the Italians to the Atlas mountains with their narrow, impenetrable passes.

Italy would have to sacrifice Abyssinia, conquered in a strenuous war that lasted almost a year and a half. No

supplies would enter this newest Italian colony, at least none for the Italian garrisons. But the tribesmen might gratefully accept English rifles and machine guns and cheerfully cut the throats of every single Italian stationed in Ethiopia.

From all this may be seen that Italy could join Germany in this war only if it were sure of a final German victory. Only an Allied defeat by German forces could make participation in the war profitable for Italy. Italy can never hope to enforce a decision in the war. On the other hand, the Italians would face a major catastrophe, if the war were not won, and quickly won, by Hitler.

Italy is no way equipped for long-lasting warfare. Its industrial capacity is very limited; of essential raw materials it lacks especially iron, coal, oil, rubber, cotton, nickel, and chromite; of others it has only insufficient resources, except in zinc and sulphur. Italy has not been able, for lack of foreign credits and sufficient exportable goods, to build up reserves in appreciable quantities, and its gold reserve has almost vanished. But even if its purchasing power were strong, the Allied blockade would make it impossible to import what it needs, the only accessable countries being the Balkans which at the best could supply only limited amounts of some of the wanted commodities.

Italy is no match for the combined French and English forces. An Italian participation in the war on Germany's side would be bound to result in a major catastrophe for the country and its fascist rulers—unless Germany won the war and won it quickly.

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Hitler's Russian Somersault

(Continued from page 183)

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LA ESTRELLA DEL NORTE 46 Escolta - LEVY HERMANOS INC. - Manila light on Germany's politics during the past year and on the present conduct of the war, in which the German army and air force are sparing France and concentrating on the British navy.

Aside from this, the Yellow Book describes many striking scenes which show that the diplomatic game is not restricted to calm conversations and the exchange of carefully worded documents. Most colorful are Coulondre's reports on Hitler's behavior on days of calm and days of excitement. Coulondre's predecessor, Ambassador Francois Poncet, draws a most vivid picture of Hitler's "Hall of the Mountain King", his luxurious abode pitched on a mountain top and approached by a lift guarded by bronze doors and ascending through a shaft cut through solid rock. (Report of October 20, 1938, page 22). Shocking is Coulondre's report on how the Czechoslovakian delegates were treated in March, 1939—similar to the treatment the Austrian Chancellor received on a similar occasion—when they were literally chased around a table on which the documents were spread and a pen thrust into their hands with the threat that if they would not sign, "half of Prague would be bombed in two hours and that would be only the beginning".

In this connection it is of interest to note that the Italians were informed of the German-Russian rapprochement at a time when Ribbentrop was still trying to deceive France and England. This was revealed by Count Ciano in his speech of December 7 in which he said:

"So far as this question (the German-Russian pact) is concerned, it must be stated that we have discussed it with the German government ever since April and May. We agreed that a policy of understanding with Russia should be followed, so that Russia would be neutralized and thereby prevented from becoming a partner in a system of encirclement as propagated by the great democracies".

The Italians apparently considered the idea as profitable and did not resent the new course. Yet they were kept in the dark from then on and were not officially informed of

further developments until August 12, when Ribbentrop told Ciano over the telephone that he "would go to Moscow on the 23rd to sign a nonaggression pact between the Reich and the Soviet Union". Here we see Hitler applying his method of springing an accomplished fact as a surprise at the last moment, even on a friend and partner. We may, however, be sure, that Rome, having a number of private "wires" to Berlin, was not too much surprised when the information arrived over the official wire.

There is an English translation of The Yellow Book available which is quite adequate except for some errors which were overlooked by the proof-readers. On page

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large, economical jar of Mum today at your Chemist's or store and always be your loveliest.

TAKES THE ODOUR OUT PERSPIRATION



212, line 4, the correct date is July 22, not August 22. On Page 322 "French Ambassador in Berlin" should read "... in Rome". On page 329, line 9 should read August 31 instead of September 31.

Is Germany Socialistic?

(Continued from page 184)

course of the war will be effected by the under-cover rivalries that exist.

There are other trusts that were spared and developed by the Nazi leaders, among them the Allgemeine Elektrizitaets-Gesellschaft (AEG) and the Krupp-Werke. In each of them, Nazi leaders now hold the control; the people have nothing to say. The word "socialistic" can be applied to the German state only in derision; the state is the exact opposite of socialistic.

The present structure of the German state is that of a monstrous and apocryphal pyramid. At the top, the hideous trinity: Hitler, Goering, Goebbels; all three on a platform sustained by Gestapo-men. The middle of the pyramid is made up of the Trusts, voracious ogres, with tentacles spreading everywhere, makers of war both to prosper their business and to rid themselves of the control of the unholy Three. At the bottom, ground into the dust, the "ewig-dumm" German people, toiling and suffering, and now called upon by their Nazi leaders to bleed on all the battlefields of the world, threatening, in their own slavery, the freedom of all the nations.

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Germany's Oil-Shortage

(Continued from page 180)

added to this figure—Austria, 100,000 tons; Czechoslovakia, 20,000 tons; Poland, 200,000 tons—a total production of rock oil in Greater Germany of around 1,000,000 tons can be assumed.

Much hope has been placed in Germany on the production of synthetic oil. This is a very costly process, and from 4 to 5 tons of coal or lignite are required to produce 1 ton of oil, which, moreover, is of such a light quality that it is not fit for airplanes. In 1938, Germany manufactured 1,200,000 tons of this oil. The figure for 1939 is most probably 1,700,000 tons, provided the expansion program was carried out to schedule. In 1941 production, according to



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program, should amount to 3,500,000 tons a year. If the production for 1940 is estimated at 3,000,000 tons, which appears to be a very optimistic figure, the total oil production inside Greater Germany would amount to some 4,000,000 tons.

The German army has, of course, stored reserves. American experts estimate these at 1,500,000 tons; German semi-official sources speak of 3,500,000 tons. If the larger figure is accepted, we arrive at a total of 7,500,000 tons of oil, available from German production and stored supplies for the year 1940. And it should be emphasized that this figure is most probably too high, as in all cases the highest estimates have been applied.

The oil requirements are 13,000,000 tons, the domestic resources 7,500,000 tons.

Under the most optimistic calculations, Germany will be short 5,500,000 tons of oil during 1940. How can this deficiency be covered?

There are two possible sources for importing oil: Russia and Rumania.

Russia, from all that is known, is in no position to let Germany have oil in appreciable quantities. Russia's position is similar to Germany's: its oil production did not keep pace with the motorization of its industry, agriculture, and armed forces. According to the second five-year plan, oil production in Russia should have reached 70,000,-000 tons in 1937, while the actual output was only 30,000,-000 tons. Under the impression of this failure, the third five-year plan set the oil production for 1940 at 36,200,000 tons. If this figure should really be reached and we add to this 370,000 tons from the newly occupied oil fields in Poland, Russia would just be able to meet its own oil needs. The fact that Russian oil exports have declined from over 6,000,000 tons in 1932 to less than 1,000,000 tons in 1938, shows the general trend. For 1939 no official figures are available as yet, but it is known that Russia last year already



imported small quantities of American oil via Vladivostok and Murmansk. Even if it be assumed that Russia still has a small surplus of oil in 1940, it may be doubted that it would let Germany have it in the face of possible war complications in the near future. But all experts agree that, at the slow rate of development of new oil fields in Russia, there can at present be no surplus. And Russian sympathies for Germany, pact or no pact, are really not so strong that Stalin would hand supplies to Herr Hitler which he needs himself.

Rumania produces some 7,000,000 tons of oil a year. Most of the wells are in English and French hands. From the other enterprises Germany receives under the existing pact 130,000 tons a month or 1,560,000 tons during the year. This figure represents the maximum. If Germany wants to cover all its oil needs, it would have to take the Rumanian wells by force and run them under constant protection. It would have to be another blitzkrieg, and the military action would have to be carried out at such a speed as to prevent Rumania and the agents of the Allies stationed there from destroying these wells.

During the World War, when German troops marched into Rumania, the oil wells there were set on fire and burned for three years. At present, Rumania is militarily well prepared, having one million men mobilized, and an Allied army under Marshal Weygand's command is kept in the Near East to check a German advance toward the Black Sea. A German army attempting to conquer the Rumanian oil area would face a well equipped force of not less

than five million Rumanians, Turks, and Allied troops.

If Hitler wants to win this war he will have to speed up events. His attempt to draw major Allied forces from the Maginot Line to engage them on open battle fields have failed in Norway. He will, most probably, try the same trick again—in Holland and Belgium,* or, if he gets Italian help, in Switzerland—but the neutrals have learned a lesson from the Norwegian campaign, and any such attempt will be met by stiff resistance. His chances for a quick victory do not seem to have been improved by the Scandinavian venture.

And if it's not a quick victory for Hitler, it will be defeat—if it were only for his lack of oil.

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In getting out this "European War Issue" of the Philippine Magazine, I have had to overcome an old prejudice of mine against anonymous articles and the use of pen-names. It would have been impossible for me to get the kind of articles I wanted from persons most capable of writing them if I had insisted on publishing their names. So the reader will have to judge the articles on their merits; and I am not

afraid of this test. I can say that all these articles were written especially for the Philippine Magazine chiefly by well-informed Europeans now in Manila, and to one and all I hereby express my very great appreciation for their help in making this number possible.

The editorial, "Hitler's Second Fatal Blunder", in the April issue of the Magazine, brought a note from a prominent English business man in Manila, which read in part: "I read this editorial with resounding cheers... Let us hope that your word 'fatal' in the heading will prove correct. My fear is that Hitler could not commit a blunder that would fail so fast... I am uneasy without knowing why..." This note was written before Germany lost a third of its fleet in Scandinavian waters, but my correspondent's uneasiness was quite justified. The statement in the editoral that Hitler perhaps had in mind to create a diversion in Scandinavia while gathering his forces for a sudden attack somewhere along or around the Maginot Line, has within the past few days proved correct. The move into Norway was in part, at least, a feint, and Britain and France were quite right in not permitting the Scandinavian campaign to assume too large proportions; the Allied campaign there was merely a counter-feint, as explained in an editorial in this issue.

Albert Engleman, personally unknown to me, wrote from Chicago: "I am very much interested in Philippine affairs. I believe there is no better understanding of them or wiser comments on them than are found in your magazine... I am in favor of dominion status for the Islands. Complete 'Independence' will only mean a greater menace both to the Islands themselves and to the United States. Those using the independence question as a political step-ladder had better climb down, and soon..."

Francisco Dizon wrote me, also from Chicago: "I want to thank you for quoting part of a previous letter from me in your Four o'Clock column through which my old friend, Mr. J. Scott McCormick of Lanao located me..."

Randall Gould, editor of the Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, who had Four o'Clock tea with us a few weeks ago, wrote me: "You were very hospitable during my recent rather brief stay in Manila, and I appreciated it very much. Hope I didn't make myself too unwelcome a guest by voicing such differences of view as we seemed to develop! I inclose a recent editorial sticking up for my end of the case on America in the Philippines. [This editorial was reprinted in a number of Manila papers.] Anything you care to send from your pen from time to time would be appreciated, as would a personal word. I have not had much chance for contact with the Haughwouts, but they both seem in good health and spirits and they were most interested to hear that I had seen you. Of course Manila is close to their hearts. Wilbur Burton has been in and he, too, wanted to know about you. He was appreciative of your hospitality toward him. I think he may dig in with us a while in Shanghai. Perhaps the Monitor will finance another visit next year, in which case you will have me on your hands again some afternoon. Meanwhile call on me if I can serve you."



Dr. J. Ralston Hayden of the University of Michigan, former Vice-Governor of the Philippines, who is completing his big book on the Philippines, asked me for information as to the "kind of books the Filipinos are now buying". Mr. Verne E. Miller, President and General Manager of the Philippine Education Co., Inc., answered this for me as follows: "There has been a notable increase in the demand for books among Filipinos. There was a time when a \$2.50 or \$2.00 fiction book was looked upon as a luxury the reading of which was indulged in only by the wealthy. Today persons of moderate means buy such books. Non-fiction books are even more popular than fiction books in the Philippines in spite of the fact they are generally priced higher. There is a steady demand for books on philosophy, economics, biography, sociology, psychology, political and international affairs, and technical and vocational books. The people are very fond of dramatic shows, but the sales of plays amount to practically nothing. There is also no appreciable demand for new poetical works; the standard poets, listed in books on literature, are more popular. Approximately 60% of all our book sales are to Filipinos, 30% to Americans, and 10% to Europeans. However, the majority of recently published books are purchased by Americans whereas the Filipinos buy more reprint editions than either Americans or Europeans. The leading American magazines read by Filipinos rank about as follows in sales volume: Weeklies-Liberty, Saturday Evening Post, Collier's, Life, and Time; Monthlies-Readers' Digest, Cosmopolitan, Red Book, Popular Mechanics, and McCall's Magazine.

Linda Delgado (Mrs. Miss?) of Manila wrote me as follows: "Finding you guilty of an error in spelling is so unusual that I hasten to call your attention to one. 'Questionnaire' is correctly spelled with a double n. Except for this, I enjoyed the April issue very much." I am sorry that carelessness on my part spoiled the lady's enjoyment.

But I have something more serious to blame myself for—my part in the so-called panel discussion of Dr. Lin Yutang's lecture on "The Cause of the World Chaos" at the Rizal Memorial Stadium a few Sunday evenings ago. I was one among a number of distinguished persons who sat on the stage that evening for the purpose of interpolating and interrogating the lecturer. Dr. Lin, in my opinion, made some very erroneous statements which I should have challenged, but I am not accustomed to public speaking, and though my mind was seething with arguments, I was so flustered by the large audience, the applause I good-naturedly received when my turn came to speak, and the disturbing

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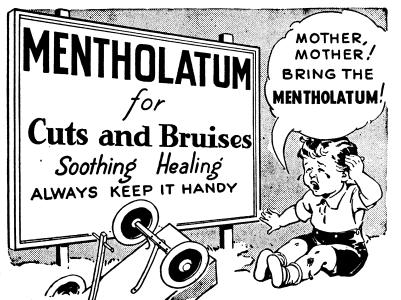
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way my voice was thrown back at me by the loud-speaker mouthpiece, that I said practically nothing. The others did much better than I, but it seems to me we all let the good Doctor get away with murder, so to say. His main idea was that "totalitarianism" is the cause of the present world chaos. As a matter of fact—and I did manage to say something to that effect—totalitarianism is really an effort at establishing some organization against chaos, but the trouble is that this organization is still along national and competitive lines instead of along cooperative lines. I see as the basis of the present chaotic conditions, the competition and rivalry in economic organization which must inevitably lead to war and still greater disorganization. As for individualism, this is certainly not promoted under the present system, with millions of men chronically unemployed or else under arms and fighting each other to the death. Individualism in the sense of individual freedom of thought and speech and worthy personal endeavor is certainly not precluded in a form of world-organization which would end these evils by substituting the principle of world-cooperation in economic and political organization. Unfortunately, I was unable, that evening, to enlarge on, or even to make these points, and I must have disappointed a great many of my friends who expected me to do so. All I can say in excuse is that for a man accustomed to using the typewriter in the privacy of his office, the microphone in a large public hall is a frightening and paralyzing appliance; at least, so I found it.

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News Summary

(Continued from page 169)

Aleppo sign agreement covering coordination of forces if war spreads to southeastern Europe. Fritz Thyssen, self-exiled former powerful German industrialist, is reported to be in Paris and to be leaving shortly for Buenos Aires via Lisbon.

leaving shortly for Buenos Aires via Lisbon.

Liberal government of Premier William Lyon
Mackenzie King wins easy victory in elections ordered
January 25 after it was charged in Ontario provincial
legislature that government was "bungling the war";
Conservative leader Dr. Robert Manion, who demanded election, was defeated for his seat in Parliament; all members of Cabinet were reelected.
Premier M. J. Savage of New Zealand, dies, aged 67.

Premier M. J. Savage of New Zealand, dies, aged 67.

Mar. 28.—Naval spokesman states Japan is watching with increased concern reported "remarkably increased" American naval and air forces in Philippines and also coming maneuvers, stating these would be open to criticism for assuming aggressive nature if held in western Pacific. British Ambassador Sir Robert Craigie states in speech before Japanese-British Society that aims of British and Japanese governments are similar, "namely, lasting peace and preservation of their institutions from extraneous and subversive influences... Both Japan and Britain are beginning to apprehend extent to which actions of each these last years have been villified and misrepresented"; he announces he is leaving for brief vacation in United States next month.

Russia demands immediate release of S. C.

month.

Russia demands immediate release of S.S. Selenga, still held at Hongkong, and of S.S. Mayakovsky, intercepted by British warship on way from United States to Vladivostok and being taken to French Indo-China contraband control station. Reported that Selenga was released by British authorities with cargo uninterfered with.

Norway interns German submarine forced ashore allegedly by bad weather and mechanical difficulties. British bomber is shot down near Rotterdam by 2 Dutch planes, 1 of 5 occupants being killed; rest are interned.

interned.

Supreme Allied War Council, meeting on London, reported to have agreed to conclude no separate armistice or peace and to maintain after end of war "community of action in all spheres as long as may be necessary to safeguard their security and effect reconstruction with assistance of other nations"; stated deliberations were more political than military and centered on plans for new bids for Italy's friendship. H. G. Welles, before British Student Congress, attacks Chamberlain and Halifax for "playing about with war" and states British people have placed trust in present government "only because they fear complete chaos if the gang breaks down", asking whether this is "psychologically different from what is happening in Germany". He states that in 1915

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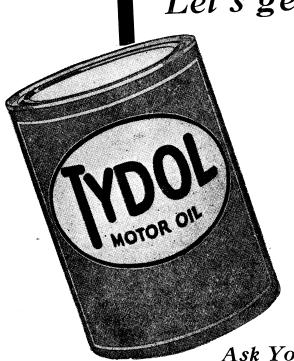
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there was simple show of patriotism almost universal; people believed in the cause; we went into war as united people; we talked freely about issues and were free to criticize; we could throw out ministers and throw out the government. Now there is much more suppression of opinion and news; everybody knows government is grossly incompetent, yet no one dares to replace it. He attacks government war publication, "The British Cause", and states it will probably damn the British in eyes of United States and other neutrals and even in eyes of France. "I challenge you to read it and say that Halifax is fit and proper person to continue in charge of our foreign saffairs. I believe you will say with me that if this is stuff for which we are fighting, it is foolish to fight. . . . We are in presence of a single world-system which is breaking down; in every country we are living in tottering order; decay is everywhere; there is call for revolution in human life which dwarfs all previous and decadence. and decadence.

Bank of Brazil ceases dealing in pounds sterling, interpreted as due to request of British government that Brazil set up system of blocked pounds with which to pay for its purchases of British products. Argentine recently refused to do this, whereupon Britain turned to Brazil, promising to increase its purchases

Mar. 29.—President Lin Sen of China charges Wang with "carrying on large-scale rebellion" and pointing out that he is under sentence of death, urges all responsible government organizations to arrest him and carry out sentence; he states Japanese army is so near exhaustion it must resort to aid of Chinese traitors in attempt to end war.

raitors in attempt to end war.

Premier V. M. Molotov in speech before Supreme Soviet Council, charges Britain and France with attempting to involve Russia in European war and declares that Russo-Finn hostilities were produced by foreign imperialists, as evidenced by Mannerheim fortifications which were built with foreign help as spring-board for third-power attack on Soviet. He estimates casualties in Finland at 48,795 Russians killed and 158,863 wounded, and 60,000 Finns killed and 250,000 wounded. He states some of Russia's neighbors are playing with fire, that developments in Syria appear suspicious, and that Russia will strongly oppose any Scandinavian alliance which, he states, would be aimed at Russia. He states Soviet has never recognized Rumania's seizure of Bessarabia following World War, "but neither has it ever demanded its return by force". He states Russian aim is "to secure peace among people and preserve safety manded its feturn by force". He states Russian aim is "to secure peace among people and preserve safety of our borders. We stand for neutrality and will not participate in the big war. Soviet Union has never abandoned its full freedom of action in international affairs." London observers interpret speech indicating desire to avoid to close entanglement with

Germany claims 357 British and French were

killed in offensive west of Vosges on Siegfried and Maginot lines with loss of 85 German lives. German Foreign Office hands press collection of documents claimed to have been found in Polish Foreign Office in Warsaw which allegedly throws light on part played by United States in bringing about present war, President Roosevelt and his envoys in Europe allegedly having opposed compromise by Britain and France with totalitarian powers and promising assistance and ultimate military intervention. Polish Ambassador in Washington is represented as having reported that Jews were using Roosevelt to bring about world war.

Reported from London that Russia has officially proposed negotiation of trade pact with Britain. Britain and France invite their ambassadors and ministers to Turkey, Greece, Rumania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, and Hungary to London and Paris for conference. France also calls home Ambassador to Rome. Reported that British Ambassador to Moscow, in London on sick-leave, will return to Russia shortly.

Moscow, in London on sick-leave, will return to Russia shortly.

Mar. 30.—Wang "government" is inaugurated; Wang reads proclamation claiming title of "National Government" and stating its aims are to reestablish peace and constitutional government, referring to China and Japan as "two brothers reconciled after an unfortunate resort to arms". He orders all Chinese troops to cease hostilities and Chunking officials to "report to him for duty immediately" at Nanking where they will be permitted to retain their positions and salaries. He announces also that treaties entered into by Chiang Kai-shek regime will be held invalid. He tells press he "hopes to be able to number all nations among our friends" and enjoins foreign powers not to interfere in China's internal affairs, stating "we certainly expect cessation of active sympathy and support toward peace-disturbing Chiang Kai-shek regime". Chungking Official copyers conviction self-respecting states will never accord recognition to Japan's puppet organization. Official Tokyo statement pledges wholehearted cooperation with Wang regime and also expresses Japanese determination to "eradicate anti-Japanese and pro-communist elements throughout China".

First Lord of Admiralty Winston Churchill states

and pro-communist elements throughout China". First Lord of Admiralty Winston Churchill states Britain has no desire whatever to seek war with Russia but warns "we will follow the war wherever it leads us". Russia's war against Finland exposed northern Europe to ravages of deadly disease of communism, but there is no need for Russia to be drawn into struggle unless promptings of obsolete imperialist ambitions and malice prompt it to throw its weight on side of Germany". He states Allies have no desire to broaden struggle but that more than 1,000,000 German soldiers are drawn up ready to strike on few hour's notice along frontiers of Luxembourg, Belgium, and Holland. He states nearly 200 neutral ships have been destroyed and, 1000 neutral seamen slaughtered by Germany in frantic endeavor to terrorize those who trade with Britain

and again asserts hostilities could have been confined to short war or have been escaped altogether "if those neutrals sharing convictions of Allies had stood together". He states "British have no quarrel with Italian and Japaness people; we are friends and shall try our best to live on good terms with them".

Mar. 31.—Yonai states Japan will not hesitate to give "reorganized government" of Nanking best possible assistance and "has no doubt foreign powers will fully recognize new situation in East Asia and cooperate in this endeavor". Arita states Japan should "endeavor to create such situation that foreign powers would be unable not to recognize Wang regime regardless of whether they want to or not." Japanese soldiers in Macao reported misbehaving, refusing to pay for meals at restaurants, etc., with police looking on helplessly. Macao authorities refuse to comment on rumored Japanese demand that Portuguese troops withdraw from Lappa island and Wantsai "in order to prevent unpleasant incidents" but admit that negotiations are going on. Chungking officials state that Hull's announcement of non-recognition of Wang regime should convince Japanese of futility of its plans and is "further manifestation of America's traditional friendship for this countryi" Official Chungking statement declares recognition of Wang regime by any foreign power "will be considered act most unfriendly to China"; it declares all its acts null and void and reiterates determination to continue fighting until right triumphs over might.

Supreme Soviet approves admission of Karelian territory into Union as a Finnish constituent, being 12th republic in U.S.S.R. It will be independent except in matters of defense and finance and will include Vipuri but not strip of territory adjacent to Leningrad.

Apr. 1.—Foreign office spokesman charges Hull with ignoring Japan's sincere efforts to ameliorate

Apr. 1.—Foreign office spokesman charges Hull with ignoring Japan's sincere efforts to ameliorate relations with United States and making his non-recognition statement in disregard of Japan's assurances and guarantees without awaiting outcome. He advises United States "to await developments before encouraging those elements we are fighting to further resistance".

Berlin communique states 22 allied war planes were shot down in series of fights on western front and over North Sea. Press charges that Roosevelt is "gambling on United States entering war against wishes of American people".

wishes of American people".

Apr. 2.—Chamberlain states Allies "are determined to prosecute economic war to utmost... If we are to bring war to close with least possible destruction and dislocation to our common spiritual and material civilization, we must deprive Germany of materials essential to prosecution of its aggressive policies". Reported in London that British government is prepared to send navy into Scandinavian territorial waters to block iron ore shipments to Germany from Narvik, Norway, and will send notes to Norway and Sweden to that effect. Reported Britain has con-

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cluded war-time trade agreements with Denmark, Holland, Greece, and Spain, and that agreements with Yugoslavia and Rumania are pending; said they agreed not to re-export commodities to Germany. Berlin officials warn suitable counter-measures will be taken to British threat to invade neutral waters.

anecting all subjects not hable to ordinary was service, including women and children over 15. Switzerland calls what comes close to general mobilization following reports that 12 to 18 German divisions have been massed in Baden and Wurtemberg areas.

Apr. 3.—Japanese nominate 5 instead of usual 2 hame purely forewer in House of Lords points out Britain is asking neutrals to realize difference between technical violations of international law, such as violation of 3-mile limit, which we may have committed or may commit, and acts of piracy Germans are committing. Halifax makes similar statement in Commons and also emphasizes government is doing utmost to cultivate friendlier relations with Japan. Labor leader C. Attlee states "neutrals know perfectly well we are fighting their battle and that if we don't win there will be no international law." Butler, states in Commons that government will not recognize Wang regime "but that there can be no question of its desire to see settlement of Sino-Japanese conflict on equitable terms." Earl of Attlone, brother of Queen Mother Mary and former Governor-General of Union of South Africa, is appointed Governor-General of Canada.

Apr. 4.—Japanese navy spokesman warm see navy by Hitch navy in "Kuomintang in Chungking opens conflictory negotiations with delegation of Chinese communists from Shensi and Kiangsia, Chinese Ambassador in London sharply rebukes Craigie, stating "there are still individuals and small grouns in Europe and America who have faith that soft and fond words to Japan are expedient. ... Only peace Japan can conceive, as record of whole 20th century shows, is peace for Japan but death for China and 1/5th of world's population; peace of the cemetery, the kind of peace Allies reject in Europe and to prevent which they have risen in arms." He ridicules view that Japan is impregnable, stating it would be "appointed view that Japan is impregnable, stating it would be "appointed view that suppose the suppose of the service of staff, and the suppose of the suppose o

Counter-demonstration to Pacine maneuvers for United States.

Foreign Minister H. Koht tells Norwegian Parliament that if free shipping in Norwegian waters is interfered with, Norway "would at once be at war in defense of its neutrality". He points out that circumstances have reduced iron exports to Germany to 1/4 and that most of it now goes to England. He also bitterly criticizes sinking of Norwegian merchant ships by Germany, stating 54 ships (120,000 tons) have been lost and 392 Norwegian seamen killed. Notes are reported to have been handed to Norway and Sweden by Britain and France said to ask them to clarify their attitude toward allied blockade efforts. Berlin spokesman calls on Scandinavian countries to take open stand on allied blockade which is "in violation of their sowereign rights".

Apr. 7—Domei reports Russia is building vast system of fortifications along 5000 kilometer Siberia-Manchukuo border similar to German west wall,

observers believe in preparation for possible activity in Balkans or Near East. Reported from Paris that Britain and France are prepared to bid heavily for Japanese cooperation with blockade measures against Germany in Far East. G. Monet, French Minister of Economics, states "with total wars of today, there is no such thing as total neutrality".

Apr. 8.—Wang government issues decree declaring invalid all agreements and treaties entered into by Nationalist government and foreign powers after March 30, 1940, date of inauguration of Wang regime.

March 30, 1940, date of inauguration of Wang regime.

Britain and France in official radiocasts announced they have notified Norway they reserve right to take such measures as deemed necessary to hinder or prevent Germany from obtaining resources of facilities via Norway and have already taken such measures in mining 3 Norwegian areas south of Narvik from which iron is shipped and have established patrols to prevent Norwegian ships from entering these danger zones. British admit action "would be unlawful in ordinary circumstances but that "illegal German policies give Allies right to take counter-measures". English reported to have sunk German troop transport and 3 or 4 other vessels including submarine in Skaggerak. Norway reported tremendously excited and government goes into emergency session. Reported allied mines were laid without Norwegian permission or advance notice. Norway officially protests against mine laying in its territorial waters as "severest and most unwarranted violation of neutrality of entire war" and demands immediate removal of mines and withdrawal of British warships. Reported from Oslo that over 100 German warships are steaming north through Kattegat.

"Anic" Netherland covernment import central.

British warships. Reported from Oslo that over 100 German warships are steaming north through Kattegat.

"Anic", Netherland government import central, now controlling imports and exports, except such as are destined to or are from other neutral countries, according to new agreement with Britain; Germany has not as yet objected.

Apr. 9.—Domei states Japanese troops will be withdrawn from Nanchang and Tengsin (Kiangsi) and Macheng (Hupeh), for "strategic advantage". Wang organ, Central China Daily News, declares Wang government is powerful enough to occupy foreign settlements in China, especially as Britain and France are preoccupied in Europe while United States would be unable to act due to "uncertain relations with Japan and Russia".

relations with Japan and Russia".

Without prior notice or ultimatum German troops enter Denmark at number of strategic points at 4:30 a.m., and occupy Copenhagen at 8:00. King Christian X issues proclamation protesting against occupation but calling on people to remain calm. Cabinet after receiving German memorandum stating Denmark's territorial integrity "will not be violated, now or in future", decides to "acknowledge Germany's protection under protest". German Minister at Oslo calls on Norwegian Foreign Minister at 11:30 a.m., and demands whole of Norway be placed under

German administration, and this being refused, hostilities begin, but after effort at defense, Oslo surrenders at 4:00 p.m., Norwegian government moving to Hamar and half of population fleeing city. German command orders evacuation of Oslo must cease immediately and that those who have left must return, asking that inhabitants meet German soldiers in "friendly manner". German marines disguised as seamen on German iron freighters are reported to have occupied Narvik, Bergen, Trondheim, and Stavenger. German commander issues proclamation directing population to preserve order and not place obstacles in way of German forces, assuring Germany has no desire to deprive either Denmark or Norway of their independence, but is merely endeavoring by force of arms to preserve Scandinavian neutrality. German high command issues communique: "In order to counteract British aggression against neutrality of Denmark and Norway, German armed forces have assumed protection over these states; for this reason strong German forces entered and landed this morning in these 2 countries; for protection of these operations, extensive mine barriers have been laid". Ribbentrop states Germany knew that allied officers were in Scandinavia picking out landing places and that through act of Fuehrer "that ancient and worthy section of Europe has been spared ravages of war". Propaganda Minister J. Goebbels in radiocast states "For months England and France have attempted to make new battlefield of Scandinavia and German defense forces are cooperating effectively to prevent this. Denmark was occupied without friction as Danish government had ordered its troops not to resist, and resistance by Norwegian troops has ceased at most points." He declares Germany does not intend to touch territorial integrity or political independence of Denmark and Norway and appeals to people to "understand Germany's action and refrain from resistance." German press celebrates "lightning speed" of stroke but emphasizes Germany's aims are "peaceful" and intended to prev

Chamberlain in Commons, speaking for only 8 minutes, announces German invasion and states "powerful units of British navy are at sea.... This fresh rash and cruel act of aggression w l redound to Germany's disadvantage and contribute to its ultimate defeat". British government announces that assurances have been sent Norwegian government that "in view of German invasion, Allies forthwith Will send full aid and will fight in full association with Norway; necessary naval and military steps are accordingly being taken in conjunction with France." Reported British and German fleets are engaged off Norwegian coast and fighting in air also in progress. London press states invasion is "strategical blunder". Diplomatic and military observers in neutral capitals reported to believe Allies and Germany are now determined to fight to finish, no matter how costly it may prove. Sweden reported strengthening its

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Apr. 10.—Norwegian troops reported standing off Germans near Haram. Major Vikdun Quisling, head of Norwegian Nazi party, issues proclamation declaring himself head of "new Norwegian government. Germans fix exchange rate in Denmark at 2 kroner to 1 mark, enabling them to get twice as much for their money as formerly. Parliament of Iceland, Denmark possession, adopts resolution creating ministry to conduct until further notice powers of King Christian. British reported to have sunk, 2 German cruisers and damaged 3 destroyers at Bergen, but are reported to have lost 2 destroyers in attempted thrust into Narvik where Germans have landed 1500 troops. Halifax states Britain will regard Norwegian negotiations with Germany as taken under duress and will not accept extension of German strategic power on North Sea. He states future of Anglo-Russian relations "must depend more than anything else upon degree of effective help Russia gives Germany in connection with invasion of Scandinavia." Minister of Economic Warfare Cross states in Commons that United States oil shipped to Vladivostok is for Russian use and is not exported to Germany. to Vladivosto to Germany.

Apr. 11.—Tokyo naval spokesman states Japan can not overlook fact that large quantities of arms and munitions are going to Chungking by way of Burma and French Indo-China.

Britain detains 11 Danish and Norwegian ships at Hongkong.

Britain detains 11 Danish and Norwegian ships at Hongkong.

Norwegian Premier J. Nygaardsvold issues proclamation reaffirming Norway's determination to resist invasion. United Press reports that "reliable sources" in Berlin say decision to invade Denmark and Norway was "solely Hitler's". Germans claim British cruiser York was sunk off Trondheim following bombing attack. Germany said to have warned Balkan countries that any trade diversion from Reich to Allies would be considered unneutral act. Belgrade, Yugoslavia, is flooded with leaflets stating, "Do not resist Germany if you value your freedom". British reported to have forced way inside Skagerrak to mouth of Kattegat and thousands of bodies of German troops from sunken German transports are said to be floating in sea. Churchill states 4 German cruisers, including Gneisenau and Emden. 2 or 3 transports, and altogether a dozen German ships have been sent to bottom. "We have greatly gained by what has occurred in Scandinavia as it doubles efficiency of Allied blockade. Hitler has made great strategic and political error as Napoleon did when he invaded Spain." Germans claim they sank 6 British destroyers at Narvik. British Air Ministry claims that in German attack on Scotland last Sunday, they lost 19 planes; British 6. Reynaud states in Paris that 18 German warships have been sunk in Norwegian waters, 4 cruisers, 2 small warships, 1 submarine, 1 destroyer, and 10 transports. Allied High Command reported to have observed indications on western front of preparations for big-

scale German attack. Mussolini reported to have decided to call 5 more classes to colors.

Apr. 12.—Shanghai municipal election tabulations show that Japanese failed in effort to gain increased voice in International Settlement in record elections held on 10th and 11th.

voice in International Settlement in record elections held on 10th and 11th.

Moscow Pravda states Germany, entrenched in Denmark and Norway, substantially improved its position by acquiring new naval and air bases against Britain. "England sowed the wind and reaped the whirlwind". Speaker C. J. Hambro states in Norwegian parliament that Norway will fight to last man and will cooperate with Britain. Norwegians reported blowing up numerous railroad tunnels. Germans reported in control of Oslo, Kristiansand, Stavanger, Bergen, and Trondheim. They claim they are consolidating their position in north and that additional forces have been landed; also that they damaged British cruiser and airplane carrier and shot down 10 British planes at Bergen. German press attacks Swedish press for failing to maintain proper neutral attitude and for placing wireless facilities at disposal of Norwegian agents. British reported to have taken "crippling toll" of German navy and that new minefields in Skagerrak and Kattegat have cut German communications. Dutch reported evacuating Nimweg and Arnhem and other points along German border. Reported from Paris that Allies have mined waters between Germany and Holland. Paris Le Journal states invasion of Scandinavia should be lesson to other neutrals, "Like us, they have choice between our victory and servitude; our victory would be easier if they would share it".

Apr. 13.—Norwegians reported to have cut power

share it".

Apr. 13.—Norwegians reported to have cut power lines to Oslo and closed roads east and north. Gen. von Falkenhorst, in command of German troops at Oslo, announces in radiocast that all Norwegians responding to Norwegian mobilization orders will be shot. Quisling, head of "new" Norwegian government, states that as Germany and Norway are not at war, any resistance will be dealt with as murder. Germans claim they sank 2 British submarines. King George sends message to King Haakon stating Allies are bringing all help within their power. . so that allied forces, fighting side by side with Norwegian, may prove that this latest outrage by Germany has been as rash as it was wicked". Italian fleet reported gathering for maneuvers to start Monday.

Apr. 14.—Some 3000 Norwegian troops reported

reported gathering for maneuvers to start Monday.

Apr. 14.—Some 3000 Norwegian troops reported forced across Swedish border near Aarjaeng, Sweden, where they are disarmed and interned. Germany threatens 'immediatetotalwar' unless Norwaysubmits Replying to Roosevelt's condemnation of invasion, Berlin officials state British were first aggressors in Scandinavia, pointing to Altmark affair and sowing of mines. Newspaper of Field Marshal H. von Goering states that new English-Dutch trade agreement "raises suspicion that it provides English pirates with right of control". Hundreds of thousands of Dutch soldiers said to be patroling frontier and

seacost. British Admiralty announces that battleship Warspite and strong force of destroyers and mine-sweepers, made thrust into Narvik fjord yesterday which resulted in sinking of 7 German destroyers; also that Stavanger was bombed on same day and that heavy damage was inflicted on hangars and planes, and that on 12th at Bergen munition warehouses were blown up and 3 large transports or supply ships heavily damaged. "Further landings of German troops in far north have been made almost impossible by constant vigilance of British naval units". Admiralty also announces that Allies have completed mine-blockade of entire coastline off Netherlands, Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish coasts, extending into Skagerrak and Kattegat making it impossible for Germans to use sea routes for transportation of troops. French reports state Skagerrak is now open to allied fleet following sinking of at least 4 German cruisers. French naval analyst states Germany has dropped to poor 6th in rank with loss of 1/4 of its cruiser strength. Ciano's newspaper, Telegrafo, states "War which has fallen on Norway, might fall on us; but if bugles are sounded, we will be ones to sound them".

Apr. 15.—Arita states Japan can not but be deeply concerned over any development accompanying aggravation of war in Europe that may affect status of Netherlands Indies as Japan and Indies are "economically bound by intimate relationship of mutuality in ministering to each other's needs".

London Daily Mail states reliable reports have reached Washington to effect that Japanese have secretly been building 8, possibly 12 super-dreadnaughts of 40,000 to 50,000 tons, exceeding any United States or British warship, and had expected to announce completion to world as one of biggest shocks in naval history.

Japanese censors in Shanghai confiscate issues of American-owned China Weekly Review.

Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury, believed because of accounts on Japanese defeat in municipal elections considered detrimental to Japanese prestige.

Norwegians reported ho

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Philippine Economic Conditions

By Paul P. Steintorf American Trade Commissioner



INTENSIFIED war in Europe during May has had serious repercussions on Philippine economy. Trade with Europe has been almost completely stopped, while business with the United States has been seriously hampered by general uncertainty, shipping scarcity and high freight charges. The decline in prices of major Philippine products was greatly accelerated during May as a result of war developments. By the close of the month, Prices had fallen to a level that can only be described as very serious. In order to demonstrate the current price situation, an analysis has been made of quotations for the major products as of June 1, 1940, with comparisons for previous periods:

	June 1, 1940 (In Pesos)	Compared May 1, June 1, (In per	1940 1940
Domestic sugar Export sugar Copra, resecada Coconut oil Hemp (Aver. 16	. 5.30 . 3.50	- 3 - 8 22 14	+ 4 22 44 28
grades)	. 5.70-5.80 n	—11 — 1 — 3	-22 - 9 -17

It is apparent that there were declines during May in each of the seven major commodities, the average decrease for the month being nine percent. Comparison with the same date of last year shows an average drop of 21 percent. Even this comparison



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fails to show the seriousness of the present price situation, since quotations last year were at a very unsatisfactory level. This office's simple index for the major Philippine products for June 1939 was some two percent below the average for the year 1938 and was 26 percent below 1937, which was a year of normal prosperity. It is certain that current prices for the major Philippine products average at least 40 percent below those obtaining in 1937. It should be obvious that purchasing power is being seriously impaired as a result of the abnormally low prices and that under such conditions normal business is practically impossible.

Available indices of business activity for May

Available indices of business activity for May reflect the unsatisfactory conditions obtaining during the month, as shown in the following table:

Bldg. Permits Bank Securities Securities
No. Pesos Clearings Sales Aver. Quot.
Week ended—
May 6.

1940 35	165,650	€6,172,000	₱535,203	₱58.87
May 13, 1940 23	98,150	6,198,000	464,755	52.77
May 20, 1940 40	165,150	7,368,000	329,603	50.61
May 27, 1940 27	152,300	5,682,000	339,274	46.25

It is apparent that building permits have been fairly well maintained, although the average for the four weeks of May is considerably below either April or March. Bank clearings also were considerably below normal and compared quite unfavorably with the previous month. Securities sales fell to the lowest point in many years, while average quotations for securities showed a net drop during the four weeks of 18 percent, the figure for the week ended May 27, 1940, being the lowest for the last five years.

The export sugar market during May was subject

The export sugar market during May was subject to rather sharp fluctuations as a result of European war news. Immediately following the extension of war to Holland and Belgium, prices advanced rather materially, but subsequently the market slumped very sharply and by the end of May local prices had fallen to all-time lows.

The abaca market was adversely affected by reports from both Europe and the United States. Owing to the sharp break in sterling exchange, purchases by London were almost completely stopped, while activities in the United States market were confined largely to occasional small orders by Government agencies. During the latter part of the month there was a very sharp break in prices, bringing the average to the lowest level in many years, possibly to an all-time low.

The coconut products market during May was adversely influenced by European war developments, scarcity of shipping space, advancing freight rates and dullness in the American market. During the third week of the month, prices broke sharply as a result of heavy selling, quotations falling to the 1934 depression level. By the end of May, prices were purely nominal, but the quotation for copra was at a new all-time low.

a new all-time low.

The rice market continued to be extremely dull throughout May. Prices for both cleaned rice and palay declined fractionally despite the fact that the current domestic crop is below normal.

The cotton textile market was extremely depressed during May. Local traders estimate the month's sales at not more than 25 percent of normal, attributing this primarily to restricted buying power as a result of the extremely low prices of Philippine products. Indent business was confined largely to seconds, remnants and job lots, with regular sales almost stagnant. Local prices declined further, with many sales being made at considerably below cost. There continued to be numerous claims and some rejections of incoming shipments. The immediate market outlook is very discouraging.

The wheat flour market during May showed a

The wheat flour market during May showed a sharp contraction in consumption owing to reduced purchasing power resulting from low prices of Philippine products. At the end of the month, the trade outlook was quite discouraging, most dealers freely predicting that there would be a very substantial reduction in total sales compared with the previous very previous year.

GENERAL RESUME
Business during April was adversely influenced by intensified war in Europe. The most noticeable

immediate effect was to further restrict business with Europe and disrupt shipping facilities owing to the suspension of Danish and Norwegian services. Immediately following the extension of war to Scandinavia, there was an speculative advance in prices, but by the end of the month quotations for all major products had again declined to the very low level which obtained during March. The price situation is becoming increasingly serious. There is no doubt that this is adversely affecting general buying power and thereby restricting business in many lines.

Export volume during April was fairly well maintained, despite a decline in such important commodities as copra, hemp and sugar. The value for the month, however, was very much lower. Import volume showed a substantial drop, this being true of practically all major commodities.

Government finance was featured by a substantial increase in internal revenue, with the result that total revenue for the first four months of 1940 shows a gain of about six percent over the corresponding period of 1939.

The exchange market showed practically no

of about six percent over the corresponding period of 1939.

The exchange market showed practically no change from the previous month. There continued to be a substantial demand for dollars, presumably to finance imports, while peso exchange was insufficient, making it necessary for banks to purchase substantial amounts of dollars from the Insula Treasurer.

The local securities market was adversely influenced by developments in Europe. Trading volume was severely curtailed, while security prices moved downward slowly throughout the month.

Investments in new business undertakings during April were very active, reaching a new high for the current year.



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Building construction continued to be fairly active, as evidenced by heavy real estate sales and large volume of new building permits. However, sales of building materials were reported to be rather unsatisfactory during the month.

factory during the month.

The sugar market improved temporarily as a result of European developments, and substantial sales were reported at somewhat better prices. However, by the end of April the market had again become very stagnant and prices were extremely low.

The coconut products market was extremely weak throughout the greater part of April. Exports of copra, coconut oil and copra cake declined very sharply and at the end of the month the outlook was discouraging.

discouraging.

The abaca market showed a moderate degree of recovery from the depression prevailing during the previous month. Prices recovered moderately but exports declined rather materially.

The rice market continued very quiet, with prices stationary and with sales restricted.

Improved weather conditions indicate that the current tobacco crop will be much better than expected. Exports of leaf tobacco and cigars for April were extremely active.

Domestic demand for lumber showed a seasonal decline during April but exports for the month were quite large and prices were maintained at the former month's level.

Gold production during April was the largest for any month of the current year, except January.

The cotton textile market was extremely depressed during April. Wholesale and retail demand was very unsatisfactory, while indent orders were confined primarily to job lots and remnants.

Automotive sales during April showed a slight improvement over the previous month, but were substantially below seasonal expectations, the principal cause being the low prices of basic Philippine cipal cause b

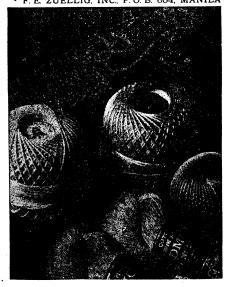
The market for imported foodstuffs declined seasonally during April, with consumption in some cases adversely affected by the reduced purchasing power resulting from low prices of Philippine products



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News Summary

The Philippines



Apr. 18.—U. S. High Commissioner F. B. Sayre leaves on U. S. S. Augusta for Shanghai where he will board S. S. President Pierce for Kobe.

President Manuel L. Quezon tells members of National Assembly at luncheon given by Speaker pone his trip to Latin America to campaign for ratification of Constitutional Amendments as decision to pose 3 quistions to voters enables him to work for approval of amendment creating senate. ment creating senate.

Apr. 20.—High Commissioner Sayre favorably endorses to State Department resolution of American Chamber of Commerce of Manila urging establishment of air line between Philippines and Netherands Indies.

ands Indies.

Apr. 22.—High Commissioner Sayre states in Shanghai that object of his trip is to keep in close touch with other American officials in Far East "at this time when anything may happen". He states Filipino attitude to independence "has not changed much" and that American government regards it as "moral duty" to carry out existing program unless Filipinos take initiative in seeking change. As to Philippine immigration bill, he states United States policy is not to interfere in Philippine domestic concerns.

Assembly leaders, commenting on Japanese objections to immigration bill, state that if annual departures of Japanese are deducted from arrivals, balance in past three years averages a little less than proposed 500 limitation; average annual balance from 1929 to 1938 was 753; they state Japanese planters here can use Filipino labor.

Apr. 23.—At dedication of small farm home built to house number of Jewish refugees on 3-hectare site in Marikina donated by him, President Quezon states that on query from State Department, Commonwealth government agreed to permit settlement here of as many as 10,000 Jewish refugees but over a period of "many years"; he states that if country can stand more than 200,000 Chinese, from 20,000 to 25,000 Japanese, and many thousands of Spaniards, Englishmen, Italians, and others, he sees "not slightest ground for concern" over admitting these refugees; fear of some that Jews will be merchants and monopolize commerce is offset by their plan to become farmers; reason why Jews have not been farmers in some countries is that they were forced to live in restricted districts; they have been very successful as farmers in Palestine and elsewhere and may be able to teach Filipinos how to make presently unproductive lands fruitful. "It is my hope and expectation that people of Philippine will have in future every reason to be glad that when time of need came, their country was glad to extend hand of welcome to a persecuted people".

Apr. 25.—Philippine Republicans in Manila con-

weacome to a persecuted people."

Apr. 25.—Philippine Republicans in Manila convention give their delegates to national convention—
J. W. Haussermann and Margaret Wolfson—right to vote as they think best. Resolution is adopted embodying main points of speech by H. B. Pond assailing "New Deal" and asking for "New Deck", urging re-examination of independence question if ilipinos ask for it, and continuation of present trade relations regardless of whether independence comes or not.

Dr. Lin Yutang, his wife and 3 daughters, arrive in Manila for brief stay. Dr. Lin states he is on way to Chungking "to celebrate eventual Chinese victory".

Apr. 26.—President Quezon reported advised that projected Manila convention of World Federation of Educational Associations has been cancelled, believed due to inability to charter ship to bring delegates across Pacific.

Apr. 27.—Assemblyman P. Sanidad asks on floor of Assembly what is reason behind plan to reduce Philippine Army budget when international situation is such as to make increase advisable. Assem. M.

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Cuenco calls attention to Netherlands Indies doubling of defense appropriations. Assem. E. Perez states MacArthur national defense plan is being strictly adhered to.

Apr. 30.—Domei reports High Commissioner Sayre as stating United States "had no finger in Philippine immigration bill pie; I think immigration bill is intended to prevent minority race question from arising... I personally believe independence will be realized in 1946 if nothing untoward happens."

from arising ... I personally believe independence will be realized in 1946 if nothing untoward happens."

Gregorio and Carmelino Timbol and Geronimo Buan are sentenced to death by Court of First Instance for murder of José de Leon, 72-year-old President of Pampanga Sugar Development Company, Augusto Gonzalez, Treasurer of Company, and Capt. Julian Olivas, P. C., on July 12, 1939; Dalmacio Timbol is sentenced to 36 years imprisonment as accomplice; they appeal.

May 2.—Mrs. Nanon Leas Worcester, widow of Dean C. Worcester, dies in Zamboanga.

May 3.—Provincial governors and town mayors in Manila convention adopt resolution again urging re-election of President Quezon.

Assembly passes immigration bill in third reading by vote of 67 to 1, Assem. T. Oppus being only voter against bill; Floor Leader Q. Paredes states he voted previously for quota of 1000 but that as bill contains provision authorizing President of Philippines to raise quota of any nation on justifiable grounds, he votes "yes" on amended bill. Secretary to the President only to admit, as non-immigrants, aliens not otherwise provided for in the act and for temporary period only; and also, for humanitarian reasons, religious and political refugees when this is not contrary to public interest.

May 7.—President Quezon signs bills creating National Tobacco and Coconut Corporations. Japanese Consul-General calls on President presumably in connection with immigration bill; Chinese Consul-General is also understood to have made representations. Japanese are understood to be against any immigration bill, while Chinese are asking for quota of 1000-day schedule. Speaker Yulo states most impor-

immigration bill, while Chinese are asking for quota of 1000.

May 8.—Assembly adjourns one week ahead of 100-day schedule. Speaker Yulo states most important and fundamental action was approval of Constitutional Amendments to be submitted to people in plebiscite: "of deep significance also was passage of immigration bill which "wipes out odious discrimination heretofore placed against Orientals whose blood runs through veins of considerable portion of our citizenry".

May 9.—Miss Ida May Torney, well-known "old-timer" and teacher, dies in Manila.



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May 11.—Malacañan announces that President Quezon has accepted invitation of Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo to address Veterans of Philippine Revolution on 42nd anniversary of Philippine Proclamation of Independence on June 12; announcement hailed as indicating reconciliation.

May 14.—High Commissioner Sayre returns to Manila.

The United States

The United States

Apr. 16.—Secretary of State Cordell Hull refuses to discuss with press American attitude to any possible Japanese move to Netherlands Indies, but officials reported deeply concerned as this would mean serious threat to imports of rubber and tin.

British Amb. Lord Lothian states neither Britain nor Canada plans to occupy Greenland unless Germany attempts to set up bases there; he believes Greenland comes under scope of Monroe Doctrine.

Adm. H. R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, states before Senate naval affairs committee, testifying on \$655,000,000 fleet expansion bill and \$964, in the surrest way of keeping America out of war. He states "best" information is that Japan is building 8 powerful new warships and that it is much more essential today to maintain 5-5-3 ratio than when this was laid down in 1921. He asks increase of strength to 25% instead of 11% provided for in Vinson bill as Japan would reach parity in 2 years He states war has proved that battleship is still backbone of sea fighting forces despite claims made for air strength.

Apr. 17.—Hull issues sharp warning: "Any

backbone of sea fighting forces despite claims made for air strength.

Apr. 17.—Hull issues sharp warning: "Any intervention in domestic affairs of Netherlands East Indies or any alteration of their status quo by other than peaceful processes would be prejudicial to cause of stability, peace, and security not only of Netherlands East Indies region but to entire Pacific area." Statement is regarded as direct reply to Tokyo suggestion Japan might find it necessary to take active interest in East Indies, and it is inferred that United States would take more than passive interest in Indies if Holland is invaded by Germany. State Department arranges for direct diplomatic relations with Iceland.

Senate approves \$15,000,000 appropriation to

interest in East Indies, and it is inferred that United States would take more than passive interest in Indies if Holland is invaded by Germany. State Department arranges for direct diplomatic relations with Iceland.

Senate approves \$15,000,000 appropriation to begin construction of new locks in Panama Canal. Navy Department renews advocacy of air and submarine base at Guam as "tending to stabilize political situation in Far East".

Apr. 18.—President Franklin D. Roosevelt tells press he has warned Japan and rest of world to keep hands off Netherlands East Indies, adding that Hull statement adequately covers situation. Sen. K. Pittman states Hull's declaration is plain and cannot be considered offensive, and that he hopes Japan will not force United States to exercise economic pressure—"which would be enough".

Senate approves \$964,000,000 naval supply bill providing for operating expenses for fiscal year beginning July 1 and for start of construction of 19 warships and 350 planes and to bring to completion 18 other warships now building.

Apr. 19.—Hull statement meets with bi-partisan press support. Baltimore Sun states that while United States would avoid European entanglements, it is absurd to say United States is not interested in maintenance of regular flow of such exential commodities as rubber and tin. Hull states in press concerned he has no political aspirations and is not candidate for anything.

Secretary of Navy C. A. Edison states "with what we now have, our fleet is prepared to go anywhere national policy may send us".

Apr. 20.—Japanese Amb. K. Horinouchi confers with Hull on his own initiative on East Indies question, and tells press he informed him that Japanese government believes there is no divergence in Japanese and American points of view.

State Department announces Frank Lockhart, counsellor to U. S. Embassy in Peiping, has been named Consul-General in Shanghai.

Apr. 21.—Hull indicates to press United States and Japan is inevitable". He urges building up of navy to such strength that J

defined.

Apr. 23.—Edison states it as his opinion that United States will not enter war in Far East and declares Taussig expressed his own views and not those of Navy Department. Rep. Hamilton Fish states Taussig's asertions were "most provocative,

inflamatory, and dangerous made by any naval man in our time". Sen. B. C. Clark states his remarks were "perfectly outrageous" and demands Taussig be court-martialled. New York Times declares Taussig made political statement which no American general or admiral has right to make and no committee ought to permit. His statement was kind of militaristic sword-swinging which brought Japan itself into its present deplorable situation".

Apr. 24—Adm. T. C. Hart, Commander-in-Chief of Asiatic Fleet, states he is in entire sympathy with efforts of Navy Department to improve situation at Guam".

efforts of Navy Department to improve situation at Guam".

State Department reported to have agreed to make suitable arrangements for President Manuel L. Quezon's trip to Latin America; Resident Commissioner J. M. Elizalde discussed trip with Assistant Secretary of State H. F. Grady and "received every encouragement".

Apr. 25.—President Roosvelt issues proclamation declaring state of war exists between Germany and Norway and extending application of the Neutrality Law to the latter.

May 1.—Edison states designs of warship construction must be changed to remedy certain imperfections demonstrated in present European sear; recent battles showed aircraft now have temporary advantage over battleships which does not, however, extend to sinkings; Edison states heavier and more streamlined top-side armor will be used. "Battleships will remain the backbone of the first line of defense".

defense".

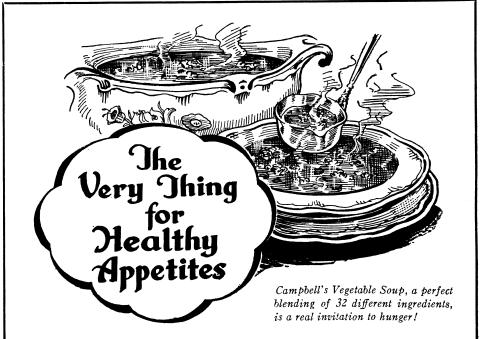
May 2.—President Roosevelt gives 15-minute interview to Italian Ambassador after latter called on Hull. Announced that Ambas. J. C. Grew has cancelled his plans to take vacation.

May 3.—President Roosevelt states in press conference he is doing everything possible to prevent engulfment of new areas into European conflict. Secretary of War H. H. Woodring states in speech that "the mutilators will not extend their activities to the Western world."

May 6.—Security Commissioner Paul V. McNutt states in Detroit interview that "best way to insure peace in Far East is for United States to retain control of Philippines".

May 7.—Officially announced that U. S. Fleet which recently completed maneuvers, will remain in Hawaiian waters indefinitely.

May 10.—President Roosevelt states in Washington speech, "We are shocked and angered by tragic news from Belgium, Netherlands, and Luxembourg. Overwhelmingly greater part of population of world abhors conquest and war and bloodshed. Continuation of these processes of arms constitute definite challenge to that type of civilization to which all of us in the Americas have become accustomed... Modern conquerers seek to dominate every mile of earth's surface. Distance from Europe does not ensure western hemisphere of magic immunity from attack". He states he is in full sympathy with "very excellent" proclamation of Queen Wilhelmina. He states "a great many things are now being studied" but that he "sees no change with respect to possibilities of United States keeping out of war". Earlier in day he urged support of American Red Cross drive for \$10,000,000 for warelief. Secretary to the President Stephen Early states, "Facts speak for themselves as to which side is guilty of invasion". President Roosevelt reported to have remained in his office throughout the night.



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time" and that reports that it is moving toward Philippines are "made out of thin air", although some ships might be headed for Manila as part of routine activity. Sailors in Honolulu state an "ad-vance squadron" left last night for unknown destina-

vance squadron lett last light to the strong of the strong

May 12.—President Roosevelt issues proclama-

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tion applying Neutrality Act to Holland, Belgium, and Luxuembourg.

Hull reiterates that any change in status quo of Netherlands East Indies would be prejudicial to stability and peace of entire Pacific area. He remarks that both Japan and Britain have stated that integrity of Islands would be respected and adds "this government assumes that each of gover:ments which has made commitments will abide by them." Netherlands legation in Washington announces that Dutch government has arranged with Britain and France for joint protection of West Indies and Surinam against sabotage and that allied naval units have landed there.

May 13.—Hull, addressing Pan-American Scientific Congress in Washington, denounces nations which have reduced science to "sorry handmaiden to brute force and oppression".

May 14.—President Roosevelt asks Congress for supplementary and deficiency appropriation of \$63,000,000 to strengthen defenses

Hull informs Pan-American countries United States would join in declaration of protests against German invasion of Lowland countries proposed by Uruguay. Hull states Americans in Italy have been advised to leave.

Sen. W. R. Austin urges Congress to lift prohibition on loans to debt-defaulting nations. Clark asserts this would be just another step to war. Sen. E. C. Johnson states it would be "unneutral".

Allied Purchasing Mission announces in Washington it has placed orders for \$150,000.000 worth of American airplanes and engines in past 2 weeks, bringing total value of planes and parts contracted for in past 4 weeks to \$350,000,000.

Washington Star states United States should notify "war-mad Germany" that "America is henceforth allied, morally at least, with the democracies battling for their lives", and calls for practical, tangible assistance to allies.

Emma Goldman, philosophical anarchist, dies in Toronto, Canada, aged 71.

May 15.—Gen. J. J. Pershing issues formal statement describing United States as practically in same condition of unpreparedness as in 1917 and urging prompt expansion of

Europe. New York Herald states it would probably cost United States less in life and property if it declared war against Germany at once. "Country can not for moment shut its eyes to two tremendous facts—German war-making machine is as powerful as it is hideous, and Germany may win the war."

Other Countries

Apr. 16.—Some 1500 Chinese guerillas fight pitched battle with Japanese on outskirts of Shanghai. Japanese submit Americans to search at Tientsin boundaries. Reports of heavy bombing of two American Catholic missions, one in Linchwan, Kiangsi,

on April 14, and other at Chiankiang, Hunan, April 13, are confirmed.

naprii 17, and other at Chiankiang, flunan, Aprii 13, are confirmed.

Berlin officials intimate King Haakon has one more chance to save throne by recognizing regime established at Oslo "with Berlin's approval" by I. E. Christianson, one-time minister of war. V. Quisling, held responsible for sell-out to Germany and much of sabotage of defense, is placed in charge of disarming German-occupied areas. Berlin quarters state Germany in occupying Norway has dealt smashing blow to Britain's control of North Sea. British troops reported holding several points along coast, and to have bombed Stavanger for 7th time in 6 days, destroying airdrome and runways. Norwegian soldiers fleeing into Sweden say they were betrayed by their officers and prevented from fighting by lack of equipment and sabotage of their rifies and machine guns. Germans launch "moderately heavy" attack against British sector on Maginot line.

Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain states that

against British sector on Maginot line.

Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain states that with German victory, world would relapse into barbarism but that he is confident of allied victory. "Every victim that will feel weight of Germany's savagery adds to those who have already condemned Germany. No people, however meek, however peaceful, can be safe until this mad dog is destroyed." British occupy Danish-owned Farce islands.

Premier Paul Reynaud states Germany during past week has lost 30% of its navy.

past week has lost 30% of its navy.

Responsible Amsterdam circles state that "if Holland is overrun, East and West Indies would simply be parts of Holland that have not been conquered and that government of former would be capable of continuing to administer archipelago without outside help or protection; East Indies possess fleet and army whose strength it would be most unwise for any power to underrate."

Apr. 17.—Foreign Office spolesman states "Japan's sole interest in East Indies is economic and not military".

military

military".

Bloody fighting reported in Narvik between British and investing German troops and harbor is said to be graveyard of 40 German, British and Norwegian warships and merchantmen. Germans claim air attacks off Norwegian coast cost Britain 1 battle ship, 3 cruisers, and a troop ship. Propaganda Minister J. Goebbels states "Wars are won by warlike acts, not by bits of paper as people of London and Paris believe. If we lose this war, then everything is lost—our national life as well as life of every individual German. If we win this war, and we can and will win it, then we win everything."

Anthony Eden. Secretary of State for Dominions,

and will win it, then we win everything."

Anthony Eden, Secretary of State for Dominions, says allies are not fighting to preserve status quo."

"We must sweep away placid ignorance which regards British imperialism as disreputable relic of shady past. It is no such thing. It is bridge to next age. The war is not economic, nor even struggle to decide balance of power. It will decide whether German doctrine of ruling race and universal sub-

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mission, or our doctrine of equality will prevail. We are convinced there can be no hope for mankind unless peoples, small and great, are free to develop their own civilization in security and peace. No more vital issues have ever been fought out in any war in history." He denies Britain owns a quarter of the world, assing that "Britain no more rules Canada than Canada rules Britain; the equality of each of the self-governing dominions is complete and absolute." R. H. Cross, Minister for Economic Warfare, points out in speech that Italian press has adopted very hostile attitude to Britain and declares, "I believe Italy wants to be treated as a neutral and if that is so, this country must ask it to beheave as a neutral". Air Ministry announces Trondheim air-dome was bombed last night and set afire. Admiralty announces only a cruiser was damaged off Stavanger. It announces submarine Thistle is long overdue and must be regarded as lost. Anglo-French warships reported manuevering off Greece.

French spokesman states France and Britain would not permit Japan to occupy Netherlands Indies in event Holland is drawn into war; he states he believes United States is also prepared to oppose Japanese occupation. Dutch government notifies French government that aggressilon from any quarter anywhere in Dutch empire would be met with full force; communication points out Japan as well as other Washington Conference signatories categorically guaranteed inviolability of East Indies.

Switzerland, Yugoslavia, Rumania, Bulgaria, Greece, and Turkey all reported clearing their territories of German "visitors" suspected of spying and spreading propaganda, to prevent "Trojan horse" or "fifth column" tactics, sabotage, and promotion of treachery. Reported that Rumania and Russia have agreed to retire their armies 10 kilometers from common frontier.

Apr. 18.—Foreign Office spokesman states Hull statement on East Indies coincides with Foreign

Minister H. Arita's as both stressed importance of maintaining status quo. Reported that Dutch government has extended assurances to Japan that it has not and will not seek any country's protection or offer of intervention regarding East Indies. Reported from Stockholm that traveler from Norway reported seeing German battleship Scharnhorst lying damaged in waters near Trondheim, with stern submerged, that battleship Deutchland was ashore in Osjen Fiord, and that Bremen was sunk with 15,000 troops aboard. British reported to have occupied various points around Narvik. R. A. Butler states in Commons that "Japanese Foreign Minister has said his government could not but be deeply concerned regarding any development which might effect status quo of Netherlands Indies and that British government holds similar views". Indian Congress working committee calls on Congress committees throughout India to prepare for declaration of civil disobedience, following 4 days of deliberation in which Mahatma Gandhi participated. Government spokesman in Commons states "if civil disobedience is resorted to, government would be bound to take full measures to counteract it. Government can not of course accept demand for complete independence and notes with profound regret the Congress rejection of dominion status..."

French Senate gives Reynaud unanimous vote of confidence following report of progress ofwar. French spokesman states, "if Germany or any other power decides to violate independence of any nation in Balkan region, attack would be met by Balkan Entente which already has organized to offer common resistance. Balkan countries know Weygand army in Near East is ready."

Italy announces exchange of military missions with Germany "as part of general program developed

resistance. Balkan countries know Weygand army in Near East is ready."

Italy announces exchange of military missions with Germany "as part of general program developed to maintain constant contact between armed forces of the two nations". A Japanese military mission is reported on way to Rome. Rome authorities reveal

Italy has approved Yogoslavian agreement to open trade negotiations wish Russia.

Apr. 19.—Foreign Office spokesman declines to comment on Hull statement, saying "this would be superfluous in view of fact that Dutch government has assured Japan it has not and will not seek any country's protection in East Indies". Stated that at joint conference of Foreign Office, Army, and Navy officials it was agreed to ignore Hull statement. Foreign Office spokesman states Japan has "no objection to immigration quota system in Philippines if it is based on statistical records and takes into consideration our population and normal increase of our people there. Obviously, other countries will not emigrate to Philippines in same numbers as Japan and China and therefore regulations appear discriminatory against us"

Chinese state Japanese have con tructed airdromes in Hainan capable of accomodating 1500 planes, concentrated 6 divisions of troops at Canton, and brought together large fleet "somewhere south of Formosa".

Germans claim to have completed occupation of

and brought together large next somewhere south of Formosa".

Germans claim to have completed occupation of southern Norway. Norwegian officials state German air force is ferrying 2000 troops to Oslo and Trondhiem daily, using large bombers and transport planes. Reuters reports British forces repulsed German troops in Namsos area in first land engagement. Said that Germany has lost some 75 planes against British loss of 25 and that Stavanger airbase has been reduced to ruins.

British government communicates to Russia its acceptance of recent Russian proposal to start negotiations for Anglo-Russian trade pact. J. McEwen, Australian Minister of External Affairs, expresses appreciation of Hull statement of East Indies.

Dutch Premier D. T. de Grer states in radiocast that Holland has declared state of siege in order to

(Continued on page 241)

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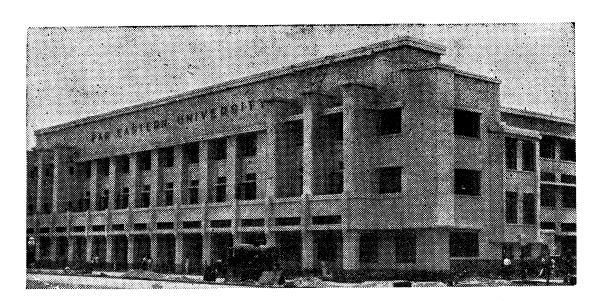
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Editorials

The editorial in this issue entitled, "The Coming Federation of Europe," was written before the fall of Paris on June 14 and before the decision, on June 17, of the reorganized French Cabinet headed by Marshal Petain, to capitulate if

(it is understood at this writing) honorable terms can be obtained from the enemy. The qualification is a pathetic one, for no one should know better than the French that Hitler does not know the meaning of honor. The present general opinion is that the position of the French Army was indeed hopeless, and that France had no choice in so far as the continuation of fighting on the land throughout most of France was concerned.

The series of German successes on the land are no longer either surprising or inexplicable, and "magnificent," in a military sense, is not a word that can be applied to them even by those disposed to admire. Germany is winning on land chiefly because, by means of swarms of war-planes, it controls the air over the battlefields. These planes are second-rate—the Germans run away from individual combat, but are well enough suited to the safe and easy task of bombing and machine-gunning defenseless men, whether soldiers in the fields or helpless refugees choking the roads. This "strength" in the air, together with an "efficiency" that can come only with complete mercilessness, is winning the land-battles for these modernized savages. Hitler is winning like a cheat with a hidden card that gives him an advantage he is not entitled to. There is no true validity in such a victory by a lesser people over greater.

The defeat of France on the land, if it is to come, will not finally determine the war. The French Army in the Near East and the French forces in the colonies are still intact, and the French Navy, the second largest in Europe, is still intact. Only unbelievable treachery to the Allied cause could cancel out these forces. French ships and French troops, under Allied command, can continue the war in the Mediterranean area and continue to hold the Suez and Gibraltar—in other words, continue the blockade from that side, and one thing that the Allied Army in Syria might do advantageously, it would seem, would be to invade Italy.

If the Germans can retain control of the air, it is possible they may succeed in invading the British Islands, for troops could be transported across the Channel if the enemy could establish a solid warplane canopy over the passage. But even a temporary conquest of the United Kingdom could not win the war for Hitler.

The power of the British and French Empires does not lie in Europe and in their home land-areas, but in these



Empires as a whole and in the cooperative relationship long ago established with the United States of America and, indeed, the whole Western Hemisphere.

In a sense, a temporary cancelling out of these home-territories, vulnerable at best, may be con-

sidered a tactical advantage, for it sets aside the responsibility for defending them and releases forces occupied with this duty for use in attack from outside bases, while the enemy, on the other hand, is compelled greatly to scatter his forces to hold what has been seized. Neither can the enemy gain any great immediate advantage from the occupation of territory in which the industrial centers and standing crops have been largely destroyed.

The basic anti-totalitarian strategy always was and remains the blockade. The occupation of the whole of Europe by Hitler's forces would not give him the means to continue the war indefinitely. As long as the Allies control the seas and oceans, Hitler will u timately be rendered destitute of the materials he would require for final victory.

Great suffering would be entailed in this terrible progress of a war of attrition on a continental scale, and it could be much shortened if the United States formally entered the war, chiefly to join in an active blockade, but also contributing its existing and potential air-power. The United States is morally and to a large extent materially already in the war, and it had better enter fully now than later when the task of defeating Hitler might entail still greater sacrifices. Russia, also, plainly uneasy, is already stirring, and might, by sending only a part of its great air-force, render Hi'ler and his war-machine ineffective within a few weeks at most. It should not be a matter of too great difficulty for the Allies and the United States to come to some agreement with Russia to lay the universal menace of war forever and cooperate in planning a better world.

This is not a "European" war. It is inevitably a world war, for it involves world empires. The profoundest issues are at stake and the individual fortunes of every man and woman and their descendants for centuries to come.

Hitler could win only if this is not recognized in time and indecision continues, or if a spirit of defeatism sweeps the world inspired by the loss of the initial battles and the device of Nazi-terror which permeates the entire German system. Let us not over-estimate German strength as it was underestimated before. Hitler has been winning through a trick and all that is necessary is to match him in this—in the simple matter of warplanes. A dose of his own medicine will quickly make Hitler and his ravaging followers very sick.

As this is being written, German advance units

The Coming Federation of Europe have reached points within forty miles of Paris, and that great and ancient center of world culture is itself in eminent danger of capture. Yet even the fall of Paris, terrible

though that blow would be, would not mean the final defeat of the Allies. It is inconceivable that the Germans can win the war. If the Anglo-French Allies are defeated, all Europe and, ultimately, perhaps all the world will be enslaved. Hitler has written clearly enough that "the highest human type must conquer and subjugate the world to an extent that renders it sole lord of the earth." The "highest human type" is the Junkerized Nazi and his rule would be one of total subjection as violent and ruthless as his "total war."

This is the dread crisis the world has now reached, though it was said of the World War of 1914-1918 that it was a war against war, the last war, a war to make the world safe for democracy. The Allied and Associated Powers won that war, but, as has been said, they lost the peace.

They lost the peace largely because Great Britain and France could not see eye to eye, failed to establish European unity, and permitted the German State—a state always plagued by war-lust—to arm for this new aggression.

Hitler has said: "War is eternal—war is universal. There is no beginning and no peace. War is life.... War is the origin of all things". This is the Prussian lie—for it is a lie.

There has always been more of peace than of war, more of human cooperation than of conflict, else man would have become extinct. There have been wars since earliest times, but they were always more or less localized and were never "total" wars in the sense of the German militarists. For centuries there have been wars followed by periods of peace when men forgot war's horrors and even dreamed again of its tawdry and bloody glories!

But now, only a little more than twenty years after a world war that cost, directly and indirectly, 20,000,000 human lives and over \$350,000,000,000 in treasure, before the memory of this seemingly supreme madness could be wiped out, this new war has burst forth, the costs of which threaten to be even more ghastly and which may amount to all the values of civilization.

Two such lessons within the span of a lifetime can not fail to create an uneradicable impression of the utter criminality of war and the absolute necessity of stamping it out like the fire and plague that it is, if mankind is to survive above the level of brute beasts. Hitler and men like him will be recognized for the arch-criminals they are.

If Hitler succeeds in his catastrophic enterprise, he would unquestionably "unite" Europe and establish "peace," but it would be that of a world transformed into a monstrous prison-camp. Hitler's rule in the world, as in Germany itself, would mean not only, as a matter of course, the suppression of all freedom of action and of thought, but of the mind itself. It would mean torture and death for the brave, and a death-in-life for all.

But if the world can be aroused, as in fact it is, to the great desolation that threatens, this will never be. In the eloquent words of Prime Minister Churchill:



".... Even though large tracts of Europe and many old and famous states have fallen, or may fall, into the grip of the Gestapo and all the odious apparatus of the Nazi rule, we shall not flag or fail. We shall go on to the end. We shall fight in France, and we shall fight on the seas and oceans; we shall fight with growing confidence and strength in the air; we shall defend our island whatever the cost may be; we

shall fight on the beaches; we shall fight on landing grounds; we shall fight in the streets, in the fields and in the hills. We shall never surrender. And even if—which I do not for a moment believe—this island, or a large part of it, were subjected or starving, then our Empire beyond the seas, armed and guarded by the British fleet, will carry on the struggle until in God's good time a New World, with all its power and might, steps forth to the liberation and rescue of the Old."

The New World is arming, although none of the independent states of the Western Hemisphere has as yet declared war on Germany. Realizing that Germany won its present advantage by the Nazi-forced sacrifice of everything else to the making of land and air implements of mass-slaughter, the United States of America will spend over \$5,000,000,000 this fiscal year for defense, and the ultimate cost of defense, if not of war, may total \$20,000,-000,000. America, devoted to peace and to good-neighborly cooperation with other nations, believes it a barbaric and shameful thing to be compelled to expend so much effort and such stupendous wealth to no better purpose than to build an unconquerable fighting-force. But so thought Great Britain and France, and they allowed the Germans to out-build them—especially in the air—and that is now recognized as having been an all but fatal error. One nation, and not a genuinely great one, led by one insane man, was given the opportunity to build up means of hitherto unheard-of violence, and this has forced the necessity of an insane piling up of armaments everywhere.

This must never happen again.

Britain and France, which are by historic right and their great achievements, materially and spiritually, the ruling powers of Europe, must reconcile their differing points of view with respect to the political development of the continent—those differences which are so largely responsible for the present grave crisis. The reconcilement will be easier now that England's "insular security" is definitely gone and England is equally menaced with France by any aggression that arises.

Europe must be united and purely local and national "sovereignties," under the cloak of which individual nations may conspire against all the rest of the world, must be determinedly limited. Europe must be federated—but not by or under Hitler! Hitler, if he lives, will be tried and sentenced as an outlaw, a breaker and violator of treaties, a head-conspirator of treason against mankind.

Germany as a potential "war-state" will this time not only be erased from the map, but will be destroyed as a tangible entity. And this will be done by force, by the force of an aroused world, an immeasurably greater force than that which Hitler himself appealed to. It will be done by the force represented by the victorious Allies.

There will be a united Europe, a federated Europe, a United States of Europe, made up of states that will be individually only semi-independent, their finances, industries, trade, and foreign affairs controlled by a central

government for which there is a mod 1 in the United States of America. Its seat will be Paris or London or some other great city, but not Berlin. Germany will be divided into a number of states. All German territory west of the Rhine, together with the Ruhr district, the source of German industrial power, may be joined to France. The territory east of the Elbe River, spawning-ground of the Junker breed, may go to Poland. Bavaria, Baden, and Hesse may be joined to Austria.

All the secondary states of Europe will be completely disarmed. Britain and France will maintain an allied army as a police force that will insure the peace, and though this army may in time admit soldiers from other sections of Europe, this will not be until no part of the federation creams any longer of rebellion. This may require several generations and would necessitate the elimination of such groups as would have an interest in maintaining or reviving the spirit of nationalism. Distinct cultural trends of the present nationalities and national minorities, however, will be given as great a scope for development as possible; this would do much to offset opposition.

Yet a mere power-state, federated and democratic though it might be in general plan, will not suffice. In the words of Prof. H. J. Laski:

"We confront a choice, in these next years, between a revolution by consent and a revolution by violence. We can not expect the workers, twice in a generation, to be asked for the sacrifice of their lives without offering them the assurance of a root-and-branch transformation of an economic system which is by its inherent nature (1) a perpetual cause of war, and (2) a perpetual threat to the political democracy of which its principles are a basic contradiction..."

Plans for the political reconstruction of Europe can only be taken up in connection with plans for economic and social reconstruction. These, again in the words of Professor Laski—

"must proceed upon the assumption that the capitalist phase of civilization is ending just as, in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, its feudal phase came to a close. The accompaniment of that decline was one hundred and fifty years of war and revolution. With us there may be a similar history. But there need not be if we choose to realize in time the causes of the crisis in which we are involved. We differ from the position in which our predecessors found themselves, in that, if we will, we have both the knowledge and the power consciously to direct our civilization toward the new phase—that of deliberate transition to a world-order based on the social ownership of the means of production—upon which we are entering."

This war has again forcibly brought to mind the enormous productive forces made available by the advancement of technology. Men can be fed and clothed and armed by the tens of millions to fight and die. After this war, the common people of the world will demand that they be equally well equipped to work and to live.

In the crux of war, when the utmost efficiency is a matter of life and death, governments one and all discard the shibboleths of the value of "individual enterprise" and "competition" and of the divinely established "profit motive." They forthwith scrap individual enterprise and competition and adopt the system of centrally planned production and ruthlessly eliminate all but the most limited profits: profiteering becomes a crime. This lesson, too, will not be lost again.

No other conclusion of the present war is imaginable, and so we may hope that good will come of evil.



Within two days after the fall of Paris to the Germans on June 14, Russia? Soviet Russian forces were occupying the major cities of

Lithuania, which, bordering on East Prussia, is the southernmost of the three small and strategically situated states on

the east coast of the Baltic. At this writing, Latvia and Estonia are being similarly occupied.

The move is to be interpreted as definitely a result of the rapidly growing uneasiness of Russia over Hitler's uninterrupted military successes, and may be an indication that Russia would ultimately join the Western Democracies to avert their defeat—which would inevitably be the prelude to the conquest of Russia itself by the Arch-fascist.

This is the logic of the present situation — all preconceived notions to the contrary. Students of international affairs never considered the pact between Stalin and Hitler as anything but tactical, and Russia can be under no illusions as to Germany's aims and program. Stalin only made the same error every other statesman made in underestimating Germany's battle-strength; and in promoting, as he did, a break between the then Tory-led Democracies and Germany, both of which, with reason, he considered enemies of Russia, he counted only on their mutually weakening each other, but not on a victory for Germany which would make that state all-powerful in Europe.

To correct this error, he must now move fast, and his action in the Baltic state appears to indicate that he is disposed to do so. Russia alone could not hope to repel a German attack and escape conquest.

Russia is in a better position than the United States to bring immediate and effective aid to the hard-pressed Democracies, even if the United States were to declare war now. And with the bulk of the German Army engaged in France, Russian forces could cross the Geman borders and be in Berlin within a few days.

It is not amiss to point out in these columns that the writer has for years insisted that, in their struggle with fascism, the natural ally of the Democracies in so far as they are truly democratic, is and always was Russia.

A piece of propaganda literature that reached the Philippine Magazine office from Germany, quoting osten-Radio in sibly from a contribution by Germany an alleged "American traveler in Germany," is an unconscious bit of self-revelation.



As is well known, the subjects of Hitler are forbidden to listen to foreign radio stations on pain of ferocious punishment, including even death. The Nazi tyranny has long been taking every possible measure to prevent the people of Germany and of the other countries over-run by the new barbarism from learning anything outside of the lies this regime propagates.

The following is quoted from the propaganda sheet referred to, the anonymous "American traveler" speaking:

"'To my frequently propounded question, 'Do you resent the ruling which forbids you to tune in on foreign radio-stations?', I received invariably a negative answer. And the explanation was usually as follows: 'Because we know that the alleged "news" broadcasted from such stations is a mass of unashamed mendacity.... Why should we want to hear the fairy-stories of London and Paris regarding the war and the political situation in Europe?' I found that in practically every house where there is a radio-receiving set (and I was in no home

that lacked one), the apparatus remains set on the Reich sender. It would never occur to the owner to experiment with forbidden sending-stations. This willingness to play the game according to the rules, is one of the essential points in the German character. The self-willed American, the Frenchman with his pride in individualism, or the stubborn Briton finds this impossible to understand. And because of this factor it is so exasperatingly difficult to convince the average dweller in any one of the "democracies" as to how anyone can be happy under an "authoritarian" government."

The "American traveler" asked merely whether the people "resent" the "ruling". He did not refer to it as the savage decree which it actually is. He did not ask whether they are terrorized by it, as they are. The reference to "willingness to play the game according to the rules" is pathetic. What game? Were the "traveler's" informants talking about some sport? Is acquainting oneself with what goes on in the world just an amusement or pastime? Especially in Germany, where the entire out-put of the press is rigorously controlled, where the mails are closely examined and censored, where there are no other convenient channels of information than precisely the radio? No house, it is alleged, lacks a radio. But, fearfully, the owners keep it set on the "Reich sender". Children are anxiously kept away from the instrument so that no prowling spy may find the pointer at a forbidden wave-band.

The radio, one of the most marvellous of human inventions, a superlative means for the rapid dissemination of information, has been not only nullified but has been debased in Germany to the most evil use of misleading millions.

And the Nazis, according to the "American traveler," find it so "exasperatingly difficult" to "convince" people of other lands of how "happy" they might be under an "authoritarian" government.

Imagine the "exasperated" hirelings of Hitler, and just how difficult they are finding it in Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Denmark, Norway, Holland, and Belgium to convince the people there—with machine-guns—that tney should "play the game according to the rules" and should not listen to the hope-giving and life-giving information the radio might bring them, such as, for instance, the speech of President Roosevelt at Charlotteville in which he declared that "the whole of our sympathies lie with those nations giving their life-blood in combat against the gods of force and hate" and "we will extend to the opponents of force the material resources of this nation."

That speech was broadcast in seven foreign languages, and it may be that despite "the rules of the game," others beside "self-willed Americans," "Frenchmen with their pride in individualism," and "stubborn Britons" heard these words over their radios, with secretly-kept earphones held to their heads, in darkened rooms with doors and windows shut, and that those words made them happy.

German Troops in Paris

By Rudolf Schay

"Wherever Germany spreads, she corrupts culture"— Friedrich Nietzsche ("Ecce Homo")

S this is being written, newspapers all over the world are announcing the fall of Paris.

Brute force has overwhelmed the world's finest city, the capital of culture, of beauty, of freedom. Paris, undisputed center of Western civilization, lies at the mercy of civilization's most ferocious enemies. Paris in whose inspiring atmosphere everything great, beautiful, progressive had its real home, has become a camp for the legions of the barbaric invader.

While thousands of scientists, fellows of Pasteur, tens of thousands of artists, poets, writers, actors, musicians, and millions of the generous, good-neighborly people of Paris flee in panic, the Panzer units and the blood-stained soldiers of the German army are entering their city. The frightful picture of Hitler's minions marching along the Champs Elysees and camping on the Place de la Concorde, is so heartbreaking in its contradiction that the mind refuses to grasp it, though the fact is beyond doubt. Boulevard St. Michel where students strolled happily about, discussing their professors' opinions or the merits of a new book, play, or opera; Boulevard Montparnasse where painters and poets, good ones and bad, were happy though hungry in their garret-studios and sidewalk cafes; Montmartre with its gay population of Parisians and foreign visitors; the Louvre and the Tuileries,—these mohuments of a rich, generous, and noble past, symbols of a tradition in which heroism and a true classical artistic spirit united to form something new and great—all this is disgraced through the mere presence of the German "mechanized

forces".

Paris and mechanized force—these are the symbols of this war. It is a war between culture and barbarianism, between life-warm blood and cold steel, between the spirit of Montparnasse and the spirit of Potsdam. Le Louvre and the Concentration Camp are two conceptions which can be linked only on paper, but not in the mind.

The question is raised: Why was France so ill prepared to meet Hitler's blitzkrieg army? Those who know Paris know the answer. To the French spirit, all mechanization is alien. The French, of course, mechanized their production under the compulsion exerted by foreign competition. They mechanized their defenses, also under compulsion. Both were done hesitatingly, unwillingly, and therefore inefficiently. Standardized mass production could never have been invented in France; it only could be imitated there. Even in these days, one finds in many French firms the old standing desk with the clerk making his book-entries by hand. Business letters, sometimes still handwritten, are copied on the old-fashioned letter-press. Middle-class farming and the craft-trades are the occupations most suited to the French spirit. The large number of small, independent manufacturers, and the relatively small number of over-sized companies bear witness to this. French production is most efficient in those lines where the product must have its distinct, individual qualities—perfumes, drugs, jewelry, for instance where the manufacturer as well as his workers obtain their satisfaction from developing something original, personal, unique. Mechanized large-scale farming could not be attempted in France, as the small landowner would not

sell his property—and there would also be nobody to undertake such an enterprise or even think of it. Freedom, individual independence comes first in the French mind. That in all of Europe the French worker is the most unruly is by no means due to less favorable living conditions; it is the result of his sense of independence which makes it harder for him to be nothing but an anonymous member of a group, regimented the whole length of the working

The sense of individual liberty pulses through the whole life of France and especial-

ly of Paris. When Frenchmen rally to defend the country, they make a fine army, but they are still far from exercising the blind obedience which is the foundation of the German army and of German life as a whole. There is no stronger contrast in the world than that between the spirit of France and the spirit of Prussia. And ever since Prussia succeeded in imposing its spirit upon the whole of Germany, France has been in the greatest danger. It is not so much the deficiency in manpower which makes France weaker than Germany; it is the lack of an understanding of the importance of mechanization and coordination. The exact qualities which make life in France so beautiful and which account for the liberal and cultural spirit of that country, make France militarily less efficient.

There has been, ever since the last war, a well-justified distrust of catch-words. That the World War was fought "to make the world safe for democracy," is now a bitter jest. Yet the French and English proclaim that this war is being fought to save Western civilization. Is this not just another misleading slogan and nothing but propaganda? It is not; it is, this time, the truth.

Totalitarianism not only means the end of freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of worship, justice in the courts, it also means the end of freedom of thought. It is no exaggeration to say that a member of a chain-gang in an American prison is freer than a "free" man in Germany. He at least may still think what he likes, and when he gets a newspaper or a magazine he will read the independent opinions of free men. He may discuss any question with his fellow-prisoners and tell them what he thinks of Roosevelt without being tortured or killed for that. A "free" man in Germany does not have these rights. A shrug of his shoulders at the wrong moment may bring

Paris, June 15 (Associated Press)— Swastika banners floated over Paris today from atop practically every prominent historic structure.

I arrived in Paris as the guest of the German vanguard. The main German army was expected to march in momentarily.

We arrived here last night.

The city seems dead. I do not recognize Paris. Seventy per cent of the population has fled. Swastika flags are flying over the Hotel Crillion, the Quai d'Orsay, the Arc de Triomphe, the City Hall, and the Eiffel Tower. It all seems so unreal—like a tale from the Arabian Nights.

German Chancellor Adolf Hitler was expected to stage a triumphant entry into Nazi-occupied Paris shortly. It is possible the Fuehrer will establish headquarters in the Palace of Versailles.—Louis P. Lochner.

Paris, June 15 (United Press)— This once-gay capital of France is now like a city of the dead. Almost seventy per cent of the population has fled in panic in the last few days, police estimate. Many of the people hid in the surrounding woods, and commenced to return after the surrender.

Only a handful of those who remained clustered in doorways and at street corners as the German troops started their march of victory into

the city.

The American flag was flying over the American Embassy on the Place de la Concorde as I entered the city at 8:30 p.m., Friday. It was believed that Ambassador William C. Bullitt remained in the city.

Several thousand German troops reached Paris that evening, it was understood, and other thousands are pouring in hourly. Grey-uniformed German sentries were posted at the Hotel de Ville and other buildings where the German military administration has its headquarters.

I was with one group of ten foreign correspondents, including three Americans, brought to Paris from Brussels accompanied by officers of the German High Command, the Propaganda Ministry, and the Foreign Office. We reached the city ten hours after the first German units marched in.

Paris appears quiet and orderly. There is a curfew for all inhabitants at 9 p.m., and full black-out. The only sounds after dark are the heavy tread of German boots.

Laville Lumiere is stilled with a graveyard hush—no honking taxi-cabs, no cries of newspaper vendors, no Parisiens sitting in the cafes. I saw only a couple of cafes open on the Champs Elysees. Famous restaurants, theaters, cabarets, and most hotels are closed.—Frederick Oeschner

the Gestapo agents down on him and once he is suspected he is sentenced. Listening to a foreign radio station may deliver him to the executioner. There are no more labor unions in Germany: there is no right to strike. But the most fearful thing to contemplate is that, in all likelihood there is no way out of the Nazi thought-system. Every piece of literature—every book, newspaper, magazine, pamphlet — printed in Germany must conform to the Nazi doctrines. And this holds true no less in the schools and universities. The younger generations in

Germany have grown up in the atmosphere of Gleichschaltung, which secures—according to the definition of a German writer — "the political homogeneity of public life." While Hitler himself and his lieutenants use their propaganda as a means to an end, young Germans honestly believe they belong to THE superior race and are destined to rule the world. They are fed in the schools and universities, at public lectures, etc., with "history," "anthropology," "philosophy" not based on the research of independent scholars but confected "by order". There is even a "German physics" which ignores all discoveries made by Jews, including Einstein. In the field of law the principle rules that everything is lawful which furthers the interests of the State—the Nazi state to be sure—and everything is criminal that hurts or tends to hurt the interests of the State. As Hitler identifies himself with the State, law is what the Fuehrer decrees. A Jew, a socialist, a pacifist, or any other anti-Nazi is always wrong in a dispute at law or otherwise, with a Nazi. The consequence is that thousands and thousands of honest men and women are in prisons and concentration camps, while criminal characters in large numbers hold high positions in the state administration and in the semi-official Nazi organizations. In the field of international law the doctrine rules that the superior German race has the right to force its will upon inferior races. A Nazi would laugh if someone reminded him of Hitler's broken pledges to other nations. All that counts is whether anything at all promotes the end of German world domination. Young Germans have learned to think in these terms and are unable to think in any other. The German mind has been put into prison.

To do this was a necessity for German "National Socialism". The "order" created by the Nazis is a slave economy. There is no unemployment in a slave society,

(Continued on page 238)

Doctor Steinmetz

The Tribute of a Son

Dear Friend:

AD thought highly of you and of your magazine, as I do, so perhaps you will permit my report in the latter of Dad's last departure.

After thirty-four years in the Philippines, he had thousands of friends indiscriminately distributed among the nationalities, and perhaps a number of them will be interested in learning how he died here, as he had lived there, altruistic and unafraid.

I am beginning this two days after, but the shock has let up enough to permit me to see that he almost chose his time, for he was ready. Convinced after six months of exhaustive study that he was stricken incurably, he chose not to survive, an invalid. Knowledge of this will further alleviate our feeling of loss, as he anticipated. He wished to finish on his feet and very subtlely he maneuvered to meet the end without disturbing others. He might have lived for sometime longer if he had chosen to cease struggling and to relax, to limit sensation and be content with a clouded awareness, but inexorable elements of his nature precluded such a choice....

"Providentially," as he himself put it, he met death on the day of his scheduled departure for Honolulu, whence, after three weeks, he expected to resume his journey home. As nearly as such a citizen of the world could have one, the Islands were his home. We were packing his trunks when he had another heart attack (coronary thrombosis). It was Wednesday morning; he had had a mild attack on Monday and yet had insisted on continuing preparations for leaving. The decision had been difficult, and yet an inertia, a homing instinct, had predetermined it. He fought against his own dim premonition that he would never carry it out.

With great effort he had shaved and dressed himself and came to breakfast with the family; at its close, with his good left hand, he slowly, obliviously plucked the drooping petals from a rose in the center of the table. As he shuffled to his room we noticed that his right foot did not leave the floor. I insisted that he refrain from stooping and allow me to do the packing. He dropped things listlessly into his trunks. Presently, in the little dressing room, he looked at me sharply, in a full flash of consciousness, and sat down, passing the back of his left hand over his brow. Absently then he consented to my suggestion that he lie down, and we agreed that again sailing would have to be postponed.

It was a lovely day and as the stabbing, suffocating pains increased he seemed the more to appreciate it. He lay on his bed propped up on pillows, waiting for the doctor, and gazed wistfully through the balcony windows across the bay at the hills of Point Loma. He had always loved hills. Now squadrons of planes wheeled over these. "I can't bear to look at those planes, Harry," he said once, and I knew that they connoted vigorous life and control to him.

The struggle continued for nearly an hour before the doctor arrived, despite ingested nembutal and morphine. Mother and Doris came to the bedroom door, but as yet



he wanted no one else. His mind was clear; what he wanted to say, he said to me. He knew that his end was approaching and that I could not yet face it. He corrected my diagnosis and gently upbraided the score of medical colleagues who had worked on him; I think we both re-

cognized the need for locating difficulty in an outside source. With one remark in my somewhat frantic babble he agreed, to the effect that physicians attending the victim of an arteriosclerotic stroke should order rest for twice as long as they anticipate survival; then the patient will not struggle to function normally "in a few months" and go in painful wonder from doctor to doctor.

Only Johanne's pattering little feet and hushed stare into the room brought him out of himself; the drugs had no effect. At last the honest doctor arrived; Dad hesitated, then authorized the needle, since he was willing to find relief "either way." But no relief came, and after a hasty consultation, the doctor sent for an ambulance. Dad objected again but recognized kindly the attendants who arrived; he wished to rest right where he was, but the doctor realized the probably need for an oxygen tent. Dad's breathing became more and more labored and his chest pains all but insufferable. The boys lifted him on the stretcher and he called for Mother and Doris.

I sat in the ambulance with him, and we proceeded toward the Sanitarium by a fairly level route while the rest of the family gathered together necessities and traveled by a more direct road. Dad looked occasionally at familiar buildings and streets "for the last time." We went slowly at first. Between struggles for air, he was glad to be with us at the end. . . . Then he would have me tell him where we were. His throat was dry and twice we stopped at drug stores for drinking water. He told me to be sure upon arrival that he be given some nitroglycerine. I asked the driver to speed up. He asked for Mother and Doris. Harry was a lovely child, a good little boy; Johanne, he said "Joannie" or "Jo-anne" alternately, was an angel, a lovely joy. "Jo-anne..." was his last cry. I struggled to keep him on the stretcher. We were approaching Thirtieth Street and National Boulevard and it was one o'clock. I ordered the ambulance driver to stop and the other boy to come back with me. I hoped that this attack had left him in a coma, but I knew otherwise. His grip on my shoulder was gone and I could detect no breathing. The boy who sat behind me met my terrified gaze calmly but I saw that he knew too. We raced silently through the traffic and along the country road for ten minutes more. The doctor came out stupidly slowly, yet I do not know why I thought so. Dully I watched him listen. He questioned me closely, and asked if I were a physician. I was the dumb son of a great one.

Before the funeral we had exactly two days in which to grasp the situation. Dad and I had already arranged his insurance in a compromise before the two great alternatives; events decided somewhat against us and in favor of the insurance company, but his last months were free

from financial worry, Mother is moderately protected, but he had misled me by insisting that his troubles were peripheral. Now I engaged an attorney friend to look into other matters.

The mortuary I had met favorably in connection with educational activities some years ago, and he proved an agreeable exception among those business men whose livelihood depends upon death. A Masonic funeral service was arranged very easily and we chose Glen Abbey Memorial Park in Chula Vista, a southern suburb, for interment in a metal and cement vault underground, surmounted by only a bronze plaque with the inscription, "Dr. Harry H. Steinmetz, Beloved, Jan. 20, 1878—Feb. 28, 1940" with a small Masonic inscription. Such decisions were almost memories, so delicately had he indicated his interests.

Masonry meant much to Dad during the last decade of conflict in his life, with fading of creedal presumptions and expansion of social and aesthetic appreciations; he was stricken on May 12th after weeks of diligent night work on ritual and the coaching of neophytes. The rolling, stone-less lawns of the Park had impressed him deeply but a fortnight before, when he told Doris and Mr. P. D. Carman that the Little Church of the Roses there excelled in beauty anything in Europe. A friend reported his interest in cremation, but his failure to express such to us led me to believe that he cared as little as I should, and Mother seemed pleased with the vault device around the casket. His papers were scattered but those we found probably included the essentials, and were clear, some very clear and sadly dramatic.

He had feared neither to live nor to die; figuratively no less than literally he died of a broken heart, for it beat too hard and for too many. Yet, a magnificent Stoic, his problems too heavy, he died rather than stoop to salve or solve by adding to the burden of others. He had cultivated the open door; as between freedom and security, he chose freedom, and the alternatives he cherished became centripetal. They would have torn one of less integrity apart; he chose rather to defeat or to capture them both in the stately arena of death. Neither age nor precocious incapacity should dull his feeling for life; neither man nor woman, family nor stranger, should see his spirit stifled. His role had been to help and to give, not to be helped or to receive. Yet now, what was this? Consciousness

clouded occasionally and memories came hard; his right side was heavy and cold, and he was advised not to stoop to pick up things which he inevitably dropped. With great effort he would clear the fog away from his plans, then with a pang would come the realization that he could not write to effect them. Where were Abner and Bob and Angeles?

He reclined frequently on the chaise lounge between his bed and the window overlooking the bay. Out there was the Pacific which he longed to cross for the last time, or was it habit only? It would be his eighth crossing; once he had come and twice he had gone round the other direction. He knew the far coast of this ocean better than this side. Yet in the next room Johanne, little blonde angel, laughed gleefully as the big dog upset her. He had always longed for a little girl and she was his grandchild, and her mother and he had much in common, not the least being a common interest in two other Harrys. And Edith, the girl for whom the poor, scientifically minded son of a German immigrant had sought in vain to become a Yankee puritan, was here again. Where did he belong? He recognized the uncertainty in others; they were considerately refraining from insistence, and yet this left the difficult decision with him.

Aloud he said, "I've been on my own since I was twelve, Harry, and I can't stand being dependent now." We insisted that this was impossible, while we knew that the economic implication was simply a screen; the dependency he actually feared was more imminent, already semipresent. He continued the game, "Three times I left the Islands and returned nearly broke, and each time I left again in a few years in better circumstances. I should be able to do it again; I'm still a young man, and organically sound." He looked at his cold right hand, the hand of a surgeon, and he exercised the fingers impatiently: they moved together. "At least I can sustain myself a while longer and provide for your Mother." I thought of his time schedule as I had observed it; one-third devoted to practice for income, one-third to those who could not pay, and one-third to public organizations.

So the poignant conflict of impulse and counter-attraction went on, camouflaged by a leisurely objectivity. Two doctors lately put it to him straight and, behind his back, to me. Still he preserved the outward manifestations of (Continued on page 236)



Poem

By Jose Garcia Villa

WHEN I mimic God,
And act His omnipotency—
Lo, how grand
Is His courtesy!

How gallantly He watches Without least murmur Or demur, Comprehending my fever.

But when God mimics me—
I stand in human rage
Unable, unable
To watch the stage!

What the National Assembly Did

By Bernardo P. Garcia

EGISLATURES may come and go, but the National Assembly in its regular session this year accomplished a great deal to entitle it to a place in Philippine history for its efforts toward the preservation and enlargement of democratic practices and in titutions in the country.



Whatever may be the verdict of the people in this month's plebiscite on the proposed Constitutional Amendments—which constitute the outstanding contribution of the Assembly to Philippine democracy—the work done by the assemblymen, especially by Speaker Jose Yulo and Floor Leader Quintin Paredes, has greatly strengthened their political leadership and prestige.*

The amendments were approved in a special session last year, but were reconsidered last April, without any attempt to inject any fundamental changes in them, in view of the desire shared by the majority, including President Quezon, to present them to the Filipino electorate in three separate questions. The reason is to give the voters an opportunity to express themselves on the amendments separately.

Briefly, these amendments are:

- 1. Restoration of a bicameral leg slature to be known as the Congress of the Philippines, with a Senate to be composed of 24 senators elected at large, and a House of Representatives made up of 98 members elected by districts as at present. A feature of these amendments, which is meeting with considerable criticism is the provision allowing a salary increase from the \$\mathbb{P}\$5,000 provided in the present Constitution to \$\mathbb{P}\$7,200 for each senator and representative.
- 2. Shortening of the term of the President of the Philippines from six to four years, with re-election for a second term permissible, provided that a President may not hold office for more than eight successive years.
- 3. Creation of a Commission on Elections to be composed of three members. The purpose of this amendment is to insure the purity of elections. The Commission is to take over the administration of all public elections, relieving the Department of the Interior, the head of which is a political appointee of the President, of this function. The Commission thus created is expected to exercise its duties impartially, without fearing or favoring any political organization.

Aside from these amendments, the National Assembly passed a total of 87 bills of which 60 were signed by President Quezon, 13 allowed to become law by prescription, and 14 vetoed. Of the measures signed, the Immigration Bill, passed by 67 votes to 1, requires approval by the President of the United States and therefore has been forwarded to Washington. The Immigration Bill would establish a quota of 500 immigrants for each foreign nation and create an Immigration Bureau under an Immigration Commissioner to be assisted by two deputy commissioners.

During the discussion of this measure, the original quota of 1,000 proposed, met with strong opposition on the ground that at such a rate it would not be long before the country is overrun by aliens, which in time might give rise to serious problems at home as well as to international complications. A group of as-

semblymen favored reduction to 250, but the legislative leaders finally prevailed upon the membership to let 500 stand as a happy medium. Japan has been foremost in calling the enactment of this law an unfriendly and discriminatory act.

In the amount of money appropriated, this Assembly established a new high of about \$\mathbb{P}\$200,000,000. This is due to the fact that under the provisions of the Tydings-Koscialkowsky Act, referred to for better comprehension as the new Philippine Economic Readjustment Act, all the coconut oil excise tax money, refunded by the United States Government to the Philippine Government, from January 1, 1939 on, must be budgeted separately from the General Fund before it can be spent.

Thus, by virtue of Commonwealth Act 521, a total of \$\P\$46,443,240 is authorized to be spent from and after January 1, 1939, to June 30, 1940, and under Commonwealth Act 552, a total of \$\P\$34,337,818 is authorized for expenditure during the fiscal year from July 1, 1940, to June 30, 1941, a total of \$\P\$80,781,058. Out of this sum are to be taken \$\P\$20,000,000 for the National Coconut Corporation (Act 518) and \$\P\$10,000,000 for the National Tobacco Corporation (Act 519), both of which will be organized shortly for the rehabilitation of the coconut and tobacco industries.

Another large amount voted totals \$\mathbb{P}80,542,370\$ (Act 555) and this will be spent for the general appropriations of the national government during the ensuing fiscal year 1940-41. Then there is \$\mathbb{P}6,100,000\$ (Act 566) set aside for public works, including the "pork barrel" for individual assemblymen, for the next twelve-month period. In addition, the following sums are embodied in separate acts:

Commonwealth Act

513, advance to municipalities for maintenance of inter-	
mediate schools	₱ 500,000
517, the Plebiscite Act for the holding of the popular vote	
next June 18 on the Constitutional Amendments	400,000
544, creating eight positions of district attorneys, one for	
each judicial district except Manila	90,000
545, creating new positions of judges of first instance	150,000
557, increasing the number of judges on the Court of In-	
dustrial Relations and enlarging its scope	60,000
Appropriation authorized in the Immigration Bill	150,000
Appropriations authorized from the Port Works Fund.	1,510,000

Of great significance to the sugar industry, the No. 1 industry of the Philippines today, is the approval of Act 567 (Bill 1908). The act increases the tax on the manufacture of sugar and imposes a tax on the owners of sugar lands held by others under lease. The tax on sugar is

^{*}Editor's Note:—All three of the amendments were approved by a vote of approximately 4 to 1 in the plebiscite held on June 18.

graduated, from two to 77 centavos per picul on the entire mill production, with a tax on the mill's share of sugar ranging from five centavos to \$\mathbb{P}1.54 per picul, depending upon whether the share is on a 50-50, a 45-55, or a 40-60 basis. Legislators explained that the larger the share allowed by a central to its planters, the less is the amount of the graduated tax imposed, the idea being to encourage if not to force the owners of sugar centrals to give their planters larger participation in the sugar milled by them. In addition, the act taxes the landowner a sum equal to all rent which he collects in excess of 12 percent of the assessed value of his land. It is hoped that the Act will result in the owners of centrals, planters, landowners, and workmen all receiving their just share from their investments and their labor. The measure went through by force of a special message of the President, who emphasized the need of it to reduce the discontent which has led to clashes between planters and centrals and between laborers and either planters or centrals.

Two new chartered cities will shortly spring up from the present municipalities of San Pablo, in Laguna, and Cavite, the capital of the province of the same name. Act 520 authorizes the conversion of San Pablo into the category of a city like Cebu, Iloilo, Davao, and Bacolod, while Act 547 does the same for Cavite. On the other hand the President vetoed the bill to separate La Paz from the city of Iloilo and reestablish it as an independent municipality, and also Bill 1247 to create the new municipalities of Isabela and Lamitan out of the present city of Zamboanga. President Quezon permitted to become laws without his signature several bills changing the names of towns, two of them becoming "Aurora", Mrs. Quezon's name.

Act 570 declares the Filipino national language as official beginning July 4, 1946, the date set in the Tydings-McDuffie law for Philippine independence. It is planned, in connection with the approval of this act, to begin the teaching of the national language, based principally on the Tagalog, in the public schools, during the present school year, and thus prepare the people for the adoption of this third official language—English and Spanish being the only official languages recognized now-when the new Philippine state is set up. Former Justice Norberto Romualdez, assemblyman for Leyte, may be given large credit for the adoption of this measure. Chairman of the Committee on the National Language Institute, he informed the Assembly when he reported out the bill that steps are well advanced for the publication shortly of a Filipino vocabulary and other works now in course of preparation by the National Language Institute for the teaching and propagation of the prospective national language. He explained that while Tagalog forms the main groundwork,

numbers of words are being taken from the other dialects. What is more, Tagalog words in the Spanish form are being substituted with words adopted from the other dialects; for example, sambalilo (hat), derived from the Spanish sambrero, is to be replaced with kalo, which is common in other dialects.

A bill which is believed by some to be a serious blow to the present provincial system of government and which was allowed to become law without the signature of the President, is that which abolishes the province of Romtlon. Assemblyman Leonardo Festin of Romblon is himself the author of the measure and believes that his "brain, child" if adopted by some other provinces would solve their financial difficulties. Under the Festin plan, the province of Romblon will cease to exist as a provincial unit and be divided into four special municipalities, Sibuyan, Tablas, Romblon, and Mahali. These four municipalities will have a mayor each, as is the case with every regular municipality, but for purposes of unified supervision will come directly under the Department of the Interior. Mr. Festin explained that his plan eliminates not only the position of provincial governor but also those of the members of the provincial board and a number of other offices which will mean big savings to the people. In this way, he said, they will have more money for schools and other public needs. The measure is supposed to take effect immediately, but it is believed that the present provincial officials will be allowed to remain in office until the end of the year to enable them to effect the transfer of their responsibilities to the new officials. Offices like those of the provincial auditor, provincial treasurer, division school superintendent, and district engineer are being maintained. Election of national and municipal officials will be held as heretofore.

In connection with plans for the commemoration of the sixth anniversary of the Commonwealth next year, the Assembly passed Act 550 which authorizes the Philippine Charity Sweepstakes to hold special sweepstakes the proceeds of which will go to finance the holding of an exposition in Quezon City, November 15, 1941. This exposition is expected to be organized on a big scale and already preparations are under way under the able management of Mr. Arsenio N. Luz, long recognized as our outstanding "showman."

Another sweepstakes measure passed is Act 546 which provides for the holding of a special draw the proceeds of which, after deduction of the amounts fixed by law for prizes and operation expenses, will be set aside for pensions for veterans of the Philippine Revolution. It is estimated

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Span By Harriet Mills McKay

The sunlight turns to miracles of green
From blue mirages of the desert scene...
Orion sinks behind a jungle tree,
But once he strode Sierran crags for me...
The moon lifts now above the terraced rice,

But I remember well the lavish price It poured in silver on the desert land... With what complex emotion have I spanned The distance, even greater than it seems, In latitude, and longitude... and dreams!

Tagalog, the National Language

By Hammon H. Buck

HE Tagalog-speaking groups, naturally, are in favor of Tagalog as the national language, but what say the Visayans and the Ilocanos—not the Assemblymen who spend most of their time in Manila, but the small gatherings of neighbors in the barrios?

The criticism of all schemes of this sort, including the use of English as the basis of instruction in the public schools, is, that—while the single purpose of the public schools should be public instruction—they make a political and commercial instrument of the school system.

English was originally chosen as the basic language of instruction in the Philippines, not as being the most practical language with which to educate the masses, but as being a means of providing a common language to the principale class and comenting this class more firmly to the new mother country. If any one thinks that English instruction has not served this purpose, let him observe the attitude of the ten percent of really English-peaking Filipinos toward the civilization of the mother country. But the masses have not been educated.

How could any people whose various mother tongues contain only three vowel and fourteen consonant sounds, be expected to learn to pronounce the much more numerous elementary sounds of the English language, and to learn such a language thoroughly enough to be educated in it during the few years or even months which the child of the masses is able to devote to study?

The result of the whole set-up of public instruction in the Philippines has been, that, while there is a possible ten percent which may be considered educated, the remaining ninety percent has scarcely anything worthy of the name of instruction and has been left in ignorance to be preyed upon by greedy landlords, false labor leaders, venal and superstitious ministers of religion, and self-seeking politicians. What hope for democracy can there be under such conditions?

This statement is not intended as a reflection on the Filipino people or on their leaders as a whole. But here, as elsewhere, the ignorant are the natural prey of their more astute brethren.

From an educational view point, what is the remedy? My answer is: public instruction in the primary grades in the local dialects of the different localities, with English taught as a special subject to enable the brighter pupils to take up and carry on in this language in the higher grades.

Now the matter of a national language. A common language is an important factor in nationhood, but a national language is not made; it grows.

The spread of a dialect and its development until it becomes a national language depends on several factors. One of the most important factors is, as in the case of Tagalog, its location at the educational, political, social, and commercial center of the country. The next most important, perhaps, is the vigor, intellect, and industry of the people using it. Another is the government assistance

that may be given the chosen language through adopting it as the medium of public instruction.

For the present, in addition to using the local dialects as media of instruction in the primary grades, as I have suggested, let Tagalog be taught as a subject in the intermediate and high schools,

and, in preparing text books in the local dialects, let Tagalog words be introduced in the place of words of the local dialect of similar form and origin. Let nature take its course. Tagalog will presumably develop more rapidly than the local dialects. Tagalog words will creep in to take the place of local words, first in the vocabularies of the educated classes and later in the everyday language of the people. After one generation, very possibly Tagalog might be made the basis of public instruction in the primary grades in all except the most isolated communities.

In this manner the question of the national language could be solved without arousing bitterness and without in effect denying instruction to the children of the masses by compelling them first to learn a new language in which to be educated.

Last, a few words as to the practicability of using the local dialects as the basis of instruction in the primary grades.

It has been objected that the preparation of text books in different dialects would be an impossible task, but, if I am not mistaken, Protestant missionary organizations have translated and published the bulky and involved Old and New Testaments in all the principal dialects. If private organizations can do this, could not the Philippine Government publish in the principal dialects a simple reading book with number work, costing possibly fifty centavos, a book of similar cost to give an idea of geography, and another one giving a few practical lessons in sanitation, elementary science, nature study, etc.? Possibly the total per-pupil expense for books, pencils, and paper for a two-year course in a local dialect, would then not exceed three or four pesos.

The existing primary course of instruction in the Philippine has imposed the incubus of a foreign language upon all school children for the past thirty-eight years. Are we now to saddle them with another incubus for the next thirty years, merely for the purpose of providing a national language, which in the natural course of events is coming anyway?

The first concern of any educator should be education, and no scheme of propaganda should be permitted to interfere with this main purpose.

Editor's Note:—Mr. Hammon H. Buck, a prominent Manila business man, came to the Philippines in the early days with the American troops and was one of the first among those men who turned from soldiering to teaching, rising to the rank of superintendent of schools and serving as such in the provinces of Cavite and Batangas. He married the daughter of a prominent family in Cavite, has become a large landed proprietor, and is thoroughly identified with the country. He speaks Tagalog perfectly, even his pronunciation being indistinguishable from that of a native Tagalog, and, because of the nature of his business, is in constant contact with the common people. These facts are adduced here to indicate that Mr. Buck writes from knowledge and experience, and, furthermore, without the bias that might otherwise be attributed to him by readers of this article. The opinions he expresses are, of course, his own.

Child Wife

By Delfin Fresnosa

HERE were eight of us in the family, including grandmother who could hardly do anything any more because she was so old. Father was in his forties, but from his boyhood up his life had been one of toil and he looked like an old man: slow, taciturn, grey. He worked

very hard but it was not our own land he was working, so that even before it was time for planting again, we would have no more rice left in the house. Mother and sister Carmen, the eldest, made abaca slippers but at most they could finish only four pairs a day between them and each pair sold for not more than three centavos. The other children were still too young to be of help on the farm, except Tino who took care of our carabao and the pigs and the hens. He came after Mameng and was only twelve years old.

Then things took a turn for the better.

As I remember, it must have been a month or two after we had planted the rice that *Mang* Julio began coming oftener; he had been in our house before, as he and father were good friends. I know it was a month or two after the planting, for I remember we had hardly a thing to eat in the house. Every time he came, he brought fish and a *ganta* or two of rice for us. At first my folk were ashamed to take the things he brought, but Mang Julio insisted very nicely. After that we hardly lacked anything.

Mang Julio brought many dresses for Mameng. Some were of imitation silk, but you could hardly tell the difference; some were of cotton that had pretty designs of flowers and leaves. He also gave mother yards of cloth that she made into skirts and pillow cases and handkerchiefs. We boys got only undershirts but wore them at the first opportunity. Sister Carmen did not at first want to wear the dresses, but father and mother would coax and scold her until she would finally put one on. She looked very pretty in any of them.

Father and mother were more than usually kind to Mameng. They would ask her what she would like to eat and what she would like them to bring back to her when they were going to town. They told her not to work too hard because she might tire herself, and they did not allow her to make any more abaca slippers. They also said that she did not have to cook or wash clothes or even the dishes if she did not want to. All this embarrassed her, for she had never received so much attention before. There were times when she would suddenly run away from them and go to grandmother. Grandmother would a k her what she was crying for, and would pat her head and say: "Poor child, poor child."

For almost a month Mang Julio came uninterruptedly at least three times a week. He always stayed a long time, talking to father or mother, and his eyes would follow Mameng as she moved about in the house. Sometimes he would try to talk to her, but she would only answer him in monosyllables, eyes averted and trying not to show her



desire to run away. He often spoke to her pleasantly, smiling and trying to gain her confidence, but then she would leave on some pretext or other and he would resume his conversation with the older folk. After he left the house, our parents would reproach her for not being nice

to Mang Julio, but she would not say a thing, and so they would add that the next time he came, would she please try to be more agreeable to him?

And Mang Julio would come again with more presents. He would be wearing a new suit of clothes, but as it was in the rainy season, he carried an umbrella and came barefooted. The older folk had to entertain him, but he did not seem to mind; his agreeableness seemed without bounds.

Then one day, as he was leaving, he said that perhaps he would not be coming as often as usual. It was after mother had told him, haltingly, that Carmen was still too young. She had just turned fourteen. Mang Julio said that he would send men to repair the house, and he himself would drop in now and then.

Our house was a poor sight—something which the old folk had casually mentioned. Mang Julio had said that they could get all the necessary things for repairs at his store in the village and he would also send men to help do the work. So then three men came to repair the house and they brought with them nipa, bamboo, and wood from Mang Julio's store.

It was while the repair work was going on that mother told sister and Tino and me to go to the village to borrow a few gantas of rice from Mang Julio. Mameng said that she was ashamed to go to his store where he might see her, but mother said that if Mang Julio would lend us anything, he would give it to her rather than anybody else. Mameng put on a green dress. She turned around several times before mother and asked how she looked, and mother replied that she looked very pretty. Mother also arranged Mameng's hair and touched her face and neck with powder. Then the three of us started for the village.

We did not find Mang Julio in his store, but his wife was there and asked us what we had come for. Mameng was in a panic at first and she turned red and seemed to shrink away. She must have had only a vague idea that Mang Julio was a married man and had perhaps never thought of meeting his wife face to face. She must have felt how far away was our house and father and mother. Everything in her seemed to want to escape.

Mang Julio's wife was struck with a sudden thought and asked: "Are you Carmen?" and sister nodded her head dumbly. Then the elder woman made haste to offer her services. She was thin and very ugly, and her face was marred by a distorted mouth that was constantly twitching. She was already an old woman; her face and neck and hands were wrinkled, and her hair was all white. Mang Julio was very much younger than she was; maybe

he had married her for her money, for they said she was rich.

Carmen was much surprised when she found the woman fussing about her, very amiable and all solicitude. With a dumb-like expression on her face, Mameng listened to what she was saying. By that time we had already been made to sit down. The two of them sat face to face at a small table, and Tino and I were some distance away eating what the woman had given to us. Now and then snatches of their conversation reached our ears.

She told of how she and her husband had been married for more than twenty years and that they had never had a child. That was why they wanted to have a child and Carmen was to be its mother. The old woman spoke of many other things, and as she talked her eyes remained on Carmen's face, watching her every expression and taking in her youthful freshness. Carmen listened with an impassive face, and now and then nodded her head in assent or pronounced an almost inaudible yes. All the time she was nervously twisting a handkerchief in her hands. Then the old woman adjured her to take care of herself, and gave her much other advice. After a while we went away with Tino carrying the rice in a sack. Sister Carmen brought up the rear and sometimes we would stop a while and wait for her, for she walked very slowly and was sniffling most of the time.

While the work on the house was in progress, Mang Julio dropped in now and then and stayed to chat with the old folk and inspect the work done. A lean-to had been added which was made into a room for Mameng. The workers went away and we were left alone with a remodeled house, and new chairs and tables. Mother hung curtains in the windows and we children were not allowed to play inside the house anymore because we would dirty the shiny new floor.

Harvest time had passed, the rainy season had set in, and the farmers began breaking the soil. Father now did not have to go out so early in the morning with the plow and the carabao, because Mang Julio had made him his overseer. All that father had to do was to go around to Mang Julio's farms and to see to it that the renters or other workers did not neglect the planting. The months passed. Mother often went to the village, and sometimes when she came home, she would complain to father of something that had happened to her there. But father would shrug his shoulders and say: "Let them talk; what do we care?" Most often, however, she

came home with a smile of satisfaction on her face which she would try to hide in a meeker expression.

When June came, Tino and I went to school because father did not need our help any more on the farm. We did not lack anything in the house and we children had clothes and plenty to eat. Carmen grew prettier with her body filling out, and she grew taller, too. Even grandmother was not neglected, and sometimes received presents from Mang Julio. At mother's urging, she discarded her rags, bathed more often, and came out of her dark corner.

One morning, when I woke up earlier than usual, I saw Mang Julio leaving. I believe it was the first time he spent the night at our house. Mameng was with him, and he stayed for some time at the door. He had an arm around her shoulders and she was shivering slightly, for she had on only a thin cotton dress. She did not say a thing to him but did not move from his side; she just stood there silently and resignedly with her head bowed down. He was a rather tall man and he looked big and strong beside her small girlish body; her head did not quite reach his shoulders. For some time they stood thus, scarcely moving, while he bent his head and spoke to her in a low voice. As the mountains stood suddenly strongly outlined against the red dawn, he gave her a hurried squeeze and held her tightly for a moment; then he went away.

When he had gone, Mameng suddenly seemed to give way and to be very near to crying. She did not look at his retreating figure, and after a moment, she turned in and went to grandmother's room. When Mang Julio glanced back, and was about to raise his hand to wave to her, she was no longer at the door.

Mameng stayed for a long while in grandmother's room. She talked excitedly, sometimes sobbing, and grandmother quieted her and murmured reassuring words. Mameng was calmer when the other children were waking up and mother began preparing breakfast. The younger children went down into the yard and began to play and I joined them. Mameng watched us for a while, and then she shouted that she was coming down to play with us. In a moment she came running down the stairs and into the yard. She was very much excited and she romped and laughed and we were very happy together. It had been quite a long time since she had played with us because she had always had many things to do in the house, and when Mang Julio began coming mother told her that

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Poem

By Jose Garcia Villa

Though my heart's in Deathly pain
I will seek
Love again,

Though my lord Betray me more I will seek Again his door,

Till he come
To me sweet:
With final flowers
Or final nails
For my feet.

The "China Incident"

By Lin Yu

URING the period under review (the month ending on the 13th of this month), the most sanguinary fighting took place in Hupeh, though the invaders suffered reverses in other provinces as well.

By the middle of last month, the first phase of the battle for Tsaoyang and Siangyang ended with Chinese recapture of both cities. The Japanese counter-offensive in this sector proved ineffective, though they did regain Tsaoyang. Toward the end of last month, however, three divisions of Japanese reinforcements (60,000 strong) reached Hankow, then the invaders launched a three-column attack on Central Hupeh, based on Tsaoyang in the north, Tienmen in the south, and Chungsiang between them. The northern column was to capture Siangyang and then sweep southward to support the other two columns in their drive to Ichang, an important river port on the Upper Yangtze. The invaders' northern column took two more beatings from the Chinese who took Tsaoyang on June 2, and regained Siangyang on the following day. The Japanese fortune of war was better in the south. First, they took Sashi, a river port below Ichang, and Sayang, on the western bank of the Han River, and penetrated to Tangyang, a few miles east of Ichang. The Japanese military spokesman claimed that they had captured Ichang on the 11th, but the Chinese military spokesman asserted, on June 13, that Ichang was still in the hands of the Chinese, though the situation was admittedly critical. According to Chinese claims, fighting was most sanguinary in Tangyang and Chingmen.

The successes of the Chinese in the Tsaoyang region, north Hupeh, were partly aided by the Chinese successes in southern Honan. Chinese troops after capturing Singyang, Japanese base in sorthern Honan, swept southward to cooperate with their comrades in northern Hupeh, not only in the Tsaoyang region but also in the Macheng region, in northeastern Hupeh. Thus while the Japanese claimed great successes in Hupeh west of the Han River, the Chinese claimed to be knocking at the outer defences of Hankow.

In northern Honan, Chinese fighters disrupted the Japanese line of communication between Shinyang and Po-ai. In southern Shansi, which must be considered with northern Honan as one battleground, Japanese attacks from Chianghsien suffered serious reverses, and those based on Hsiahsien met a similar fate. On the other hand, Chinese forces regained Heilungkwan, and surrounded and attacked both Yangcheng and Chincheng. In the environs of the latter city during May 21 and 26 alone, the invaders sustained over 10,000 casualties.

Chinese guerillas in Shangtung continued to be active, and in the western part of that provinces alone, the invaders were reported near the end of last month to have sustained over 2,000 casualties.

South of the Yangtze, Chinese troops won a victory at Yangloussu, an important railway town in northern Hunan, while in northern Kiangsi they recaptured Wuning. From



this point and from Teh-an, two Chinese columns converged on Juichang. Near Nanchang and Wanshoukong the Japanese were able to hold off Chinese attacks, sustaining, however, heavy losses. In Anhwei, the Chinese, following up their successes reported last month, wrested Fanchang from the Japanese

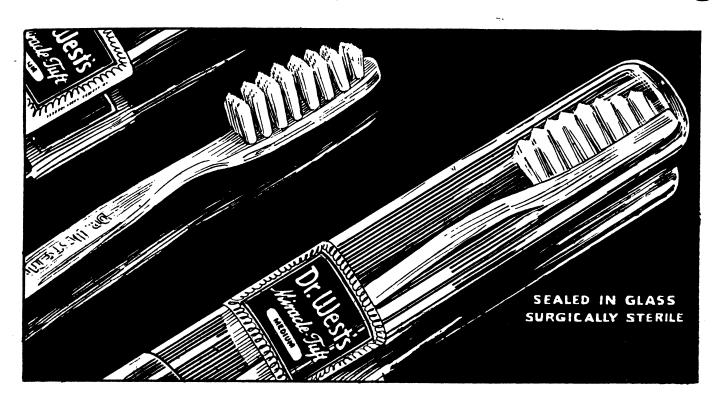
and continued to threaten Wangchi and Tichiang. Wushing, an important Japanese base in northern Chekiang, was raided by Chinese guerillas.

The invading forces pushed northward from Canton at the beginning of this month, but the big push ended in a debacle. The Japanese army lost not only a battle in Liangkow, but also Chungfa, Fahsien and Chilunkang to the Chinese. Near the mouth of the Pearl River, Chinese fighters drove the Japanese back to the city of Sinwei.

From this brief survey it has become clear that their commanding generals' message to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek to the contrary notwithstanding, the Japanese forces in China are committed to a course of pushing farther inland. Whatever the cause, this fact clearly shows the invaders' lack of a definite plan for the prosecution of the war. A brief review or their important pronouncements will bring out the point even more clearly. First, they planned a three-month war; next their Premier declared that they were in for a hundred-year war, and their military spokesmen, that they would chase Chiang Kai-shek to Tibet, if necessary. Then came the message of their generals to General Chiang that they would not go farther inland but wait for the Chinese attack, and the announcement of their spokesman in Shanghai that they would give up Nanchang and Macheng. Shortly after this announcement the war situation suddenly became tense again because of a renewed Japanese offensive.

This sudden stiffening of the Japanese on the war front was perhaps due to their failures in other directions. It will be remembered that in their message to General Chiang, the Japanese generals asserted that they had got enough territory to establish the "New Order in the Far East" and that henceforth they would devote their efforts to political and economic phases of the problem. Perhaps they have realized their failures in these two phases and are now engaged in one more effort to end the war as soon as possible. That this is so may be gathered from their continued bombing of Chungking. Also the strategic value of Ichang lies largely in its proximity to Chungking, hence its value as an air base to bomb China's wartime capital. The Japanese fighting services may be taking Touhetism to heart seriously, but it will have no success. The reason is simple. To be successful in breaking down a people's morale and hence their resistance, the bombing must be continuous without giving the people a breathing spell to calm themselves, like that of the Franco bombing of Barcelona in March, 1938. What the Japanese have been doing at the leisurely rate of one raid every few days, is not likely to produce the desired result. Further, Chungking is not China's military center; even the complete wrecking of the city will not shatter China's military

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machine, and so long that is not done, China will continue to fight.

On their home front, the situation is hardly any more encouraging to the Japanese. First came the news of the resignation of one of the most important palace officials, then that of an advisor to the Cabinet. The first was a defeat for the financiers, while the second, one for the militarists. The fight for complete control of governmental organizations, constitutional and extra-constitutional, is as vigorously prosecuted in the Tokyo chancellory and palace as the undeclared war is in China, and who knows but that it may not become bloody as well. At any rate, Japan is a house divided against itself, facing only gloomiest prospects of war is a country too big for it to conquer.

Child Wife

(Continued from page 230)

she must not play too much with us now because she was already a big girl. But now she was free and wild and she laughed and chattered and ran around the yard with our smallest brother riding on her back and the others clinging to her dress.

After that day, Mang Julio came to the house very often. Sometimes he came in the night and left in the early morning. Sometimes he stayed the whole day and we would go out and have a sort of picnic under the tall trees by the river. He was always considerate of Mameng's slightest wish and would talk to her slowly and in almost a whisper, and when walking he would take her by the arm at the slightest rise of the ground. She talked to him now and even laughed a little at his jokes, shyly and guardedly watching his face. And she grew prettier every day it seemed. There was always a flush on her face and her skin became fairer and she had time to arrange her hair. Mang Julio still brought her many things: dresses, creams and powder, and after he had given her a bracelet, he brought her a necklace. They were not costly, he said, but they were very pretty just the same. And she wore them because mother told her that Mang

Julio liked her more when he saw her wearing the things he gave her.

We still had the outings when the weather was fair, and sometimes, on special occasions, we went to town. We had many sacks of palay and father even sold some. We were well-fed and well-clothed and the children locked healthy and strong and happy as the months rolled on.

But sister Carmen did not play with us any more. She went about in the house silently and mother warned us not to bother her. Father and mother treated her lovingly, but now, unlike before, she was not embarrassed any more; she seemed hardly to be aware of anything. She was under the spell of something greater than the things that happened around her. Mother, counting the months, said that her time was coming near, and watched Mameng very closely, hardly letting her do anything that might tire her.

All the dresses that Mang Julio had given her had become too tight, so he brought her new dresses, loose and comfortable. He still came very often, bringing her delicate things to eat, and all the time he was in the house he would hardly leave her side. Sometimes of an afternoon, he would take her out for a short stroll, and they would walk very slowly, he giving his hand to support her.

One Sunday morning, Mameng told mother that she would like to go out for a little walk. It was a very fine day, with not a trace of a cloud in the sky and it was not yet very hot. Under the trees, the sun had penetrated just enough to dry the dew on the grass. Mother said that she should not go out alone, and warned her again that her time was very near. Mameng said, "Please, mother, it feels so close in here inside the house; I want to go out for a little fresh air." So mother told me to go with her, and said, "But you must not go far from the house."

Mameng flung an arm around my shoulder and I could feel a little of her weight as we started out. She locked around at the green countryside and at the blue mountains in the distance. The grass that grew rank beside the path brushed our legs and the smell of the flowers and the

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earth floated lingeringly. Even at our slow pace, she soon breathed hard. I told her we should stop a while if she were tired already, but she told me that she was not tired at all, so we walked on farther. For the most part we remained silent. She just looked at the grass, and at the trees growing tall and green.

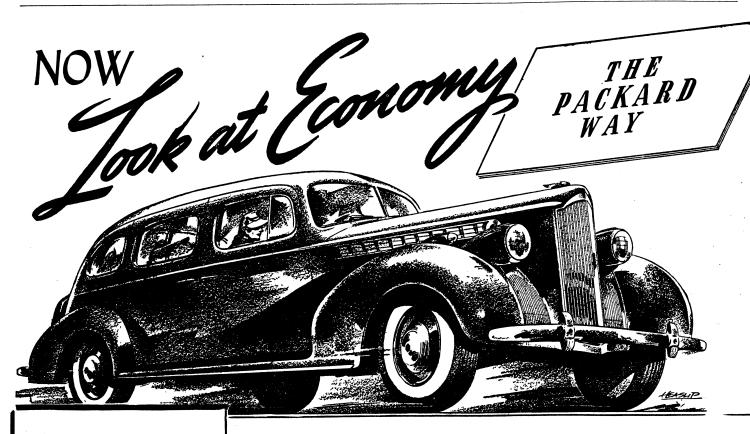
When we were quite far from the house and we could not see it any more because of a rise of the land and the trees, she began all of a sudden to feel differently. She became more cheerful, and laughed, and it seemed as if she wanted to play with me again, to throw off her weight and be as light and free of foot as before.

We stopped for a while and she asked me to help her sit down, and when she was seated, she told me that I could play. So I left her side and gathered some stones and threw them into the river which was not far away. Little by little I had walked quite a distance away from her, absorbed in what I was doing. Then I heard her shriek.

She shrieked several times and kept calling for mother. I ran back to where I had left her, and when I caught sight of her, she was already running. She ran in short, sudden bursts, and all the time she ran, she kept calling for mother.

When I reached her, she had fallen to the ground. I helped her to a sitting position and when she looked at me, I saw that her eyes were wild with fear and her face, covered with dirt and tearstains, was contorted in a grimace of pain. She kept sobbing, "Oh ... oh ..." and her mouth kept twisting as she tried hard to stop from crying out aloud.

For a time the pain must have eased, for her face became clearer and her breath came more regularly. Then she got up suddenly and ran again. I ran after her, shouting to her to stop, but she wouldn't heed me, and so we ran wildly up the path to the house. Mother ran to meet her, and afterwards father came and took her in his arms and



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carried her into the house. She had already lost consciousness.

Word was sent to Mang Julio and he in turn sent for a doctor, but when the doctor came he could not do anything any more. Grandmother and the other children were in the room, and the old woman kept saying to herself: "Poor child, poor child..."

What the Assembly Did

(Continued from page 227)

that at least \$\mathbb{P}\$300,000 is needed for this purpose.

Act 536 authorizes the retirement of justices of the Supreme Court and payment to them of a life pension equivalent to the amount of salary received during their incumbency. Retired justices, however, may be drafted into service in other branches of the government if the public service so requires, and in this event the allowance ceases and they will be paid the corresponding salary instead. This measure was recommended by the President in recognition of the brilliant services being rendered by the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the highest tribunal of the land.

Other laws enacted which deserve mention here include the following:

Commonwealth Act

- 532, increasing the salary of the Auditor General from P12,000 to P15,000 a year.
- 535, exempting certain persons seeking naturalization from filing declaration of purpose previous to the presentation of their application.
- 522, allowing heirs of age of a deceased legislator to receive compensation equivalent to one year's salary of the deceased. This was previously limited to the widow and minor children.
- 557, exempting American citizens who are federal employes in the service of their government in the Philippines from the residence tax.
- 539, authorizing the President of the Philippines to acquire large landed estates for resale in small lots.
- 530, changing the procedure in the assessment of real property for taxation purposes by requiring the owner to file a sworn state-

- ment as to the real value thereof and creating a Central Board of Tax Appeals.
- 558, authorizing longevity pay for U. S. Army officers joining the Philippine Army.
- 542, creating the Girl Scouts of the Philippines.
- 561, creating the Department of Health and Welfare in the City of Manila.
- 549, creating the position of Deputy Commissioner of the Budget.
- 554, liquidating the Municipal Loan Fund, the Private Surveyors' Loan Fund, and the Friar Lands Loan Fund.
- 530, authorizing property owners to file a sworn statement as to the real value of their property.
- 565, organizing of cooperative associations and creating an agency of the Government to promote and supervise such associations.
- 578, including teachers among persons in authority.

Among bills vetoed are:

- 1337, to include government puericulture centers and private hospitals among the institutions which are to receive benefits under the law authorizing the holding of "jai-alai" games.
- 1452, providing for the verification free of charge of instruments of mortgage, transfer, or incumbrance of any nature executed by a member of a cooperative association.
- 1517,torepeal "prohibition" among the backward peoples in Mountain Province, Nueva Vizcaya, and Agusan.
- 1689, to reduce the rate of rental on lands utilized for grazing purpose. 1795, to prohibit any commercial, manufacturing, or industrial establishment from dismissing any employee or laborer without justifiable cause unless he is given 30 days' notice prior to the dismissal or he is paid one month's salary or wage in advance.

In addition, the Assembly passed during its second regular session 25 resolutions, two of which sanctioned a vote of censure for Assemblymen Felipe Buencamino, Jr. of Nueva Ecija and Jose Bonto of Albay in connection with the Philippine Railway bond scandal. Buencamino is now serving sentence in New York where he was tried and convicted. Bonto was allowed to sit on the ground that his involvement in the case was not due to any bad faith or desire on his part to profit in any manner from the railway bond transactions.

The session of the Assembly was marred by the death of assemblyman Ruperto Montinola of Iloilo last February. Montinola served as Vice-President of the Constitutional Assembly in 1934-35 and was an outstanding political



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leader in his district, where he was known as the "Colossus of the South."

The Assembly plans to hold a special session early next month to canvass and ratify the result of the plebiscite on the Constitutional Amendments next June 18 and thereby expedite the sending of the necessary papers to President Roosevelt in Washington. These amendments if finally approved are to be made effective immediately, although the election of the new Senate and re-election of President Quezon, should he choose to run in obedience to the popular mandate, would not take place until next year. Other needed legislation may also be taken up on recommendation of the Chief Executive.

Dr. Steinmetz

(Continued from page 225)

optimism. The arm would be "feeling stronger every day," the heart "as regular as clock work." However, a woolen glove admittedly felt very comfortable and in the evering it was difficult to raise the right foot off the floor; he developed the trick of rising on his left toes and swinging his whole right leg forward. Then, ostentatiously, he would leave his cane in the next room. The masseurs would fix him up in a few weeks.

So, having tried drugs, doctors, masseurs, and climates, he would move again. It was his nature, and the move back toward the land of his socially functional life was symbolic. He had looked into my pre-paid, somewhat cooperative medical service and been impressed; perhaps, if it would seem not too inconsistent for a former president of the medical association, he would gather together a few doctors and build a group service on a monthly pre-paid family basis, maybe with my aid; it would be a fitting memorial.

I could never tell how far he followed me in my analysis of capitalism and world alternatives, but I knew that he grasped the role of cooperative medicine as either a transition toward or a preventive substitute for state medicine. He liked to hear me complimented for fearlessness and insight, yet he worried a little over rumors of ugly opposition and suggested good-humoredly that my virtues might be foolhardiness and delusion. Personally he had cultivated the four cardinal virtues—temperance, fortitude, prudence, and justice—too long to be lost in either condemnation or enthusiasm. Organized labor, however, he loyally stood for, in a troubled way. For a score of years after his printing

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days, or rather the working nights of a medical student, he had paid his typographical union dues; now that union was being kicked out of the American Federation of Labor. He knew that President Green was a traitor, yet he shrank from admitting it; he knew that Harry Bridges and John L. Lewis were right, yet he shrank from admitting it. Quietly he read in my Marxist books and said nothing. Mother's absclute consistency toward suffering China he both admired and deplored.

The professional's mind, like the mind of all of us, is formed by his practices and interests. Long ago he had been committed by force of circumstance to minister to immediate individual physical needs; he saw the efficiency of collective service, but the structure of long-range control, the stereotypes of class, and the categories of social interaction were outside his ken. Religion and Masonry were accepted spiritually and sentimentally, and discounted structurally and ideologically, without suspicion of consequence, origin in bourgeois necessity, or service as social sedative and sublimation. Whatever deep conflict this eclectic may have felt, he preferred, as his full function required, to concentrate on the positive good. The classless professional, especially the family physician, is a transitional character; none integrated opposing values more successfully than my father.

Of course every life is transitional—entirely aside from what seems to me the irrelevant speculation of sleep to sleep or glory to glory—but the cultural traffic my father sustained was a selective and heavy load. Orphaned early and at the age of twelve a lighter of street lights in a suburban village, he rose to the presidency, at one time or another, of nearly all the public service organizations in which he distributed material aid, physical service, and good will. Christened a Catholic, he lived a Protestant, farther and farther removed from ritual and taboo, and he died, as he had lived, as all free men must, foe of Rome. Educated in the narrow ethics of individualistic practice, he devoted himself to preventative medicine, and came at last to hope for socialized medical practice. Pressured by the conscious and non-conscious agents of imperialistic Americanism, he remained a cosmopolitan humanitarian of deeper and deeper understanding. Driven and frustrated by strong animal spirits, he drew from deep resources the strength for gentility and consideration.

During the period that he bridged, a whirlpool gathered below; few saw it; he glanced down occasionally but went

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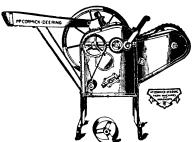
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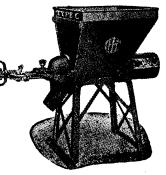


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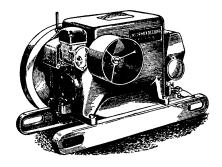


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on resolutely—despite feelings aroused by the beginning of the present wars. If during the transition of our lives we can sustain and pass on his values, the new world will be reached sooner and more men and women will be enabled to live as fully, and more happily, than he.

Before me is a card he used as book mark; on it the prayer of Mary Stuart. He read it often when he seemed to be otherwise attentive.

Keep us, O God, from all pettiness; let us be large in thought, in word, in deed.

Let us be done with fault finding and leave off all self-seeking.

May we put away all pretense and meet each other face to face without self-pity and without prejudice.

May we never be hasty in judgment and always generous.

Let us take time for all things, and make us to grow calm, serene, and gentle.

Teach us to put into action our better impulses, straight-forward and unafraid.

Grant that we may realize that it is the little things of life that create differences, that in the big things of life, we are as one.

And, O Lord God, let us not forget to be kind! Amen.

Harry C. Steinmetz.



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It is so easy to offend - and never know it! You can't depend on a bath to keep you fresh all evening long. But you can depend on Mum. A bath, you see, removes only past perspiration;

of Mum from your chemist's or store today.



German Troops in Paris

(Continued from page 223)

but the workers, including the farmers, get just enough to subsist on. Landowners and employers, though a little better off as far as income is concerned, also get their orders, and their money returns are regulated. bosses are the gang on top.

As the production of German industry and agriculture has been devoted for many years to war preparations, food and other useful commodities have long been scarce. The people were forced to work harder and harder for less money, as the main portion of what they produced was war supplies. First cannons, then—perhaps—butter. A slave economy is always able to construct great monuments, pyramids for instance, things that are useless to the population. The ruling gang in Germany uses the productive power of the enslaved population to build guns, tanks, airplanes, and warships. The slaves are supervised and held in check by the well-fed Sturm Abteilungen and the Sturm Staffelen. The German workers and farmers live in terror. Yet, propaganda and "education" help them to forget this and impress on them the idea that they toil for the glory of the fatherland.

Such a system puts an end to civilization. The selfrespect of the individual is systematically broken down; all respect belongs to the Fuehrer. Blind obedience takes the place of independent thought. The hunger for food and a little comfort is stilled by patriotic slogans. The "Fuehrer-principle" reduces the individual to a small cog in a huge machine. Life is mechanized; spirit is dead.

The whole of Germany is a concentration camp. That a large part of the population does not realize this and is willing to fight and die for their own jailers and torturers makes Germany an almost hopeless case. Some people try to console themselves with the thought that "it can not last for ever," that once Hitler gets what he wantsworld domination - Nazi rule may be humanized and liberalized. Nothing is more dangerous than such an illusion. The more foreign territories he dominates, the stronger his war machine will have to be. Ideas of racial supremacy will be kept up; the whole economy will necessarily remain geared to German military purposes. The same is true of education. A small country ruling the world must be a hard, merciless country. What the Nazis

will do to the despised populations of conquered countries, the racially "inferior" people, can be seen from what they are doing to their own countrymen. The whole of Nazidominated territory will be under a reign of permanent terror.

If Hitler wins, the "decline of the West" will be a fact. And if he conquers the whole world, as he might if he wins the war in Europe, the whole earth will sink into darkness.

But there is still hope. The Allied navies continue the blockade. Equipment and supplies are being shipped from the United States in increasing quantities. And in the background looms Russia's Army. It is very unlikely that the Soviet Union is unconcerned by the threat of a complete Nazi victory over the Western Powers as this would reduce Russia's chances in the coming war with Germany to nil.

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after you're actually dressed. And Mum is actually soothing even to freshly-shaved skin. Don't run the risk of offending. Do as thousands of charming women do. Get an economical jar

> PERSPIRATION ODOUR OUT O F

Four O'Clock In the Editor's Office



The tribute by his son to the late Dr. Harry H. Steinmetz, beloved Manila physician, who died at San Diego, California, on February 28, was written within a few days after his death and was intended for the March issue of the Philippine Magazine, but the typescript was lost in the mails and a copy of it reached the editorial office only this month. Mr. Harry C.
Steinmetz wrote me in part: "My father had
his last heart attack at one o'clock on February 28, the day he was

nis last neart attack at one o clock on February 28, the day he was scheduled to sail for Honolulu and Manila. He called the coincidence 'providential', but we are only now beginning to be resigned to his viewpoint. Dad saw your letter of February 16 [advising him not to return to Morifel at the 1874. I believe it was a Value of the providence of the p to Manila] on the 27th, I believe it was. He did not comment otherwise then to say that you and I seemed of similar mind. A Masonic service was held yesterday afternoon in the Little Church of the Roses in Glen Abbey Memorial Park, near San Diego, where he lies. I shall send you an obituary on the next Clipper, and I hope you can use it. Dad was as paradoxical as life itself, and his story is an epic of service,

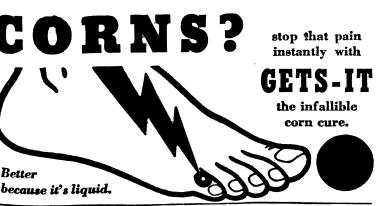
A note as to Mr. Hammon H. Buck will be found on the same page as his article, "Tagalog, the National Language". Mr. Buck expresses his own views and some of them are in my said. his own views and some of them are, in my opinion, at least debatable.

Had a welcome note from my good friend, Captain Bonner Fellers, one-time aide-de-camp to President Quezon. It read: "You will find my check for a subscription to your magazine inclosed. I send you every good wish. Faithfully yours, etc." The letter-head is that of the Department of English, United States Military Academy, West Point New York Point, New York.

A letter from former Vice-Governor J. R. Hayden, Political Science Department, University of Michigan, reads in part: "All goes well with the Haydens. Elizabeth (Mrs. Lawrence W. Pearson) made us grandparents just before Christmas [That reminds me! But no, skip it!] Mary is a sophomore in the University, and Ralston, now 15, is attending Western Reserve Academy. I expect to teach at the University of Chicago for the summer quarter. Once the book [on the Philippines] is off my hands, I probably shall begin to look around for some way to return to the Islands for a year or so. I have recently had a very fine invitation to go to Puerto Rico, but may not be able to accept it. ... Dewey's victories in New York and Wisconsin very strongly suggest that he is the 'fair-haired boy' so far as the Republicans are concerned . . .

A letter from B. P. Sibayan, Baguio, reads in part: "I received my copy of the May [special European war] issue and I can say that it is copy of the may [special European war] issue and I can say that it is one of the best you have ever put out in spite of the fact that it is a departure from the usual vein. The article on General Gamelin is very good, but recent developments are rather not the outcome expected from a reading of the article. All right-thinking men hope and pray and believe that right will triumph on the end. We hope that the present war will be the war that will end all wars. The article, 'Italy as a War-factor' is an even-opener. It erged much of my foot of Italy as War-factor', is an eye-opener. It erased much of my fear of Italy. This is, of course, on the presumption that the article is authoritative, which I do not doubt it is. The Magazine is guarantee for that...

A letter from an official of one of the biggest mining companies in the Philippines read as follows, in part: "All those who know you realize that your editorials are as honest and fearless as you are yourself, and, naturally, you write in your magazine what you feel to be the truth. However, when you implied that Finland was attacking Russia, that was more than any one can swallow. [I'll answer that a little later.]
The Finns put up a gallant fight for their hard-won freedom. They received considerable help from Sweden, Norway, and Denmark in the form of money, supplies, and also a few troops; but they received little or no help from the Allies. As a matter of fact, the much-advertised British-French offer of an expeditionary force to the aid of Finland was



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nothing but a bluff. You will have read in the newspapers how France and England wished to send their expeditionary force to Finland, but were prevented from doing so by the refusal of Norway and Sweden to permit the transit of such troops across the Scandinavian Peninsula. The facts in the matter are that Britain and France did not offer to send such an expeditionary force and did not consult the Swedish and Norwegian Governments about this until the day after Finland had arranged for the armistice with Russia. The brutality of the Russian methods of warfare in Finland can be seen by any one who has eyes to see with. The truth in a nutshell is that in our times, might is right, and the small nations are wiped out if they happen to be in the path of one of When one nation absorbs another one, it can be excused on the grounds of evolution if the victorious nation is superior in culture; but that certainly is not the case with Russia vis-a-vis Finland. I have been in hearty agreement with your criticism of the Chamberlain government and Chamberlain's policies. Now, the British have in Churchill the right leader for the prosecution of this war; unfortunately, he may have been appointed Premier too late. The Germans have gained overwhelming advantage during the last month.. The outlook for France and England is extremely grave. Wishing you and your good magazine continued success, I am, etc."



THIS TELLING

Rub your finger tips over your face. Press firmly. Give particular attention to your chin, forehead, around your mouth, and the little crevices beside your nose. Now! Is your skin absolutely smooth? Or do you feel tiny bumps and rough patches? If you do, you have Paralyzed Pores.

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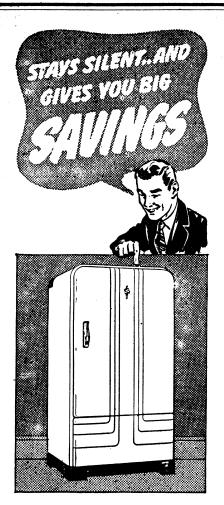
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I should like to say in reply to this gentleman, whose opinion I value highly, that I regret very much that I found so many of my friends in disagreement on my statements with reference to the Russo-Finnish I pitied the Finns, and I praised their bravery. preted the Russian move as fundamentally a defensive one—against Germany as much as against the then Tory-led Allies. In my opinion, Russia's strengthened position in the Baltic has probably had a good deal to do with preserving the neutrality of Sweden up to the present. From the moment the Allies showed a genuine determination to fight Hitler instead of clandestinely and assininely backing him "against Russia", I have given full editorial support to the Allies—however little that may be worth. I have been attacking Chamberlain's policies for years—honestly so and damaging myself considerably by that, but now I believe most readers of the Magazine will agree that my criticism Now I am backing the Allies, not because I think they are white knights in armor, but because I think they are white knights in armor, but because they are engaged in a war to the death with the atrocious Hitler machine that threatens all of civilization with destruction. And I don't think I have "fallen off the locomotive of history" either. I have changed none of my fundamental opinions that the the transfer of the same o nions, but the Hitler-Mussolini combination must be crushed and I don't care by whom. Theories are of no significance before the stark fact that certain forces are waging appalling destruction with ultimate aims that can not but make all civilized men shudder. There is only one distinction that is of importance—whether a man, party, or nation is or is not allied in any sense with these hideous forces. If so allied, they are identical and must be fought to the death in every field. Force must be met with force. Poltroons may be shoved aside, but those who would still dwell on now meaningless abstractions, qualifiers of all sorts who intentionally or unintentionally becloud the great and mortal issue, must be classed with the enemy.

MINING YEARBOOK OFF THE PRESS

Many new features make the 1940 edition of the Philippine Mining Yearbook, official publication of the Chamber of Mines of the Philippines, of more than ordinary interest to those connected with the mining industry, and to those who are following the progress of the gold and base metal mines.

Complete statistics on all of the producing companies, gold and base metal alike, for 1939 and for the past years, including production and dividend results, are presented in tabular form. A financial analysis of the leading companies is found in the stock exchange section devoted to the Manila mining share market.

Directories of mining company staff members, with staff photographs, add to the interest of the book. Separate sections are devoted to each of the three leading mining groups: the Benguet, Marsman, and Soriano interests, while there are photographs of prominent mining executives of the various companies.

A new feature is the "Buyer's Guide", a directory of mining and industrial machinery and equipment supply houses, and a directory of the manufacturers represented in the Philippines; this section is also illustrated with photographs of the leading machinery and equipment staff

The Yearbook is published by Mining Yearbook Incorporated; Ralph Keeler, editor and general manager. It is distributed in the Philippines by the Philippine Education Company, and may be obtained from the publishers, post office box 297, Manila, for \$\mathbb{P}1.24\$ postpaid.



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News Summary

(Continued from page 217)

(Continued from page 217)
insure more complete neutrality and "would resist with arms any attempt by foreign power to extend 'protective help'". He states Hague Peace Palace is still open to all and we are ready at any moment to offer our good services to warring parties, if it is so desired, so that disasters may be prevented which will certainly follow if war is continued to bitter end."
Former Premier M. Stoyadinovich of Yugoslavia is arrested allegedly implicated in German plot to overthrow government. Reported Premier Benito Mussolini may shortly take "protective custody" of Yugoslavia's Dalmatian coast.

Apr. 20.—Reported British and French troops have landed at Nolde, Laerdad, and Namsos and that British officers have reached Norwegian headquarters. Berlin officials say only result of landings will be to carry war to parts of Norway that other wise would have been spared. Norwegian troops said to have established strong line of defense from Namsos across Norway to Swedish frontier. Swedish press states German capture of Hamar and Elverum must be considered confirmed; King Haakon reported to have fled from Hamar. Gen. Van Falkenhorst states "if purposeless and nonsensical resistance is continued, dreadful punishment will be inflicted." Germany signs new trade pact with Rumania and latter also leases 84,000 acres of forest land to German company, despite opposition of militaryleaders. R. Hess, Fuhrer Adolf Hitler's chief deputy, states in radiocast that after victory, Germany will again have colonies and "whole world will be open to German youth".

Reynaud states France is looking forward to Mediterranean entente with Italy and Spain.

Belgian Foreign Minister P. H. Spaak tells French Ambassador that Belgium and Holland are in perfect

agreement and have taken all steps to go to each other's aid immediately if either is invaded.

Apr. 21.—British bomb Aalborg, Denmark, used as base by Germans to fly troops and supplies to Norway. British announce allied forces have landed

Apr. 21.—British bomb Aalborg, Denmark, used as base by Germans to fly troops and supplies to Norway. British announce allied forces have landed in Norway without loss. Swedish anti-aircraft batteries shoot down I to 5 German bombers believed to be carrying troops to Norway; other 4 planes change course.

British government indicates it is prepared to discuss supplying Russia with important empire raw materials as well as British manufactured goods and machinery provided safeguards are offered goods would not reach Germany.

Allied diplomats return to their Balkan posts after consultations in London and Paris, carrying assurances that allies have no intention of extending war to Balkans on any initiative of their own.

Apr. 22.—Chinese report big-scale Japanese naval maneuvers involving 85 ships are being held in South China waters covering Paravel Islands, Hainan, and Amoy areas.

Berlin communique states "pacification" of Norway is continuing, artillery having proved especially useful in breaking down resistance"; reenforcements are steadly arriving; allied naval guns are merely causing useless damage. Reported that British-Norwegian force retook Hamar. Capt. R.

Losey, U. S. Army attache at Stockholm, is reported killed at Dombaas, Sunday, where he had gone to assist in removal of American citizens. Reported Sweds shot down 4 of 15 foreign planes which flew over Sweden, and to have interned some 600 German soldiers who crossed border near Lulea. British again bomb Aalborg. German-Rumanian treaty, signed today, reported not to meet German demands for more than 130,000 tons of oil a month. Anglo-French note to Italy is understood to statellies will not tolerate slightest change in status quo in Mediterranean and to threaten to discontinue

recognition of Italy's status of non-belligerency if it occupies any part of Yugoslavia, even "protectively". Apr. 23.—Ambas. J. C. Grew makes representations to Japanese Foreign Office charging Americans in Tientsin are suffering hardship as result of tightening of Japanese b'ockade thre. Gen. N. Aber Gremer Premier, arrives in Nanking to "congratulate" Wang Ching.wei. Radio Moscow announces that naval exercises have started in vicinity of Vladivostok. Norwegian ships at Hongkong are released under certain restrictions.

Hamar and Lillehammer reported to be becoming chief scene of battle and that Germans have reduced part of Namsos to ruins. Josef Terhoven, 42-year old Nazi, takes over civil administration in Nazioccupied Norway. Sweden lodges protest against frequent flights of German planes over its territory. Sir John Simon, Chancellor of Exchequer, states in budget message that expenditures for current year will be \$9,334,500,000 and asks country to accept enormous burden for sake of victory; war, first 7 months, cost \$3,167,000,000. London naval circles say Germany lost 24 warships and 50 submarines since start of war; Britain lost 13 warships and 5 submarines, not counting S. S. Rawalpindi.

Apr. 24.—Foreign Office spokesman states it is not in position to reply to Grew representations as matter must be referred to Japanese authorities in Tientsin; neither Tokyo War Office nor Admiralty "had any idea of tightening Tientsin blockade". Some 48 Japanese planes bomb outskirts of Chungking for first time this year. Domei news agency states Tokyo would regard enactment of Philippine immigration bill an "unfriendly act".

German troops reported victorious in first major clash with allies in Norway at Steinkjer, half-way between Trondheim and British base of Namsos. London reports say heavy bombing attacks were made on German air and sea bases in Heligoland, Sylt, Aalborg, Kristiansand, Oslo, and Stavanger.

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Germans claim 57 British naval units were sunk or damaged since April 10, but British state losses were 3 destroyers, 1 submarine, and 1 trawler sunk, and 1 cruiser and 2 destroyers damaged. Germans meet Swedish protest with expression of regret and state few cases of violation of border were intentional. Apr. 25.—German high command officially charges Britain with attacking open, unfortified towns; believed charges are in preparation for possible German attacks on open towns. Germans reported to have captured Roeros; allies said to have been forced to withdraw from Lillehammer. Paris press claims 17,000 Germans have been killed in Norway campaign so far, 14,000 of whom were drowned. British say during period from April 9 to 22, 26 German transports and supply ships were sunk. 10 others torpedoed and probably sunk, 1 set afire, and 4 captured.

Powerful land-mine explosion early in morning wrecks Dublin Castle in center of city, believed to be work of outlawed "Irish Republican Army!"

Apr. 26.—Grand Admiral Erich Raeder stated allied allegations as to extent of German naval losses are not in accordance with facts and are intended to offset German successes in Scandinavia. He states also, that allied economic blockade can not be successful as Germany is blockade-proof.

British Air Ministry officially denies German high command's allegations that Britain has begun unrestricted air warfare. Sir Oswald Mosley, British Fascist Union leader, urges Britain to make peace "while it is undefeated and unexhausted" on terms Union has stood for 7 years "Britain will not surrender 1 inch of British soil, but takes no interest either in eastern Europe or in mandated territories as we already possess a quarter of world. The Empire could be defended forever, in the proper place, the frontiers of the Empire."

Apr. 27.—Fuehrer Adolf Hitler in proclamation formally declares state of war to exist with Norway, Norway hvaing "created" this by resisting German forces. Foreign Minister J. von Ribbentrop charges, on basis of document

Minister of Interior, states "Italy will participate in all decisive events in Europe in order to fulfil its legitimate aspirations".

Apr. 28.—Tallinn (Estonia) correspondent reports

Minister of Interior, states "Italy will participate in all decisive events in Europe in order to fulfil its legitimate aspirations".

Apr. 28.—Tallinn (Estonia) correspondent reports that Russia has made demarche to Berlin in regard to maintenance of Sweden's neutrality. C. J. Hombro, Speaker of Norwegian Parliament, denies Norway was preparing to permit allied occupation and states Norway now has "irrefitable proof that Germany prepared detailed plans for invasion months before it occurred". Berlin High Command claims 2 British cruisers were badly damaged off Norwegian coast by air attack yesterday and a British transport set afire; another British cruiser in Signefjord was severely damaged.

Air Minister Sir Samuel Hoare states Britain has not plotted against any neutral and brands Ribbentrop's allegations as lies. "It is sickening hypocrisy, these charges being made by the murderer of Czechoslovakia and Poland". He warns that Germans have advantage in the air in Norway because they control Norwegian air bases, but that allies have been successfully bombing them. French admit heavy losses in German surprise attack on French outposts west of Vogges and east of Moselle.

Apr. 29.—Chinese report that Japanese have burned 70 villages and massacred over 1000 people in anti-guerilla operations around Shanghai.

German mechanized troops supported by waves of bombers cruising overhead reported advancing northward through central Norway; estimated there are probably 60,000 Germans in country against 1 allied division at Narvik and perhaps 2 more at Namsos and Andalsnes. British reported to have landed large shipments of planes and anti-aircraft guns at Nordfjord, 100 kilometers south of Andalsnes and at Sunndalsfjord, 80 kilometers north of Andalsnes, but Germans claim allied efforts to move reenforcements into Norway have been shattered by German bombing of British transports and 5 cruisers in past 48 hours. British thamports and 5 cruisers in past 48 hours. British transports to prevent German bombing of British tr

government orders new reductions in licenses of automobiles and taxies. Sir Archibald Sinclair, Liberal leader, states in Edinburgh speech that "if government muddled this Norwegian campaign, it will be for Parliament to act objectively, and resolutely at a grand inquest of the nation". Admiralty reveals that two submarines, Tarpon and Starlet, are long overdue and considered lost. Russian Ambassador in London is reported is have informed British government that Russia can not consider restricting purely Russian exports to Gerconsider restricting purely Russian exports to Ger-

consider restricting purely Russian exports to Germany.

Spanish border dispatches relayed to Paris by United Press state that Generalissimo Francisco Franco and Supreme National Defense Council of Spain rejected "a proposal" that Spain enter war when and if Italy joins Germany and permit German and Italian occupation of Balearic and Canary islands and Spanish Morocco as bases of operations against Gibraltar in association with Spanish forces; in event of success, Gibraltar would be returned to Spain.

against Gibraltar in association with Spanish forces; in event of success, Gibraltar would be returned to Spain.

Foreign Mninster S. Czaky of Hungary in address in Parliament warns that Slovakia must cease persecuting 160,000 Hungarians in country and that there is limit to Hungary's patience.

May 1.—Foreign Office spokesman states Japan is still ready to conclude non-aggression pact with Philippines and other small Asiatic countries and dependencies. As to Philippine immigration bill, he states Japan would be satisfied with annual quota of 1000 instead of 500, but that it is hoped this 1000 would represent net and not gross number admitted. Rising tide setting beached British destroyer adrift and threatening to block entrance to fjord, it is sunk by torpedo from other British destroyer. German high command claims sinking of British cruiser and damaging of other cruiser at Namsos and also that 5 transports were destroyed and 5 others damaged. Allies reported to have driven Germans out of Roeros. British warships reported constantly shelling fort at entrance to Trondheim fjord. Military circles in London state situation in Norway is fluid with no fixed fronts and comparatively light forces involved; as result, sudden reverses could be expected on either side.

British government orders all British ships normally traversing Mediterranean to take route around Cape of Good Hope; authoritative quarters state "pronouncements of Italians in responsible positions and attitude of Italian press recently have been such as to make certain precautions necessary; these will not be continued longer than necessary; these will not be continued longer than necessary; these will not near future". French Foreign Office spokesman states Italy's attitude toward allies has become "definitely alarming" during past 2 days.

Reported that number of armored German patrol vessels, disguised as barges, have reached lower Danube. Allies recently reported to have bought up and removed many ships from river used in carrying produce to Germa

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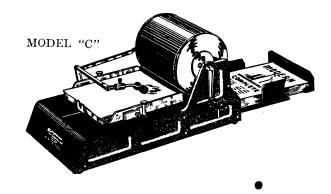
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Germany and Slovakia, be admitted to recent Balkan agreement providing for policing of river. Italian military activities on Yugoslavian border are reported. Capoferri, member of Fascist Grand Council, states in Berlin speech, "When Il Duce gives his order, we shall march with you for triumph of justice and freedom."

Vatican sources state Pope Pius XII is making effort to bring about rapprochement between Italy and Britain. Rome sources state that all belligerents have given private but formal assurances to Holy See that they would refrain from bombing Rome if Italy is involved in war.

May 2.—Sweden reported to have begun economic negotiations with Russia.

German high command announces that British expeditionary forces are withdrawing from Andalsnes, major allied landing base. Eye-witness reported by United Press to have stated Namsos was bombed and machine-gunned almost daily since arrival of first French troops in April 19 and that Red Cross finds it impossible to carry on work of looking after wounded.

Champerlain states in Commons that Anglo-

first French troops in April 19 and that Red Cross finds it impossible to carry on work of looking after wounded.

Chamberlain states in Commons that Anglo-French battle fleets are already in Mediterranean on way to Alexandria prepared to deal with any eventualities, "injuries to Germany have been so substantial as to permit important redistribution of main allied fleet." "We have now withdrawn whole of our forces from Andalsnes without losing single man... Germany forestalled us by long-planned and carefully elaborated treachery. Allied forces faced by serious difficulties, foremost of which was that available airdromes were already in German possession and use of fighting aircraft was largely denied us. It became evident to us that owing to local German air supremacy, it would be impossible to land artillery and tanks necessary to enable our troops to withstand enemy drive from south. Accordingly we decided last week that we must abandon idea of taking Trondheim from south and that we must therefore withdraw our troops." He states German losses include 2 capital ships damaged, 3, possibly 4, cruisers sunk, 11 destroyers sunk, 5 U-boats sunk, 30 transports and store-ships either scuttled or set afire, 10 transports and storeships sunk, a total of 62 ships; British losses over same period were 4 destroyers, 3 submarines, 1 sloop, and 5 trawlers—total 19 ships. "It is far too soon to strike a Norwegian balance-sheet, for campaign has merely concluded single phase and German losses have been far greater than ours... We have no intention to allow Norway to become merely side-show, but neither are we going to be trapped into such disposal of our forces as would leave us dangerously weak at a vital center... Enemy holds central position and their attacks can be launched with lightning rapidity in any one of many fields. We know they are prepared and would without scruple invade Holland or Belgium or both . . . or their savage hordes would be hurled against their innocent neighbors in South Eastern Europe. They might

paration for large-scale attack on western front or even a lightning swoop on this country... We must not so disperse or tie up our forces as to weaken our freedom of action in vital emergencies which may at any moment arise. We will continue as we have done to seize every advantage in Norway to inflict damage on enemy, but we must not allow ourselves to forget long-term strategy which will win this war." House unusually restless and critical and discussion is suspended until next week. War Office communique states "areas occupied by allied landing forces in Narvik region have been extended and operations are continuing satisfactorily; in Dombaas area British troops have been withdrawn to previously prepared positions; in Namsos area sit lation remains unchangel." Air Ministry admits 7 British planes were lost in air raids yesterday on German airdromes in Denmark and Norway. Alfred Duff-Cooper, former First Lord of Admiralty, warns in speech that western hemisphere would be in hopeless position if Germany defeats allies in view of fact that United States would have "only a navy and small army to defend 2 oceans instead of one... If Germany were able to combine British and French navies with its own, American navy would be in hopeless minority in Atlantic while Pacific would be uncovered. Not only would it be incumbent upon America to defend Canada unless prepared to see it become German province, but also Australia and New Zealand from Japan."

Associated Press reports from Rome that U. S. Ambas. W. Phillips called on Mussolini yesterday and was told I taly would make no war move for at least 10 days but that after that I taly's future policy was less certain, Mussolini stated closing of Suez to Italian shipping would be regarded as unfriendly and provocative act. Greece calls 10 classes of reserve officers to colors. British Broadcasting Company in radiocast to Rumania urges government not to delay its request for allied aid; "allies have enough force in Near East to smash any Balkan adventure Hitler may under

of war, "but we will get there first and stay there, wherever it may be". British War Office announces allied withdrawal from Namsos, second major allied landing base. Germans now consolidating positions in roughly half of Norway, including 6/7 of population

Simon states there was no division in Cabinet when decision to withdraw from southern Norway was taken and that he is confident public will agree decision was wisely taken when full facts are dis-

was taken and that he is confident public will agree decision was wisely taken when full facts are disclosed.

Italian press hails developments as major German victory. Italian naval forces reported concentrating between Sicily and French Tunisia and near Dodecanese Islands.

May 4.—Tokyo Foreign Office spokesman states conversations between Arita and Sayre "although entirely informal, have been helpful in clarifying certain aspects of Japanese-American relations".

Germans officially announce sinking or damaging by German planes of 9 British warships at Namsos yesterday, including sinking of 1 battleship, 1 heavy cruiser, and a 12,000-ton loaded transport; they state this "destroys myth of British mastery of sea". Gen. Ole Getz, Norwegian commander on Trondheim front, announcing armistice with German forces in Namsos area, states "behavior of English commander-in-chief leaving flanks and rear of my troops unprotected without informing me in advance, is quite incomprehensible as I was cut off from only line of retreat and there was nothing for us to do but lay down our arms". Norwegian government in radio proclamation states fight will continue until Germans have been thrown out of country.

Members of Parliament comment angrily on second official announcement of major retreat in Norway and demand, "Chamberlain must go", swells in volume. King's Counsel Clement Davis in speech at Oxford states "We are meandering and boasting. We want real war cabinet". Morrison, states Chamberlain, Simon, and Hoare should resign; "I am suspicious that those 3 are primarily responsible for relative weakness of our war effort". Strong British fleet units reported seen in Aegian, off east coast of Greece.

Mexican note rejects Secretary of State Cordell Hull's proposed arbitration of oil expropriation distants the streng Mariago inshilling to present due to the streng Mariago inshilling to

coast of Greece.

Mexican note rejects Secretary of State Cordell
Hull's proposed arbitration of oil expropriation dispute, stating Mexico's inability to agree is "due to
certain actions of oil firms involved". Reported
also that Mexico has reached agreement with 3
American oil companies for sale of certain amounts
of oil

American oil companies for sale of certain amounts of oil.

May 5.—Reported by Havas from Tokyo that Japanese have found oil in south Formosa. High official quarters in Berlin state England "will be beaten to her knees" within 8 months. Admiralty refuses to comment on German claims of ship sinkings off Namsos. David Lloyd George states in newspaper article: "We are not suffering from one blunder but from series—deplorable tale of incompetence and stupidity. War direction of allies is hopelessly inferior to that of our formi-

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dable foes... not only faulty, but feeble and foolish There can be no doubt as to extreme gravity of situation. It is for Parliament to take it in hand immediately. If it fails to do so it will be guilty of high treason to nation. The war direction must be drastically reconstructed in organization and personnel, otherwise disaster is inevitable". Manchester Guardian states Chamberlain's "capacity for self-delusion is national danger". Daily Mirror states "Chamberlain is expert at explaining away failures as he had little else to do since Munich". Press generally demands Winston Churchill be given broad powers "to wipe out disgrace of abortive adventure in Norway". Norwegian Foreign Minister H. Koht and Col. L. Jungberg, Minister for Defense, arrive in London; former states Norway "will not submit to the terror and will continue to fight".

Editor of 11 Telegrato, newspaper of Foreign

to the terror and will continue to fight. Editor of Il Telegrafo, newspaper of Foreign Minister G. Ciano, states in radiocast he hopes Germany will invade British Isles and that Italy has 8,000,000 soldiers and 340 warships prepared for action if war comes to Mediterranean. Students in Rome chalk signs on side-walks—"We want Hitler in London and Mussolini in Paris". Some 50,000 Turkish troops reported massing on Turko-Greek frontier. Pope in sermon, almost in tears, describes chaos war would bring to Italy and implores God "to defend Italy in this war-storm".

May & —Rorsign Office spokesman states Japa-

God 'to defend Italy in this war-storm'.

May 6.—Foreign Office spokesman states Japanese authorities in Washington and Manila have been instructed "to safeguard Japan's position regarding new Philippine immigration bill, but that Japan will not take any immediate action pending receipt of further details as to passage of measure; Japan will take action at appropriate time".

German high command states forces advancing from Trondheim are half-way to Narvik and that strong allied attack on Narvik was repulsed. British Admiralty states German claims of sinking of battleship and heavy cruiser at Narvik are untrue but admit sinking of destroyer Afridi; states no transports were hit

Admiralty states German claims of sinking of battle-ship and heavy cruiser at Narvik are untrue but admit sinking of destroyer Afridi; states no transports were hit.

British and French troops from Norway land in, England. Gen. Sir John Ironside, Chief of Staff reads welcome, stating, "Don't think you were driven from Norway; you were ordered out. Your stand south of Dombaas and your conduct during withdrawal operations was worthy of highest traditions of British army". Chamberlain reported to be planning shake-up in his Cabinet in hope of saving his administration. Hugh Dalton, Laborite, states, "There must be drastic changes both in policy and personnel at the top. Chamberlain and Simon are our two greatest liabilities both at home and abroad. They will best serve the country by resigning." British Ministry of Information officially denies Britain has any intention of invading Baltic or Mediterranean. London editors recall correspondents in France assinged to Royal Air Force there in protest against military ban on their visiting airdromes and talking with pilots. Newspapers also express

dissatisfaction with War Office delay in permitting accredited correspondents to go to Norway. So far not a single British correspondent reached Norway with expeditionary forces.

Pope confers with Crown Prince Umberto and Crown Princess Marie Jose.

May 7.—Swedish Foreign Minister C. Guenther states there has been exchange of letters between King Gustav V and Hitler reaffirming Swedish neutrality and German assurances this will be respected.

German press that C.

German press states Chamberlain and Reynaud have agreed that Gen. M. Weygand, commander of allied forces in Near East, would be ready by May 20 for an unspecified military action.

Cardinal Hlond, Primate of Poland, reported to have sent Pope another report, continuing that of last January, stating: "It is impossible to describe torture inflicted in cold blood on population by Germans. These deeds will go down in history as one of blackest pages." He states priests and others are being regularly killed, tortured, or imprisoned, and that religious life has been almost totally repressed.

and that religious life has been almost totally repressed.

Chamberlain in Commons acknowledges "shock and disappointment" caused by abandonment of campaign in central Norway, but states losses were not really great and that "not much more than a single division of troops was involved". He blames failure of Trondheim offensive on inability to secure airdromes and on rapid arrival of German reinforcements, but that government had to consider effect on Norwegian government and Norwegian forces and people "if we made no attempt to hold central Norway". He announces that hereafter Churchill will have special responsibility for supervision of military operations and states this will "insure decisions are followed up with promptness and energy." He states concentration of allied fleet in Mediterranean has "quieted" situation there. He admits "we suffered certain losses in prestige, but we must accept that position for moment. It is too early to say to which side the balance will finally incline. The campaign is not yet finished. Germany with its vast and well equipped armies is so placed it can at any moment attack any one of a number of different points. We want to be ready to meet attack wherever it may come." C. R. Attlee, Laborite, states British forces were not landed at Namsos and Andalsnes until 10 days after Germans landed in Trondheim and that "everywhere can be seen failure of grip and drive. Prime Minister's weakness has always been his devotion to his colleagues who are either failures or need rest. In the life and death struggle of this country, we can not leave our destinies in hands of such men. It is not Norway alone. People are saying that those mainly responsible for conduct of affairs have had almost uninterrupted career offailure—Norway, Poland, Czechoslovakia, everywhere, the story is 'too late'. House of Commons must take full responsibility

is widespread feeling in this country, not that we shall lose the war—we shall win the war—but to win we want different people at helm from those who have led us into situation". Sinclair states "while this is not major disaster, we have suffered great reverse in prestige, economically, politically, and, to lesser extent, militarily. Root of cause is that our war effort is not being sustained and thrust forward with ruthless, war-minded energy". Admiralty claims that Germans lost 300,000 tons of merchant shipping, including transports and supply ships, since April 1, most of it in Norwegian waters. Reported Britain has formally asked Italy to define its exact position, expressing hope reply would be forthcoming before May 16; understood Britain does not regard Italy's present status of non-belligerency as satisfactory. George Lansbury, veteran Laborite and pacifist, dies aged 81.

Netherland government cancels all army and navy leaves.

P. Farinecci former secretary of Fascist Party.

R. Farinacci, former secretary of Fascist Party, urges peace compromise, stating "allies suffered severe blow and it is useless for them to continue

R. Farinacci, former secretary of Fascist Party, urges peace compromise, stating "allies suffered severe blow and it is useless for them to continue war".

May 8.—Announced that Marshal K. Vorshilov has been replaced by Marshal S. Timoshenko as Soviet Commissar for Defense, Vorshilov being named assistant chairman of Peoples Commissars and chairman of its committee of defense.

Dutch troops are rushed to frontier on reports that Germans are advancing toward Netherlands from Bremen and Dusseldorf. Belgian Cabinet meets, but no special military measures are reported taken. Berlin officials deny reports.

Lloyd George declares "nothing would contribute more to victory than resignation of Premier. He has allowed Hitler to place Britain in greater jeopardy than Kaiser Wilhelm placed it... Allied prestige has been affected so severely in all Europe that British promissory notes are now rubbish". Dalton states government is pursuing such feeble policy it may have to give up foothold at Narvik. Morrison demands that Simon and Hoare resign on ground that if they remain, Britain might lose the war. Duff-Cooper expresses "with deepest reluctance" his lack of confidence in the government. Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax states war is not going to be won by prestige but by herd facts. "Damage would have been far worse if Allies had persisted in effort in Norway... There is no shortcut to victory". Hoare denies that Air Force delayed action. "We inflicted on German airforce in Norway 3 times the losses it inflicted on us." Parliament votes 281 to 200 in favor of government's motion to adjourn, tantamount to vote of confidence, but by smallest margin it ever obtained. Webb Miller, noted United Press correspondent, is killed in England as he opens door of train on wrong side and is run over by train approaching on other line May 9.—Japanese novy spokesman states keeping of American fleet at Hawaii is "another anti-Japanese demonstration". London officials are re-

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ported to see decision to keep fleet at Hawaii as part of President Roosevelt's policy of "doing everything United States can "to prevent spread of war to Europe as it "provides Japan with all evidence possible of gravity with which Japan's 'protective occupation' of East Indies would be regarded."

Germans claim sinking of 7000-ton British transport at Narvik and British submarine in Skagerrak.

Parliament adjourns until May 21 on promise of Chamberlain to convoke it on 24 hours notice in case of emergency. He indicates he has no intention of resigning, following reports Labor members of Opposition rejected his attempts to draw them into the government.

tion of resigning, following reports Labor members of Opposition rejected his attempts to draw them into the government.

Mussolini in speech states "only facts" would break his silence concerning the war. Fascist authorities emphasize that Italian preparations do not necessarily mean Italy will soon enter conflict. V. Gayda states allies are making fatal mistake if they think they can intimidate Italy because they control outlets of Mediterranean. "Allied control of Gibraltar and Suez is contrary to principles of European liberty and justice, assumed by them to maintain their hegemony."

May 10.—German forces at 3 in morning launch land and air blitzkrieg on Holland, Belgium, and Luxembourg while simultaneously subjecting France and Britain to heaviest air bombardment so far. Dutch and Belgians resist vigorously and their appeals for aid meet with immediate assurance that "full power" of allies will be thrown into fray. British and French troops move across Belgian border and back of "Little Maginot Line" of Belgium, and Holland throws up first line of defenses by flooding its lowlands. Major Dutch cities, airports, and troop concentrations are bombed from air, and German parachute troops in units of from 50 to 150, are landed in 30 or 40 different places, some wearing Dutch uniforms, while German infantry attempts to cross flooded areas in rubber boats. Dutch reported resisting flercely, mopping up parachute units in swift, sharp engagements, and bring down 70 German planes during day. Hitler reported to have reached front to assume personal charge, telling German army fight is just beginning which "will decide fate of nation for 1000 years'. German high command issues communique stating that "in view of immediately impending extension of operations to Belgian and Dutch territory and threat to Ruhr region, German army at daybreak started over Germany's western borders along very broad front for attack. Simultaneously, our air force attacked enemy air ports with great success". Ribbentrop states allies had "de

France have for long time planned extension of war to other countries and misuse of their people as auxiliary and hired troops. This was attempted in Norway and was foiled by German action only at last hour. Apparent shifting of British and French war policy to Mediterranean was only maneuver and preparation for attack on Ruhr through Holland and Belgium. Germany recognized and respected Dutch and Belgian neutrality, or condition they remained neutral, but Belgium and Holland did not fulfil this condition. Though they tried to keep up appearance of neutrality, in fact they favored completely Germany's opponents". Queen Wilhelmina issues proclamation declaring, "After our country with scrupulous conscientiousness observed strict neutrality during all these months, and Holland had no other intention than to strictly maintain this attitude, Germany last night made sudden attack on our territory without any warning. This was done notwithstanding solemn promise neutrality of our country would be respected so long as we ourselves maintained that neutrality. I hereby direct flaming protest against this unprecedented violation of good faith and of what is decent between cultured states. I and my government will do our duty. Do your duty everywhere and under all circumstances. Everyone to the post appointed, with utmost vigilance and with inner serenity and wholeheartedness which a clear conscience gives him". Dutch Foreign Minister E. N. van Kleffens states, "With indignation, Her Majesty's government declines supposition it would have concluded any hostile agreement of any kind with any power whatsoever against Germany. Because of this unprecedented attack made by Germany upon Netherlands without warning, the Dutch government considers itself at war with the German Reich". Dutch high command states inundations are effective according to plan and that air attacks on Amsterdam and the Hague have been repelled. Associated Press reports that Waalhaven airport of Rotterdam has been occupied by Germany. United States Navy r

trains reported destroyed at Aachen. Belgo-Dutch troops conducting defensive as though they have common frontier. Belgian Ambassador in Berlin delivers note declaring a state of war exists between Belgium and Germany. Luxembourg government reported to have fled from country.

Belgium and Germany. Luxembourg government reported to have fled from country.

Chamberlain issues statement that "debates in Commons left no doubt that some new drastic action must be taken if confidence was to be restored and war carried on with vigor and energy essential to victory. By afternoon of today it was apparent that essential unity could be secured under another Prime Minister, though not under myself. In circumstances, my duty was clear. I sought audience with the King this evening and tendered my resignation which His Majesty has been pleased to accept. His Majesty has now entrusted to my friend and colleague, Winston Churchill, task of forming new administration on national basis, and in this task I have no doubt he will be successful. I should perhaps say that Churchill has expressed to me his strong desire that I should be a member of the war cabinet, and I have told him that I would gladly give him any assistance I can in that capacity..." British government announces that troops have been landed on Danish island of Iceland to insure security against German invasion, but that government will not be interfered with and troops will be withdrawn at conclusion of hostilities. Britain and France in joint declaration threaten "to take any action deemed appropriate in event German planes bomb civilian populations in Britain or France or any nation aided by the allies".

Gen. M. G. Gamelin, Commander-in-Chief of Allied Jand forces, states "attack on Low Countries

or any nation aided by the allies".

Gen. M. G. Gamelin, Commander-in-Chief of Allied land forces, states "attack on Low Countries had been foreseen since last October. Germany is engaged in war to the death against us. Password for France and all her allies is 'courage, energy, confidence'." Authoritative Paris quarters state Anglo-French army is moving rapidly across Belgium while Belgians halted German army at least temporarily. "Most gigantic battle of all time may be approaching". Reynaud reconstructs his Cabinet, Louis Marin, President of Republican Federation, and Jean Ybarnegaray, Vice-President of Social Party, entering as Minister of State; he accepts resignations of all but a few undersecretaries. Switzerland orders general mobilization following

Switzerland orders general mobilization following flight of some 20 German planes over country apparently headed for Lyons, France, which returned to their own territory after a barrage from Swiss and French anti-aircraft batteries.

Swedish press terms new invasion "outrageous violation of neutrality".

Italian officials state they are not interested in claims and counterclaims of the belligerents. "It is still to eary to say what will be Italy's course".

May 11.—German high command withholds details but claims its air attacks on Dutch and Belgian air ports "put out the enemy's eyes" and that resist-

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ance on borders has been broken. It declares 72 airfields in France, Belgium, and Holland have been destroyed and 400 planes destroyed on ground. Radio Berlin enlarges on horrors of war and declares "All we want to Holland and Belgium is right to march through your countries. Belgium and Holland are too small to resist. Welcome the German brothers who are fighting common cause against the capitalism and plutocracy of England". Fighting report raging along 250 mile front from North Sea to Moselle river at Sierck, following general line of Yssel and Mass (Meuse), then along frontier to Luxembourg. Dutch recapture Rotterdam air port and strategic Dortecht taken by surprise by hundreds of German parachutists. Brussels and Amsterdam are bombed with bombs of heavy calibre. Anglo-French troops in Belgium reported singing on their way to front with people showering them with flowers.

with flowers.

King George VI sends messages to rulers of invaded countries expressing sympathy over "brutal and unwarranted invasion" and stating "I have complete faith that together our arms will prevail". King Carol commands Premier G. Tatarescu, who resigned earlier in day, to form new Cabinet with representation of all parties. Russia reported to have signed trade pact with Yugoslavia.

Pope in message to rulers of invaded countries states he is praying for their triumph.

May 12.—Japanese government announces it has notified all powers concerned that it will insist on maintenance of status quo in Netherlands Indies. Seven Japanese divisions reported trapped in plains east of Sianyang, northwest of Hankow.

Tremendous fires reported raging in Rotterdam

Seven Japanese divisions reported trapped in plains east of Sianyang, northwest of Hankow.

Tremendous fires reported raging in Rotterdam with city without water. Dutch high command admits Germans crossed Yssel south of Arnhem and that Germans have created "troubled situation" on beaches south of the Hague by landing troops from boats. Waalhaven again reported in German possession. Parachutists landed by hundreds in various parts of country, some of them disguised as peasants and clergymen, killing and burning and destroying communication lines. Germans reported to have taken Maastricht and crossed the Albert Canal and advancing east; French War Ministry states situation there is serious. Germans claim to have captured Ebnemael, strongest fort of the Liege defenses by use of "new type of weapon". French report 1000 Germans were killed in unsuccessful raid on Maginot Line in southern Luxembourg. Allied bombers said to have bombed Essen, home of Krupp munition works; British Royal Air Force reported striking hard against German Rhineland concentrations, railroads, and bridges.

Churchill forms coalition Cabinet with himself as Premier and Minister of Defense Chamberlain, Lord President of the Council.

May 13.—Foreign Office spokesman discloses that Amb. Sir Robert Craigie has given assurances that British will not interfere in Netherlands Indies. Dutch government reported to have informed Japan allied troop landings in East Indies would not be necessary as Dutch military and naval forces there are adequate.

Chinese state Japanese forces in Central China

are adequate.

Chinese state Japanese forces in Central China
Honan-Hupeh area are crumbling; said that 50,000
Japanese have been killed in action northeast of
Hankow and great numbers of tanks, armored cars,
and trucks captured.

and trucks captured.

Violence of German attacks on Holland and Belgium is intensified especially in region to north of Albert Canal and in lower Rhine valley. German high command claims capture of Liege, but French War Department spokesman states only fort at Ebenemuel has been taken. British planes launch heavy attacks on airports in Netherlands said to have fallen into German possession. German reported to have bombed Amsterdam serveral times during day. Dutch reported to have orderly eva-

cuated provinces of northeast Holland where there are no defense lines and to have withdrawn to "water-line" defenses. Dutch claim to have captured most of the numerous parachute units dropped in Holland, German high command, in answer to French declaration that German parachute troups dressed in anything except German uniforms would be shot, announces it will execute 10 captured French soldiers for every German parachutist killed by French "in violation of international law". Belgian refugees in Paris state Germans following same tactics as in Poland, planes flying low and machine-gunning fleeing peasants including women and children. Allied forces are landed in Dutch West Indies and state of siege is declared; authoritative London sources state allied forces will be withdrawn as soon as security against sabotage has been established.

Churchill in speech in Commons declares. "We have before us many long months of struggle and suffering. If you ask what our aim is, I can answer in one word—victory. Let this be realized—no survival for British Empire means no survival for all British Empire has stood for—the urge and impulse of ages that mankind shall move forward to its goal. . I take up task in buoyancy and hope. I feel sure our cause will not fail." Principal members of new Cabinet are—Churchill, Prime Minister and Minister of Defense; Chamberlain, Lord President of the Council; Attlee, Lord Privy Seal; Halifax, Foreign Secretary; Arthur Greenwood, Minister without portfolio; Alexander, Firt Lord of Admiralty; Eden, Minister of War; Sinclair, Minister for Air; Simon, Lord Chancellor; Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of Exchequer; Morrison, Minister of Supply; Duff-Cooper, Minister of Information; Sir Andrew R. Duncan, President Board of Trade: Lord Lloyd, Ministers and is met by King George and taken to Buckingham Palace. Later Crown Princess Juliana and two princesses, Beatrix (6 years old) and Irene (2 months), accompanied by Prince Bernhard, arrive in London.

Yugoslavia mobilizes 300,000 troops as precaution against possible Italian entry in war.

Foreign Minister J. M. Cantilo of Argentine states aggressive methods being employed in Europe makes neutrality "fiction and dead conception" and declares he favors revision of Declaration of Panama abandoning policy of neutrality and adopting one of non-belligerency.

doning policy of neutrality and adopting one of non-belligerency.

May 14.—German high command claims it reduced Liege citadel and crossed Meuse between Longwy and Namur, south of Liege, D.N.B. claims wedge has been driven between Holland and Belgium and that unless Dutch realize uselessness of further resistance, complete destruction of their army would result; allied resistance in air has been smashed. French military spokesman admits Germans have reached Meuse between Liege and Sedan, but that Liege forts, with exception of one, are still holding out; he states terrific losses are being inflicted on German mechanized columns in battle southeast of Tiremont and St. Trong. Dutch high command admits German units have crossed Moerdiyk bridge, largest in Europe, and on most important north-south rail communication line between Holland and Belgium, but that Dutch forces have regained control of most of Rotterdam. Queen Wilhelmina issues proclamation in London: "As soon as it became certain that we and our Ministers could no longer freely direct our country in Holland, we decided, much against our desire, to transfer seat of government abroad. Government is now in England... Be assured our cause will prevail... My heart goes out to my compatriots in the Fatherland... With God's help we shall win..." Reported that the Germans made efforts to capture the Queen as hostage.

Hungary reported to have called up more troops and to be concentrating forces on Slovak and Rumanian borders and eastern portion of Yugoslav border. Italy also calling up reserves. Students in Rome burn British and French flags in front of British Embassy.

May 15.—Gen. Itagaki, head of Japanese forces in China, reported hurrying to Hankow to take personal charge. Chinese claim to have routed 'Japanese army northwest of city and to have captured Japanese base at Changtaikwan. Antipapanese riots reported from Lima, Peru, compelling Japanese shops to close down.

ured Japanese base at Changtaikwan. AntiJapanese riots reported from Lima, Peru, compelling
Japanese shops to close down.

Reported that Germans are using between 6,000
and 7,000 planes and some 2,000 tanks in battle of
Meuse in effort to flank left wing of Maginot Line.
Germans submit Louvain to terrific bombing. Antwerp and Namur forts reported still intact. French
admit worsening of situation and that motorized
units supported by massed airplane attacks are biting
deep into Maginot "fortifications-in-depth" to west
of Maginot Line proper. French military spokesman states late today that French have "abandoned
war of position and begun war of movement". At
6:45 p. m., Gen. H. Winkelman, Netherlands commander-in-chief, issues "cease-firing" order except
in Zeeland province "to save civilian population";
officially announced, however, that "state of war
between Netherlands and Germany continues", and
that priorly, Dutch army set fire to huge petroleum
stores in Amsterdam as precautionary measure.
Terrific air bombardment of crowded Dutch cities,
especially Rotterdam, said to have led to decision
to lay down arms. Queen Wilhelmina appoints
Rear-Adm. Vanderstad commander of Dutch military and naval forces still fighting in Zeeland. Nethrelands Foreign Minister states in Paris that 100,000 Dutch soldiers, 1/4 of entire army, have been
killed, some regiments losing as much as 80% of
their men. Dutch water-line defenses held, but
bombing and machine-gunning from air and sabotage by thousands of Germans living in country
and cooperating with parachute troops, forced the
decision. Dutch havy reported to have joined
British fleet. Dutch government issues instructions
to Dutch diplomatic representatives throughout
world that Governor-General T. van Starkenborgh
Stachouver of Netherlands Indies has been empowered
to act on own responsibility in case of urgency and
that further extraordinary powers may be granted
him should communications with home government
be severed. The Governor, in radio broadcast,
a

Eden begins organization of 100,000 volunteers to resist parachute invasions in sparsely settled districts of British Isles. Admiralty announces that loss of submarine Seal was only British naval loss since invasion of Low Countries, denying German claims of many sinkings. Former French Prime Minister Leon Blum states in speech in England, "I do not know what will happen to capitalism if we lose, but I know what will happen to socialism if Nazis win. Wherever this mechanized Atilla passed, every workers movement and institution has been destroyed."

German troops reported maneuvering on Swiss Border in Lake Constance region, and League of Nations archives are being removed to southern France and may be taken to Lisbon. Civilians evacuating border cities of Zurich, Berne, and Basle; nearly 1/6th of population is under arms.



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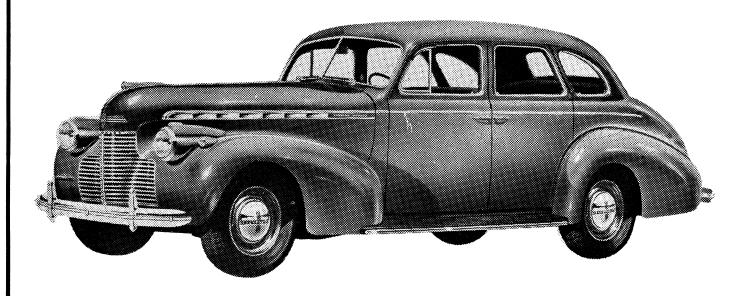
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Philippine Economic Conditions

By Paul P. Steintorf American Trade Commissioner



American Trade Commissioner

Business during June continued to be adversely affected by European war developments and by the extremely low prices of major Philippine products. The dullness noted during May was intensified and extended. The only hopeful development was a halt in the downward trend of prices of Philippine products, with several commodities showing moderate gains toward the close of June. This was particularly true of copra, which advanced to \$3.75 per hundred kilos, against the earlier low of \$73.25. Coconut oil rose to \$9.9-1/4 centavos per kilo, against \$8-3/4-9 centavos during the early part of the month. It is too early to predict whether this is merely a temporary reaction from the abnormally low prices or the beginning of an upward trend. In view of the extremely unsatisfactory conditions prevailing throughout the world, it is probably unwise to predict any substantial improvement in prices.

Available indices of business activity for June continued to show very unsatisfactory conditions, as shown in the following table:



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Week Securities Aver. June 1, Bldg. Pesos Clearings Sales Quot. 1940...17 P77,350 P5,528,391 P301,075 P47.61 June 8, 1940 ...13 96,300 5,940,894 452,466 47.83 June 15, 1940...19 June 22, 1940...19 June 29, 1940...23 241,849 50.35 88,800 6,005,392 230,658 48.05 93,150 5,252,828

The weekly average of building permits showed a very marked decline from the previous month, although this may be attributed partially to seasonal factors, since June marks the beginning of the rainy season. Bank clearings show an average weekly decline of considerably over P500,000 compared with May. Securities sales fell to new all time lows, with prices also at an extremely low level. It is probable that average quotations would have fallen even below the above level were it not for the measure taken by the Government to peg prices.

The export sugar market was very weak and irregular throughout June. Business was severely restricted with prices showing only minor fluctuations during the month. Average quotations for the month undoubtedly reached a new all time low, but the market showed some evidence of strength toward the close of the month and prices were moving upward slowly. It is now freely predicted in the trade that the current year's export quota will not be filled.

The abaca market was stagnant throughout the

133,700 6,307,941

129,040 48.13

ing upward slowly. It is now freely predicted in the trade that the current year's export quota will not be filled.

The abaca market was stagnant throughout the greater part of June owing to almost complete cessation of European demand and to prevailing dullness in the American market. Prices were largely nominal throughout the month with a slight decline noted in certain grades. As a result of improved economic conditions in the United States and renewed interest in London, the market showed a somewhat better tone at the close of June. Prices, however, continued at a very low level.

The coconut products market was very much depressed during the greater part of June, with sales severely restricted owing to the extremely low prices. Toward the end of the month, more favorable reports from the United States caused a considerable improvement in copra quotations and a moderate gain in occonut oil. The copra cake and meal market, however, was almost completely stagnant.

The rice market was very quiet during the greater part of the month but showed evidence of some improvement toward the close. Prices of both rice and palay declined fractionally during the first half of the month but regained the earlier level at the end.

The wheat flour market showed a further sharp.

The wheat flour market showed a further sharp The wheat flour market showed a further sharp reduction in consumption owing to the low prices of Philippine products. Trade estimates indicate that consumption fell at least 50 percent compared with the same month of 1939. Dealers' stocks at the end of June were extremely heavy despite comparatively small imports during the past two months. Indent business was very dull throughout June and stock sales were poor. Australian competition was negligible owing to high prices and to shortage of shipping facilities, but Canadian sales were quite active. At the close of the month, American flour was unquoted owing to uncertainty concerning the renewal of the export subsidy. The trade outlook is quite unfavorable.

The cotton textile market was even more de-The cotton textile market was even more depressed than during the previous month. Trade estimates indicate that the volume of business was the smallest for any corresponding month in many years. Stocks at the end of the month were very heavy in most staple lines although imports during the past few months have been quite small. Local prices continued at approximately the same level as in May, with sales of many lines still being made at considerably below replacement cost. At the end of June, forward business had been stopped pending a decision concerning the United States cotton export subsidy.

May Résumé

Business during May was adversely influenced by intensified war in Europe. Trade with all of Europe was almost completely halted while business with the United States was seriously hampered by general uncertainty, scarcity of shipping and high freight charges. The outstanding development of the month was the very severe decline in prices of major Philippine products. At the end of May, quota-

tions for the seven major commodities showed an average decline of nine percent compared with the previous month. On the basis of comparison with the corresponding date of 1939, there was a drop of 21 percent, while comparison with the normal year of 1937 showed a drop of more than 40 percent. These extremely low prices seriously impaired general purchasing power and adversely affected business in nearly all lines.

Despite very adverse conditions, export volume was fairly well maintained during May, there being a moderate decline from the previous month and very little change compared with May 1939. On a volume basis, there were declines compared with April in exports of sugar, logs and lumber, leaf to-bacco and cigars, with gains in copra, coconut oil, copra cake and meal, abaca and mineral ores. Owing to extremely low prices, the aggregate value for May undoubtedly declined very materially.

May undoubtedly declined very materially.

There was a rather marked decline in import volume during May, this being a natural result of restricted orders during the three preceding months. Available figures indicate that on a quantity basis, there were declines during the month in arrivals of textiles, wheat flour, canned fish, fresh fruits and vegetables and canned milk. Imports of motor vehicles were approximately the same as during April, while there was a substantial increase in automobile tires.

Government finance wasfeatured by a very heavy increase in revenue, but this may be attributed primarily to a change in the collection date for income taxes. On the basis of the May showing, it might be estimated that total government revenue for the first half of 1940 will show a fair increase over the corresponding period of 1939. The increase, how-



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ever, is expected to be less than anticipated as a result of the imposition of the revised tax code effective July 1, 1939.

The foreign exchange market during May showed a reversal of the trend of the previous month. Dollar exchange became gradually easier, the probable cause being heavy bank selling in order to replenish cash positions. Despite the easiness of the dollar, banks found it necessary to purchase further substantial amounts of dollar exchange from the Insular Treasurer.

The banking situation was featured by a charge

banks found it necessary to purchase further substantial amounts of dollar exchange from the Insular Treasurer.

The banking situation was featured by a sharp advance in loans and discounts to a new all time high, this advance being accomplished in spite of increasing credit stringency. Both capital, surplus and reserves of domestic banks as well as total bank resources attained new all time highs.

The local securities market continued to be extremely depressed owing primarily to European developments. Volume was very severely restricted, with average prices falling gradually to new record lows although there was a slight recovery toward the end of the month.

There was a very sharp reduction during May in investments in both corporations and partnerships. There was the usual seasonal recession in private construction during May, but the extensive government building program maintained general activity at a satisfactory level.

Shipping conditions continued to be unsettled owing to the suspension of various European services as a result of the war. There were further substantial increases in both freight and insurance rates. There was a shortage of space to Europe but adequate facilities were available on the trans-Pacific route.

The sugar market was very weak and irregular throughout May. Prices declined gradually and were purely nominal during the latter part of the month. The general price level fell to the lowest point since the establishment of the industry on a modern basis.

Conditions in the coconut products market were

month. The general point since the establishment of the industry on a modern basis.

Conditions in the coconut products market were very unsatisfactory throughout May. Prices declined very sharply but export volume was very well maintained, practically all products showing substantial gains over the preceding month.

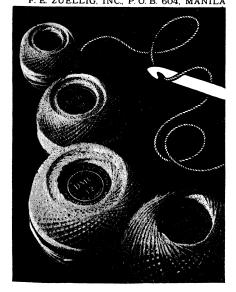
The abaca market was extremely dull during May. Prices moved downward gradually and by the end of the month had fallen to the low level prevailing two months earlier.



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The rice market continued to be very quiet with prices showing moderate declines during the month. There was a very sharp decline in shipments of leaf tobacco, but cigar shipments to the United States were fairly well maintained.

The local lumber market was fairly active although prices failed to recover from the prevailing unsatisfactory level. Despite a marked reduction in production, stocks continued to be somewhat heavy.

Gold production during May showed a slight decline from the previous month. Operating conditions were generally satisfactory, although trade reports indicate that higher costs of materials are having an adverse effect on earnings of various producers.

The cotton textile market was extremely depressed throughout May with consumption markedly curtailed and with indent and stock business extremely small.

Automotive sales declined very materially owing primarily to the low prices of basic Philippine products. Imports, however, continued to be quite large.

Reduced purchasing power caused considerable declines during May in local consumption of wheat flour, canned fish and canned milk, but the fresh fruits and vegetables market continued to be fairly active.

History from Day to Day



May 19.—Socialist leader Pedro Abad Santos states Japanese 5th column has been active in Philippines and that Japanese agents here include prominent Filipinos.

May 21.—American Democrats in Philippines in territorial convention name uninstructed delegation to national convention in Chicago and adopt resolution against reexamination of Philippines question initiated by any American group as Party has consistently advocated independence and brought about laws leading to it.

May 23.—President Manuel L. Quezon returns from trip in southern islands because of illness of Mrs. Quezon.

Mrs. Quezon.

May 24.—Mrs. Quezon is operated on in Baguio for appendicitis.

H. B. Pond in National Trade Week address asks, "Will United States sacrifice trade with Philippines and as result cause disaster in Islands by blind and unconditional adherence to most-favored-nation principle or will it, with economic nationalism rampant and totalitarian trade policies increasingly applied in much of the world, decide it is better to conserve than to destroy it and with that destruction engulf Philippines in economic and social problems? To avoid these consequences, adequate trade preferences must be continued for indefinite period. A new joint conference is scheduled for not later than July 4, 1944. That conference should be held before shadow of disaster affects us at earliest practicable date."

May 25.—U. S. High Commissioner F. B. Sayre

cane date.

May 25.—U. S. High Commissioner F. B. Sayre praises American trade agreements program, declaring sound trade relations are indispensable to peace, but avoids mention of Philippine economic problems. Various Manila chambers of commerce adopt resolution unanimously urging indefinite continuance of present free-trade relations with United States.

President Quezon accepts resignation of Dr. R. F. Campos, Mayor of Iloilo, and designates G. Mallari, City Engineer, as acting mayor.

Two persons are hurt when home-made bomb is thrown at Abad Santos speaking at Tondo, Manila, public meeting; he and other speakers attacked President Quezon for failure to solve unemployment problem and dilatory prosecution of his social justice

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program, and also attacked Sen. Juan Sumulong, head of opposition, as "more reactionary than Quezon himself".

may 27.—President in address at convention of judges advocates "collegiate" courts, declaring "I do not feel happy over fact that in Philippines one man decides questions affecting property, liberty, and life of individual". He criticizes practice of continuing cases and deferring decisions, and transfer of judges after beginning hearings. He also criticizes decisions based on mere technicalities and states good judge should find out where right and justice lie.

May 28.—President approves immigration and number of other bills.

Abad Santos states what is wanted in Philippines to give people control of or participation in administration of justice is the jury system, as in United States.

Gov. A. Cecilio of Nueva Ecija telegraphs President asking intervention as plans are being made for "hunger" parade in Cabanatuan; states many tenants are in fact half-starved because of refusal of landowners to advance rations or money.

May 29.—University of Philippines Board of Regents approves \$\mathbb{P}_2\$,174,145 budget for 1940-41 term and awards contract for construction of first 2 buildings at new university site in Dilliman, Quezon City, to Pedro Siochi & Company.

June 1.—Jose L. Araneta, Filipino financier, dies in Manila, aged 52.

Reported by mail that in recent Washington state court decision in favor of Pio de Castro, Seattle Filipino business man, Superior Judge D. A. Mc-



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Donald ruled that Filipinos are not aliens and that law of 1921 forbidding aliens to own real estate, is not applicable to them.

June 4.—President Quezon in 3-1/2 hour forum under auspices of Civil Liberties Union and Philippine Writers League, makes masterly exposition of three proposed constitutional amendments and reveals his concern for revival of senate. People in audience and members of opposition were permitted to question him, but when Sumulong describes audience as "government clique" after it had shown itself receptive to President's arguments, he abruptly closes interrogation period, declaring remark was insult to audience and that he had "already done more than any chief excutive would do in permitting the opposition to question him directly.

Number of Manila detectives and policemen reportedly found to be heads of crime gangs, are dismissed.

missed.

June 5.—Malacañan announces the acceptance
by President Quezon of resignation of Associate
Justice Antonio Villareal for reasons of ill health.

June 6.—President appoints Presiding Justice
Antonio Horrilleano of Court of Appeals to Supreme
Court. Malacañan announces dismissal of Manila
Councillor H. Atienza for "grave misconduct in
obstruction of investigation and for trafficking in
office of President of Municipal Board"; other members of Council are ordered suspended for varying
periods.

obstruction of investigation and for trafficking in office of President of Municipal Board"; other members of Council are ordered suspended for varying periods.

Abad Santos states "what Germans are doing in Western world, Japanese will try to do in East. Unless America stops Japan, it will not be long before it strikes." He states he has private information that Japanese agents are visiting Bataan and Zambales, staying at points overlooking Corregidor fortifications.

June 7.—President Quezon completes work on legislation passed by Second Philippine Assembly, signing 60 of the 87 bills, permitting 13 to become law without his signature, and vetoing 14.

R. Renton Hind in letter to President suggests government buy up all sugar centrals and operate them cooperatively.

June 9.—Squadron of 14 U. S. Navy long-range bombers arrives in Manila to take place of squadron which arrived last September and which is to return to Hawaii to be overhauled.

June 11.—Security and Exchange Commission, to prevent possible crash in Manila market, pegs prices as of June 11 and as of June 10 or price of last recorded sale in past 30 days.

June 12.—At 42nd anniversary of proclamation of independence of first Philippine Republic, attended for first time in years by President Quezon and celebrated on Luneta instead of at Kawit, Gen. E. Aguinaldo, in introducing President Quezon and celebrated on Luneta instead of at Kawit, Gen. E. Aguinaldo, in introducing President, states he is forgetting bitterness of past and urges "unity to prop up our weakness, especially at this time when small countries in Europe are being swallowed like fish by stronger ones. But might does not always get upper hand ... Justice and reason constitute another form of strength... Let us have faith in greatness of American nation aiding us in achieving our freedom ... for America in champion defender of rights of men to be free and independent. Veterans of Revolution should pray Almighty that president Quezon declares in part: "Never for moment should you doubt

United States

United States

May 16.—President Franklin D. Roosevelt sends personal appeal to Premier Benito Mussolini on behalf of peace. President asks Congress for \$1,182,000,000 for armaments "to meet any lightning offensive against American interests" and states he would like to see nation geared to produce at least 50,000 warplanes a year. Sen. D. Walsh, chairman of naval affairs committee submits report urging passage of Vinson bill and reversing stand on Guam, recommending now that Guam be converted into "aviation and submarine listening post".

May 19.—Fifteen units of U. S. Fleet, including several cruisers and airplane carrier Yorktown, leave Pearl Harbor for unknown destination.

Col. C. A. Lindbergh in radiocast advocates stronger and coordinated hemispheric defense but criticizes administration "hysterics" and declares danger of American involvement in war could be due only to existence of small but powerful element in country which desires this.

May 20.—Assistant Secretary of War L. Johnson meets with some 100 representatives of aviation industry and asks them to accelerate execution of Allied orders and achieve President's goal of 50,000 planes a year; Secretary of Treasury H. Morgenthau also addressed gathering.

Security Administrator P. V. McNutt speaking in Seatitle, changes his plan to discuss Philippine

Security Administrator P. V. McNutt speaking in Seattle, changes his plan to discuss Philippine reexamination and speaks on national defense, urging doubling navy and tripling army and air force; also advocates curtailment of sale of oil and scrap-iron

to Japan.

Henry Luce, editor of Fortune, returning from Brussels, states in Paris that "Americans can not realize ghastly, horrible battle being fought today, far more hidious than most hideous of fighting in last war. Hitler's Germany is waging war to rule or ruin the world. Germany's warfare is cruelest war of centuries and its conquests, as in Poland, will be utterly without mercy". Methodist Bishop

James Cannon in open letter urges Secretary of State Cordell Hull to "use your great influence with President and Congress to declare war against Hitler and his fellow-monsters".

May 21.—Government orders all navy establishments to speed up work; 66 warships are at present under construction. To achieve 50,000 warplane program, it is suggested that automobile factories delay production of new models so machine and tool makers can devote more time to aviation needs.

May 22.—Acting with unparalleled swiftness, Senate passes \$1.820,000,000 supply bill.

May 23.—Police break up "communist" no-war demonstration in New York.

May 26.—President in radiocast counsels calm strengthening of defenses, declaring American navy is largest and best trained and equipped navy in world, but denying that United States would be safe from attack by retirement. He asserts United States does not have to abandon democracy to match its strength with aggressors and renews his pledge that the great social gains made in recent years will not be surrendered.

May 27.—President nominates J. P. Moffat as Minister to Canada; was chief of European division of State Department and accompanied Assistant Secretary Sumner Welles on recent tour of Europe. House adopts resolution transferring immigration and naturalization services to Department of Justice.

May 28.—American volunteer combatants of French Lafayette Escadrille withdraw honorary membership conferred on Lindbergh on ground that his recent address was "definitely opposed to spirit of American volunteers who rushed to defense of France in 1914."

May 29.—President appoints 7-man board to coordinate rearmament program, men to serve without pay; composed of William S. Knudsen (General Motors), Edward R. Stettinius (U. S. Steel), Sidney Hillman (Congress of Industrial Organizations), Chester Davis (Federal Reserve Board), Ralph Budd (Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad) Leon Henderson (Security Exchange Commission), Harriet Elliot (University of North Carolina).

Welles warns that any a

May 30.—Hull reveals talks are progressing in connection with giving European refugees haven in United States.

McNutt issues statement casting aside his presidential ambitions and urging nation to forget third-term tradition and draft Roosevelt "in view of danger to our security. Nation's welfare now is dependent on total preparedness to avert threat of total war, and this requires that President Roosevelt continue." Gary, Indiana Post Tribune urges United States to declare war on Germany immediately; "If we wait 2 months it may be too late."

wait 2 months it may be too late."

May 31.—Following conference with new defense council, attended also by Cabinet members. House and Senate leaders, and army and navy heads. President Roosevelt announces he will request additional \$1,000,000,000 to strengthen army and navy; this, plus \$1,182,000,000 he asked for 2 weeks ago, and existing appropriations will bring total for fiscal year to \$4,400,000,000. Program will also be undertaken to train 1,000,000 fighting men and additional techni-

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cians, mechanics, etc. President in special message asks Congress to increase defense spending to total of approximately \$5,000,000,000 for year. "No individual, no group can foretell future. So long as possibility exists that no one continent or no two continents, but all continents may become involved in world-wide war, reasonable precaution demands that American defense be made more certain. I believe that for our national safety our needs are urgent... The almost incredible events in past 2 weeks of European conflict, particularly as result of use of aviation and mechanized equipment, together with possible consequences of further developments, necessitate another enlargement of our military program... One of most obvious lessons of present war is value of factor of speed. There is definite danger in waiting to complete equipping and training armies after war begins... I suggest speedy enlargement of program."

Adm. Yates Sterling (ret.) states, "America must choose quickly. The monster is at our gates. Spiritually, America is in the war. Why not actively?"

June 1.—Robert Russa Moton, head of Tuskegee Institute and famous Negro educator, dies, aged 73.

June 2.—New 35,000-ton battleship Washington is launched, first capital ship built in United States in 20 years, although over 100 other types of warships have been built in past 7 years, including 3 aircraft-carriers and 11 cruisers. Washington will cost \$80,000,000; completion scheduled for December, 1941.

June 3.—Mrs. Roosevelt urges sending to Allies

June 3.—Mrs. Roosevelt urges sending to Allies quickly "every aid short of sending our boys across". Senate without debate or record vote passes Vinson bill authorizing 11% increase in naval strength by construction of 22 warships aggregating 167,000 tons; bill goes back to House for concurrence on coveredness.

by construction of 22 warships aggregating 167,000 tons; bill goes back to House for concurrence on amendments.

Shipments of planes to Europe over week-end was heaviest so far—300 bombers costing \$300,000 each; some 25 were flown to Halifax; rest sent on ships.

June 4.—President accepts resignation of Secretary of Navy Charles Edison who is Democratic candidate for Governor of New Jersey.

Hull states he heartily approves resolution introduced by Rep. S. Bloom declaring United States would not recognize or acquiesce in transfer of any part of western hemisphere from one non-American power to another. Senate approves bill authorizing Navy Department to acquire 10,000 planes, train 16,000 pilots, and expend \$144,132,000 for establishing and improving naval bases.

State of New York orders out part of National Guard to protect armories. Ambas. Lord Lothian, speaking in New York, appeals for American aid, stating that Hitler is after British fleet and that if he can seize it, he steps from domination of Europe to domination of world. "The situation is grave—more grave than most of us realize."

June 5.—Measures against "fifth column" menace are reported being undertaken on increasing scale throughout United States, especially in vital industrial areas.

Rep. Carl Stefan in statement to United Press declares that "present crisis in world affairs demands that President Quezon remain in Philippines to guide and counsel his people during period when entire world is in flames and Philippines might be involved. Secretary of State has announced our interest in preservation of status quo in Netherlands Indies. That injects us squarely into Far Eastern situation and makes our position in Philippines tremendously complicated with questions of world policy. President Quezon is plainly obligated to remain in Philippines and cooperate with United States in seeing this crisis through. He can be of great assistance in maintaining popular support for our policy in Far East with its attendant dangers to Philippine security".

Jun

East with its attendant dangers to Philippine security".

June 7.—President reportedly will ask Congress to authorize government to return old types of guns as well as planes to manufacturers for resale to Allies; 1000 cannon and 600,000 rifles would be available. White House denies reports that President offered Pope refuge in United States.

Announced that 200 planes will be flown immediately to Canada and from there to Europe. Planes were made available by Army and Navy which have certified they are temporarily in excess of requirements and were returned to Curtis Company for replacement with planes of superior typelater. Anglo-French Purchasing Board states it has so far ordered 8000 planes of which 2000 have been delivered.

Heavy cruiser Wichita departs for Rio de Janeiro and other South American ports for friendly visit; cruiser Quinoy was ordered to Rio last week.

James Gerard, Ambassador to Germany at time of World War, states America should join Allies immediately. "If eventually, why not now? We ought to be in this war; if we do not go in, we are cooked."

June 8.—Gen. J. J. Pershing (ret.) urges sending of "unlimited quantities" of armsments and supplies

cooked."

June 8.—Gen. J. J. Pershing (ret.) urges sending of "unlimited quantities" of armaments and supplies to Allies, stating "they are our front line and are fighting for civilization"; also expresses himself in favor of compulsory military training.

Adm. Hugh Rodman (ret.) dies in Washington, aged 81.

aged 81.

June 9.—Questioned in regard to Walter Lippman's advocacy of adjustment of relations with Japan in view of increased American concern over Europe, Welles says United States is always glad to improve relations with any country provided conditions and policies of these countries make this possible. Asked whether he is hopeful of better relations, he replies, "We are always hopeful". Sen. A. Vandenberg, urges United States to negotiate new trade treaty with Japan "to stabilize Far Eastern situation; a pacified Pacific would be equivalent to half a navy in our scheme of defense".

Pan-American Airways announces first air mail flight to Alaska on 17th and first passenger flight on 20th.

on 20th.

June 10.—Six hours after Mussolini declares war on Allies, President Roosevelt in address delivered at Charlotteville, University of Virginia, broadcast

in 7 foreign languages, declares that United States "will send its resources" to aid Britain and France "in their magnificent fate". "Let us not hesitate to proclaim certain truths that overwhelmingly we as nation — and this applies to all other American nations — are convinced that military and naval victory for gods of force and hate would endanger institutions of democracy in western world, and that equally, therefore, whole of our sympathies lie with those nations giving their life-blood in combat against these forces. In our American community, we will pursue two obvious and simultaneous courses— extend opponents of force the material resources of this nation and at same time harness and speed up our resources in order that we ourselves in Americas may have the equipment and training equal to task of facing any emergency and every defense problem... United States can not safely become lone island in world dominated by philosophy of force — where we would live in helpless nightmare, without freedom, fed through the bars from day to day by contemptuous, unpitying masters from other continents". He states that 3 months ago Mussolini informed him he desired to prevent spread of conflict, but on this day "the hand that held the dagger has struck it into the back of neighbor." President says he tried to swerve Italy from war and offered to ask assurances from other powers concerned that they would execute faithfully any agreement made to effect readjustments desired by Italy, but Mussolini was unwilling to accept procedure. President says he expressed administration's willingness to try to cooperate with Italian government when appropriate occasion arose for creation of "stabler world through reduction of armaments and construction of more liberal economic

system", but that Mussolini chose to preserve what he called his "freedom of action". Hull states Italy's entry "will prove great disappointment to peoples everywhere; it is great human tragedy." Mayor F. H. La Guardia of New York, emphasizing his own Italian blood, declares 99.9% of 1,000,000 New Yorkers of Italian descent are loyal to United States and will preserve complete neutrality, and that he will brook no demonstrations from the rest.

Forty leading Americans issued joint statement proposing United States declare war on Germany immediately as it can not provide air, naval, and military material to Allies fast enough while remaining neutral. H. L. Stimson in letter to New York Herald-Tribune urges government to send unlimited amounts of armaments, munitions, and food to Allies and immediately institute compulsory military training. J. G. Harbord announces he fully concurs with Pershing.

June 11.—President extends Neutrality Act to Italy. He indicates fleet will remain in Pacific indefinitely.

Congressional reaction to Roosevelt speech indi-

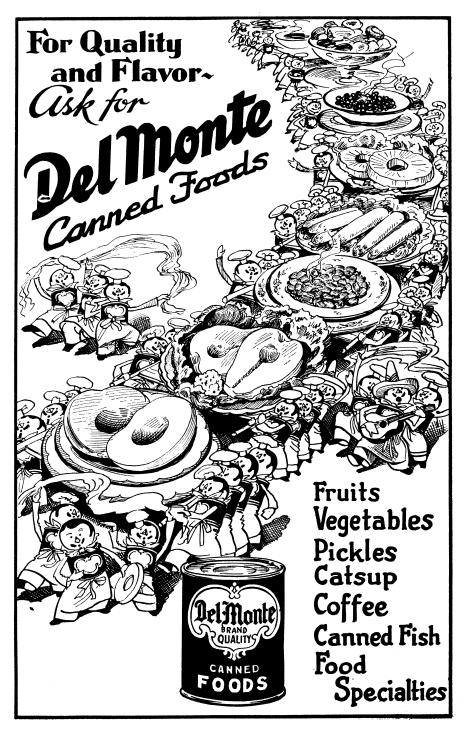
Italy. He indefinitely.

indefinitely.

Congressional reaction to Roosevelt speech indicates it was accepted by majority of both parties. Sen. K. Pittman states Italian action "will accelerate our efforts to aid allies, but people of United States do not desire to enter war".

T. E. Dewey, presidential candidate, states Roosevelt speech "gives cause for grave concern... If Mr. Roosevelt intends to involve us in war, he should say so openly. Issue is for people to decide."

Boston Herald states President "expressed matured conviction of practically all Americans". New York Herald calls Italy "jackal power". Louisville Times states speech voiced" profound contempt every free man must feel for vulturism". Phila-



delphia Record states "Mussolini enters war in which victory can only make Italy a dependency of Germany".

-Senate and House complete action on June 12.—Senate and House complete action on supplemental defense appropriation bill and Navy Department immediately awards \$327,000,000 in contracts for construction of 22 warships. Bill includes funds for expanding naval aviation facilities in Pacific and Atlantic. Announced government intends to put all navy yards and arsenals on 3-shift, 24-hour basis.

intends to put all navy yards and arsenals on 3-shift, 24-hour basis.

Mathew Woll, Vice-President of American Federation of Labor, states "unquestionably fate of labor everywhere depends on victory of democracies. We can not possibly stand outside the conflict."

June 13.—Hull tells press that if Japan wants better relations with United States, it is trayeling wrong road by its ruthless bombings of Chungking. Scripps-Howard papers strongly oppose "deal" with Japan as this would be as fatal to United States as Munich was to allies and would be a "tip-off" that another great democracy is "on the run".

Senate and House conferees approve legislation authorizing President to trade in surplus military



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equipment, thus making it available to Allies. Government reported turning over another lot of 80 bombers as surplus war stock to U. S. Steel Corporation which will sell them to Allies without profit. Battleship North Carolina, sistership to U. S. S. Washington, is launched.

June 14.—President Roosevelt states with respect to appeal of Premier Reynaud that he is doing everything he can to give Allies all possible moral and material support. Secretary Stephen Early states that Charlotteville address was "anticipatory coincidence" but represented answer to Reynaud. President in discounting reports quoting Hitler as saying he has no aspirations in western hemisphere, cites long record of Hitler's broken pledges, President signs \$1,822,000,000 bill providing for increases in army personnel, 2,566 new planes, and numerous tanks and other mechanical equipment.

and numerous tanks and other mechanical equipment.

Fleet reported engaged in renewed maneuvers at Hawaii. Navy Department announces creation of 100-ship Atlantic squadron of 35 reconditioned world-war destroyers, 36 submarines, and number of battleships and cruisers and one aircraft carrier. Rear-Adm. R. Reichmuth will be in command. Adm. J. K. Taussig urges establishment of naval bases in Guam and Philippines. "Philippines position as buffer state makes it urgently necessary to establish sound policy with respect to future of Commonwealth". Success in Pacific war "would be impracticable unless we had defensive agreement with other nations having vital interests in that part of world".

Six prominent Iowans, including J. N. Darling, famous cartoonist, urge President to send United

Six prominent Iowans, including J. N. Darling, famous cartoonist, urge President to send United States Navy to aid allies even if necessary to declare

June 15.—President Roosevelt cables Reynaud that in accordance with policy not to recognize results of conquest of territory acquired through military aggression, United States will not consider valid any attempts to infringe by force on independence and territorial integrity of France, and that United States will redouble its efforts to send planes and munitions to allies "so long as they continue to resist". He states that during weeks that have just passed, United States has made it possible for allied armies to obtain airplanes, artillery, and munitions of many kinds and that he believes every week will see additional material on way. "I know you will understand that these statements carry with them no implication of military commitments; only Congress can make such commitments." June 15.-President Roosevelt cables Revnaud

Other Countries

Other Countries

May 16.—Tokyo naval spokesman states Japan is concerned over whether United States, Britain, France, and Holland will "faithfully observe" their assurances regarding maintenance of status quo of East Indies, pointing out Indies are source of vital oil supplies for Japan.

Radio Brussels announces Belgians are still holding Liege. Prince Bernard of Holland is reported with Dutch troops in Zeeland. British Air Ministry reports that Royal Air Force engaged in heavy attacks on German roads, rail lines, and depots behind front. French reports state war is raging with great fury along entire line. Premier Paul Reynaud tells Deputies "We may perhaps be obliged to change methods and men". Informed Rome quarters state that Roosevelt's peace appeal to Mussolini "will bring little if any results". Premier Winston Churchill attends Supreme Allied War Council meeting in Paris.

May 17.—German troops march into Brussels in afternoon; Belgian government reported to have transferred to Ostend. Reported

French have evacuated number of Zeelands islands noted for their architectural beauty which has suffered severely from German bombs; Dutch previous to withdrawal destroyed harbor works and gasoline tanks. Dutch Foreign Minister E. N. van Kleffens states in Paris that Dutch will continue full cooperation in war against Germany; he states allies could not render great aid but this was neither their fault nor ours; "voluntarily abandoning our neutrality would have been suicide". Antwerp and Namur forts still reported holding out, with battle raging along 200-mile front from Antwerp to Sedan. German troops believed to number over 1,000,000, French troops 500,000 and British 300,000. French command admits Nazi armored units advanced 30 miles into France in direction of Rethel. Germans reported suffering tremendous casualties. British Air Ministry announces over 1000 German planes have been shot down in past 7 days. U. S. Embassy in London urges Americans to leave for home as soon as possible. Popolo di Roma, Mussolini's newspaper, states "time is ripe for Italy to push its aspirations".

paper, states "time is ripe for Italy to push its aspirations".

May 18.—Chinese army said to have crushed main Japanese force in Central China when it recaptured Tsaoyang, main Japanese base in Hupeh; Japanese said to have suffered 50,000 casualties; reinforcements being rushed from Hankow.

German news agency DNB claims German troops entered Antwerp. German commander in Holland proclaims German criminal law and death penalty for possession of arms and for listening to non-German radiocasts; Dutch guilder set at 1-1/2 marks; occupation forces may pay amounts over 500 marks by voucher. Germans said to be using 2500 or 3000 heavy tanks, so huge that only French "75's" can stop them. French reported to have stopped Germans along Ardennes canal and also in Montmedy sector, also to have halted thrust at Rethel. Reported Churchill is trying to effect new and friendlier relations with Russia. Text of Protest of 21 American republics is issued at Panama, seat of America's neutrality organization, and reads in part, "In accordance with principles of international law, American states consider as unjustifiable and cruel the violation by Germany of neutrality and sovereignty of Holland, Belgium, and Luxembourg and appeal for reestablishment of right and justice."

May 19.—Chanclelor Adolf Hitler appoints Arthur von Sevss-Inquart, former Governor of Aus-

American states consider as unjustifiable and cruel the violation by Germany of neutrality and sovereignty of Holland, Belgium, and Luxembourg and appeal for reestablishment of right and justice."

May 19.—Chancellor Adolf Hitler appoints Arthur von Seyss-Inquart, former Governor of Austria, Gauleiter for Holland and decrees restoration to Germany of Eupen-Malmedy and Moresnet regions of Belgium (awarded to latter by Treaty of Versailles) Hitler reported to have guaranteed peace by August 15 at recent conference of Naziofficials. Dutch communique from Paris states at least 100,000 civilians, 1/5th of population of Rotterdam, were killed, and 1/3rd of metropolis destroyed prior to surrender. German troops reported pouring into pocket between Mons and Sedan following attack by heavy motorized columns; Germans ignored traditional artillery preparation and attacked with planes followed immediately with advance of heavy tanks. Germans claim to have captured St. Quintin, but French deny this and say they hold both banks of Oise between Marbeuge and St. Quintin. French say Germans have thrown most of their mechanized divisions into struggle and that "if Hitler can be stopped now, he is stopped forever." Reynaud takes over Ministry of Defense and recalls Marshal H. P. Petain, World War hero of Verdun, from his post as Ambassador to Spain to serve as Vice-Premier; E. Daladier becomes Foreign Minister. Gen. M. Weygand is named generalissimo of allied armies replacing Gen. M. G. Gamelin, and item to France today from Syria where he was in command of allied Near East army; considered that Gamelin's tactics were overly cautions, tit denies German reports of civilian deaths in Hamburg and Bremen and oil refineries in Bremen, Hamburg, Hannover, the Rhur, and also Leuna, headquarters of German synthetic gas production; it denies German reports of civilian deaths in Hamburg and Bremen and states these reports are obviously intended to prepare way for extension of inhuman German methods of warfare. Reported from London that plot

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Do as thousands of charming women do. Get a large economical jar of Mum at your chemist's or store, today, and use it always!





ERSPIRATION OUT OF THE ODOUR TAKES

Ukraine, believed ready to intervene if war spreads to Balkans. Argentine and Uruguay take action to curl Nazi actival Sain Chungking state Japanese are seeking peace with China in order to be free to invade Netherlands Indies.

Russian news agency Tass reports that Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov informed Britain "Russia' can not subordinate its trade policy to war aims of a control of the con

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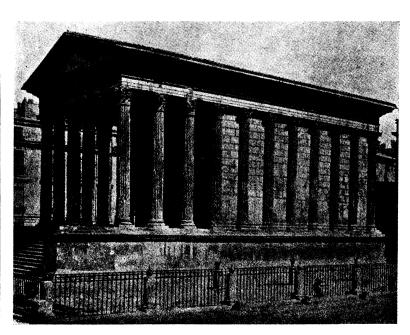


Courtesy of American Chamber of Commerce Journal

The New Custom House, Manila

Above: Manila's new Custom House, a temple of human progress, built largely of reinforced "Apo" Cement. Below: Temple of Augustus and Roma, at Nimes, built of stone blocks—2000 years ago.

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Temple of Augustus and Roma at Nimes Built 2000 years ago



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Manila, P. I.

Editorials

In last month's issue of the Philippine Magazine, it was stated that although the French armies in

The "Fascist in France

continental France had been defeated, the powerful French Navy International" and the French forces in the Near

East and in the French colonies were still intact, and that "only unbeliev-

able treachery to the Allied cause" could cancel out those forces.

Nevertheless, this treachery has come about, shocking all the world and bringing joy only to the Berlin-Rome gangsters.

While various units of the French naval forces made for British ports at the time of the Franco-German armistice and elected to fight on with Great Britain, other sections had to be forcibly dealt with by the British, and at Oran, on the North African coast, there was what amounted to a naval battle between the former allies in which several French ships were sunk and over a thousand Frenchmen killed and wounded. The French commander in Syria also decided to lay down arms.

The facts appear to be that with the defeat of the armies in France, the French government, under a new Cabinet, became not merely a German puppet-government, but an active pro-German agency headed by French monarchists and fascists who decided to throw in their lot with Hitler and fascist Germany and render the enemies of France all the aid in their power against Great Britain, the ally of France.

This is a new demonstration of the shameful workings of what the writer has in past issues of this Magazine called the "Fascist International". The fact that Marshal Petain and other of the older French generals are taking a leading part in this betrayal of civilization and this crucifixion of France, gives occasion for the belief that Stalin's action a few years ago in having a number of the older Russian generals executed may have had ample justification in the existence of an international military cabal associated with Europe's fascist forces.

This would help to account for the state of unreadiness of France-and England, despite the fact that Germany's vast rearmament was well known to military authorities everywhere. It would account for the eight months of comparative inaction between the declaration of war in September of last year and the actual outbreak of fighting on the Western Front in May of this year. Germany was allowed to gain air-supremacy before the declaration of war, and was allowed to maintain it these eight following months. It would explain the sudden surrender at a critical moment of King Leopold, and other odd happenings in Belgium. It would account for the failure of the main French army under Weygand to come to the rescue of the trapped Anglo-French forces in Flanders which would have required only the closing of a narrow gap in the lines at one time not much more than ten miles wide.

Everywhere there has been treason and betrayal or

grounds for suspecting treason and betrayal. Only in Great Britain is there still evidence of strong determination to carry on the war to a victorious

If, however, the treason of international fascism should rise there, then we could not hope—in case of a successful German invasion of England-for the transfer of the British Government to Africa, Canada, Australia, or Singapore, to carry on the war from there, and neither could we hope that the British Fleet would join the American Fleet for a possible final stand against the forces of world reaction and universal oppression.

It is significant that President Roosevelt in his Charlotteville declaration promising America's resources to those fighting "the gods of force and hate", coupled this promise with the provise "as long as they continue their resistance". France, officially—though certainly not the French people -has now discontinued resistance. The great question is whether, and the great hope of the world is that, Great Britain will continue to fight, but can Americans ask this if America itself does not take full part?

There may, however, be good military as well as political reasons why America should not, at this time, declare war on the fascist aggressors and why it should continue its present policy which some may consider to be one of virtually undeclared war. That may be so, but no American, no believer in human freedom should fail to understand where his duty lies.

Japanese Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita recently brought forward a certain theory held by some of the pro-

World "Blocs" and the Points of the Compass

ponents of what is known as powerpolitics that the three or four most powerful nations should divide the world into as many "blocs" over which each would assert its proper

dominance.

According to this view, these blocs should, generally speaking, extend north and south, temperate and tropical areas thereby mutually complementing each other, and should not extend east and west as do existing empires which, it is alleged, are collapsing today because they cross the natural north and south lines, this resulting in needless conflict.

Under this theory, United States hegemony over both the Americas would, goodheartedly, be recognized. The most powerful European state—Germany, it is hoped would become overlord of Europe and Africa. Japan would establish its progressive rule over East Asia, including China, the Malaysian Archipelago, the Pacific islands, and, eventually, Australia and New Zealand. Russiapresumably, but perhaps not-would be recognized as the ruling power down to Asia Minor and the coasts of India. Along the lines of such grandiose world-planning, it is alleged the respective blocs would be self-sufficient, would be satisfied, and would live at peace with one another.

It is to such absurdities that "geopolitics" leads, for appeal as such a diagrammatic plan may to narrowly methodical minds, it flies into the stern face of thousands of years of history as well as against all political logic.

Population and cultural movements have never followed the meridians of longitude, nor, for that matter, the parallels of latitude. These movements have been blocked by desert, mountain, and water barriers and have, instead, followed the windings of many great rivers and the curving littorals of many seas. And peoples have developed, with racial characteristics and traditions and ways and aims of their own, not to fill such segments of the surface of the earth like those strips of mapped paper pasted on a model terrestrial globe, but generally along east-west lines corresponding to the degree of exposure to the sun, i.e., according to the zones, tropical or temperate. This, together with population movements, historic and prehistoric, and the rise and fall of dynasties and empires, has made the populating of the earth a matter of great complexity, involving racial and cultural urges and interests that can not be confined or repressed to fit the scheme of the geopoliti-

Discussing a related question, Dr. H. D. Gideonse, President of Brooklyn College, wrote in a recent number of Asia:

"However desirable a closer union in the Western Hemisphere may be, the fact is and remains that our fate is closely bound up with Western Europe—historically, racially, politically, and economically. Whether this is 'geographically logical' or not, is historically irrelevant. It is politically logical, and the existence of the British Empire proves that common interests have a logic that can overcome geography. Incidentally, London, Paris, and Berlin are considerably nearer to New York than the capitals of Brazil and Argentina..."

What likeness is there, in traditions and national psychologies, in social, religious, economic, and political forms, and in their general aspirations, between the people of the Philippines and the people, and more especially the rulers, of Japan? What is there to draw the Japanese and the Australians and New Zealanders together in one state or even bloc?

There are the trade interests, but a glance at a map of the world will show that the most important steamship routes and cable lines run more east and west than they run north and south. Trade moves for the most part not north and south, but east and west and diagonally.

While the presently existing imperial groupations and constellations are not immutable, and changes may be brought about by peaceful development as well as by war, their very existence demonstrates that they followed an inevitable political logic based on numerous factors that can not merely be set aside by theorists or even by force by plotters of aggression and domination—for that is what is at the bottom of all such projects.

Complete disregard of the will of large populations, coldly contemplated destruction of great cultural values and potentialities, these are the concomitants of a "division" of the world by those who would regard its riches only as booty to be shared by a gang of robbers.

And what guaranty for future peace would lie in such collaboration, disregarding the wars that would have to be fought and won to bring such spoilation about? No bloc, whether running north-south or not, could be entirely self-

sustaining, for the world was not made that way. The world came into being, no doubt, without reference to the human species to come after, and land and water, mountains and plains, cultivable and desert regions, ores and minerals were not evenly or very schematically distributed. Some blocs would still be richer than the others in natural and in accumulated wealth, and there would still be the lure of loot for the apostles of violence and rape.

When we think of a future world and a better world, let us not think of blocs, but of a humanity united, living richly in a rich world by dwelling together in amity, under a government that may in time come to be a federation of all mankind.

Let us in the meantime not be taken in by the "philosophical" propaganda of the aggressors and their rationalizers or seriously entertain arguments to the effect that the accomplishments of the great Western civilizations and the successful spread of modern culture under their banners in any direction, whether north, east, south, or west, or ESE or SWbW, or any other of the 32 rhumbs of the compass, was somehow fundamentally wrong.

Let the motto be: We shall maintain.

Japanese talk of an "Asiatic Monroe Doctrine" for what they have in mind is like speaking Japan's Bogus of the "Golden Rule" in connection with doing unto others as

you would not have them do

unto you.

According to Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita himself, it is based on Japanese "domination of the Far East" and on the "determination to regard East Asia and the South Seas as a correlated sphere with Japan as the central stabilizing influence".

The abuses of Japanese domination wherever it has been able to assert itself are too well known to need description here, and just what Japan's "stabilizing influence" means is being demonstrated in its unprovoked and cruel war on China which has now lasted three years.

What the Japanese have in mind is a travesty of the Monroe Doctrine.

Contrast the wording of the Japanese declarations, compounded of megalomania and rapacity, with the quiet and high-minded words of the message of President James Monroe in 1823:

"The occasion has been judged proper for asserting as a principle in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintained, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers... The political system of the allied powers is essentially different from that of America... We owe it, therefore, to candor, and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers, to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered nor shall interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States...

It is impossible that the allied powers should extend their political system to any portion of either continent without endangering our peace and happiness; nor can any one believe that our southern brethren, if left to themselves, would adopt it of their own accord. It is equally impossible, therefore, that we should behold such interposition, in any form, with indifference."

As a background for this noble and courageous pronouncement, it should be remembered that the "Holy Alliance", formed by the sovereigns of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, sought to enforce the divine right of kings against the progress of liberal principles, and, joined by France, undertook "to put an end to the system of representative government", proposing also to overthrow the new governments in America erected out of the former Spanish colonies.

At the time of President Monroe, the United States was not as powerful a nation as Japan is today, neither was there any nation in South or Central America in any way similar to China. America did not seek power and domination for itself, but was always the first to recognize the independence of such new states as arose. The American policy was a protective, not an aggressive one. It was not selfish, but disinterested. It was not feared but welcomed and appreciated by the small governments who were protected by it. It was a peace and not a war policy. It was recognized as an important regional agreement almost a century later by the League of Nations.

The success of the policy embodied in the Monroe Doctrine has been such as to make the necessity of its application progressively more remote. It has stood the test of time.

To speak of the present policy of Japan as comparable to the course of the United States under the Monroe Doctrine is to make a mock of history and to traduce the United States.

The noted English-born Chinese diplomat, Eugene Chen, speaking in Shanghai years ago, once advocated an alliance

Proposal of a Four-Power Pact for Peace between Great Britain, the United States, China, and Soviet Russia as one that could preserve the peace everywhere.

Although the United States is fundamentally opposed to "foreign alliances", a tacit alliance has always, except for perhaps two brief periods, existed between the United States and Great Britain. The United States has always been China's most disinterested friend. American relations with Russia have also for the most part been friendly, while Russia has been eager to maintain good relations with the United States. China has for some years maintained close relations with Russia. Great Britain at this moment is making a strong effort to bring about better relations with Russia.

These four powers are not only the four most important powers in the world with respect to their geographical positions and size of populations, but among themselves represent the most ancient and the most advanced civilizations, and, also, the greatest military land and naval powers.

Instead of talking "appeasement" with the "aggressive powers" which are, after all, the minor powers in the world,

why not work for a definite understanding between these four greatest, and that immediately?

These four powers together would only have to point a finger to squelch any attempt at aggression anywhere and it should not be beyond the capacity of realistic and honorable statesmanship to bring about a clear understanding between them that would be to their mutual advantage and to the advantage of all of mankind.

The understanding could be brought about on the basis of a solemn agreement not to interfere in each other's domestic concerns and to cooperate in the maintenance of peace abroad by force of arms if necessary, though going to such a length would probably never become actually necessary.

President Roosevelt or President Kalinin (it not Stalin) could take the initiative, and if there were the will, the whole matter could be arranged by cable in a day or two.

The aggressors could be told to call their armies back on pain of joint political, economic, or, finally, military action by the four powers, and thus, as if by magic, but actually through nothing more than the exercise of common sense, order could be restored to the world and an era of international adjustment through peaceful negotiation inaugurated.

The beautiful, ringing watchwords of the French Revolution, subsequently adopted as the motto of the French

"Labor, Family, and Fatherland"

Republic and inscribed on all public buildings—"LIBERTY, EQUALITY, and FRATERNITY", have been discarded by 'he new German-domi-

nated fascist government of France which, unauthorized by the French people, has accepted total defeat.

This splendid epitome stood for many generations of men, and not alone in France, for both a deathless ideal and for a way of life—though it may have been followed but haltingly. Yet none need be told what those noble and gracious words mean. They have become a dear possession of all mankind.

The new government has substituted the motto: "Labor, Family, and Fatherland".

What does this new fascist shibboleth mean?

It is the apothegm of slavery and asserts by implication that men are only the slaves of the State and that their duty is to toil for the State and bree more slaves to toil for the State, ad infinitum.

Not men, but the State! Not liberty, but regimentation and slavery. Not equality, but armed masters and weaponless thralls. Not fraternity, but brutal coercion and sullen stupified submission.

Of the fascist state more than any other is true what Tolstoy said of government—"an association of property owners for the protection of heir property from those who need it", and what Nietzsche said of the state— 'the coldest of all cold monsters. And coldly it lieth; and this lie creepeth out of its mouth: 'I, the State, am the people'."

The government of Petain and Laval, traitors to France and to civilization, may order stone-cutters to scale public buildings to chip out the deathless words of the national motto of the real France, but they shall never erase them from the minds and hearts of the French or any other people.

Hitler's Monarchical Plans

The Facts behind King Leopold's Surrender

By Rudolf Schay

HE strange visits of a notorious German agent to the King of Belgium before the German attack on the Low Countries, and the conclusions the writer draws from them, here set forth for the first time, may seem fantastic unless certain important facts are taken into consideration which, strangely enough, have received

no attention so far. These facts must first be reviewed in the following paragraphs. Then for the visits of Von Gerlach.

HITLER has announced on various occasions that he would retire when his task, the creation of German world dominion, is fulfilled.

In his book "Mein Kampf" he always treats the Hapsburg dynasty with the greatest contempt, but repeatedly praises the Hohenzollern monarchs as the founders and kings of Prussia.

There is not a single line in the thousand pages of "Mein Kampf" that would indicate whether Hitler prefers a monarchical or a non-monarchical form of state. His admiration for the Hohenzollerns and the banner of imperial Germany and his contempt for the Weimar Republic, however, leave the reader under the impression that he is a monarchist.

Hitler received his first support from strictly monarchical circles, especially from General Von Epp, who started him in 1919 and financed him from Reichswehr funds throughout the period of his "struggle".

Hitler has always been on excellent terms with the monarchist groups in the German army, and on very bad terms with the republican generals. Schleicher was killed by the Nazis, and Von Blomberg was ousted when he married a bourgeois girl. But monarchist reactionaries like Von Brauchitsch and Von Reichenau found intimate collaboration with him easy. Among the diplomats in higher positions whom he took over from the Weimar Republic he kept just the two who were known for their monarchist tendencies—Von Neurath and Von Papen.

The language he chooses to condemn the bourgeois spirit and the labor movement is identical with the language used for these same ends by the German monarchists. Parts of "Mein Kampf" read as if they were copied from the old, arch-reactionary Kreuz-Zeitung, central organ of the Prussian nobility.

Prussia in its whole spiritual structure, history, and tradition, is strictly monarchic and aristocratic, and—it goes without saying—decidedly anti-Semitic. It is exactly this Prussian spirit for which Hitler expresses the highest admiration throughout his book.

Analyzing the German history of "more than a thousand years", Hitler comes to the conclusion that there are "really only three phenomena of which we may speak as lasting fruits of clearly defined transactions in foreign and general politics:

 The colonization of the Ostmark, carried out largely by the Bavarians;

- (2) The acquisition and penetration of the region east of the Elbe; and,
- (3) The organization by the Hohenzollerns of the Brandenburg-Prussian State as a model and crystallization nucleus of a new Reich."

While he discusses the first two accomplishments in only a few lines, he emphasizes the third in lengthy explanations.

The monarchist Prussian nobility, the Junker caste, Paladins of the Brandenburg-Prussian kings, conquerors of the East-Elbian territory, have many things in common with Hitler, among them the belief in "Blood and Soil", i.e. racial arrogance and a program of expansion not to over-sea colonies but in the European east; contempt for liberalism and democracy—belief in dictatorship; the demand of blind obedience from the "common" man and his submission to a stern discipline for which the Prussian army furnished the model.

The monarchist Prussian Junker caste is the only group to which Hitler could entrust the State which would give him the guaranty that his political ideas and programs would be carried on after his death. But the Prussian Junker caste is monarchical and the Fuehrer principle could find no other realization than in the re-establishment of the hereditary monarchy.

The conclusion is that Hitler, should he finish this war victoriously, would re-establish the Hohenzollern monarchy and would put one of the Kaiser's grandsons on the German throne. The grandson he has in mind is married to a Russian princess, a close relative of Prince Kyrill, pretender to the throne of Russia.

Stalin and his friends, we may trust, know these facts. They also know that an everlasting German-Russian alliance, in conformity with the "geopolitical" ideas of Hitler's friend Karl Haushofer, an "unconquerable block from the Rhine to Vladivostok", is Hitler's leading idea. And they finally know that National Socialism always was and will remain the arch-enemy of Bolshevism. The consequences are clear enough: Hitler aims at the re-establishment of the monarchy in both Germany and Russia.

Ir has become known to the French (Reynaud) Government that on April 15 of this year, nearly a month before the launching of the German blitzkrieg on the Low Countries, a certain Freiherr Von Gerlach was received by the King of Belgium in private audience and remained closeted with him from nine o'clock in the evening until midnight. These visits were repeated daily during the succeeding six days.

There are definite reasons for believing that among the results of these conversations were—that the key fort of Liege was surrendered to the Germans without a fight, that the Albert Canal zone was not flooded, that the Meuse bridges were not blown up, and that the Belgian army laid down its arms!

It was in Italy that the news subsequently leaked out that the Belgian King was promised a part of northern France, no doubt as a reward for these services rendered! It must be remembered that the Italian press is state-controlled and could not print such an item without permission. It must further be remembered that the Italian and Belgian ruling houses are strongly linked through marriage.

The man who thus appears to have "fixed" the King of Belgium is of old, noble stock. In 1917, during the World War, he lived in Vatican City disguised as a priest. and reported on all the important information with which the Holy See was overflowing in clerical and lay circles, thus becoming the No. 1 man in the German spy system. This was the time when the Bourbons, the descendants of the former rulers of France, became politically most active and used the Pope's office to promote a peace program. Von Gerlach was, however, unmasked, had to leave the Vatican, and managed somehow to return to Germany where he cast the priestly gown aside and got married. Little was heard of him until he appeared in the cortege of Kaiser Wilhelm when he fled to Holland at the end of the war. In the following years he took part in carrying out numerous delicate diplomatic missions of the exiled Hohenzollerns. His most important assignment was to sound out Hitler on his attitude toward the monarchical idea. It was, of course, known to Wilhelm and his family that Hitler had been sponsored by monarchists and that he, who was then nothing but a popular agitator, could not come out in the open with a program for the restoration of the monarchy. The fact that Hitler succeeded in getting substantial support from old Wilhelm—whom the Weimar Republic permitted to remain the richest German citizen, speaks for itself.

It is, however, most likely that Hitler at that time had not formulated a complete plan of what to do with Germany if he should rise to power. All he knew was that he wanted the power, and that he would then eliminate the pacifists, socialists, communists, democrats, Jews, and all other groups as well as individuals who could not subscribe to his leadership; and there was further his program of re-armament and national expansion. If he was a monarchist at that time, he knew how to hide his feelings. His book "Mein Kampf", as already mentioned, left this question open.

In the second period of his career, from 1933 to 1939, after his power was established and the "reconstruction of Germany" (as he called it) was organized, he found time to think of the destiny of his creation, the "Third Reich". There were good reasons for him to worry. The people who had joined him in his struggle against the Weimar Republic were the scum of the nation. His two closest friends, Goering and Roehm, were both pathological cases; Goebbels, who joined later, has always been a most contemptible character, a fiendish liar full of treachery. A large number of homosexuals had occupied the leading positions in the Nazi youth organizations. Notorious police characters like Ley and Streicher had assumed high positions in the party. His Minister of Justice, Frank, would have been hanged for murder in any civilized country. All this seemed all right as long as Hitler himself was nothing but a chief agitator, paid by interested groupsthe Reichswehr, the nobility, and the industrialists—for

travelling about the country and arousing the mob against the communists and republicans. But now, with the responsibility for the whole nation on his hands, he realized that the cut-throats who had been so useful (and still were) could one day become a great danger. It was the General Staff of the Reichswehr, which, in 1934, impressed this danger on Hitler. To get rid of the most powerful and most ruthless of his "old friends", Hitler had them murdered wholesale in June, 1934.

But even with those who were left after the purge, Hitler could never hope to establish anything promising permanence. His party never attracted anybody important, anybody really decent. If the "Third Reich" was to last a thousand years—and this was announced by Hitler quite seriously again and again—it had to be based on a solid foundation. There exists only one group in Germany which could carry out such a task, a group rooted in the soil and in old traditions, a group which Hitler loudly praised over and over again in his book—the Prussian military caste, the old Prussian nobility.

This caste was still in power. The Weimar Republic had never interfered with its military leadership—which was the greatest blunder the German "republicans" committed. And Hitler's friendship with Prussia's nobility was sealed with the blood of Roehm during those awful days in June, 1934.

Into this picture came two individuals of entirely different background, who helped Hitler in the shaping of his greatest plans: the Freiherr Von Gerlach, already mentioned, and Herr Karl Haushofer. Von Gerlach, emissary of the House of Hohenzollern, discussed with Hitler the details of the re-birth of the Hohenzollern monarchy, while Haushofer forged the foreign program of the Third Reich, aiming at a Russian-German alliance to be ultimately based on the common interests of the conservative, land-owning nobility, topped by a ruling family in each country, and decided and able to defy the "decadent" democratic West. Such a block, itself unconquerable on account of geographical conditions, could then start out on a program of world conquest.

The development of this program was interrupted by the French-English interference with Hitler's plans of conquest in the European east. Hitler, well prepared for such a situation, then decided to put the Western powers out of commission before proceeding with his dearest idea, the conquest of Russia—not for Germany, but for monarchy and a German-Russian combination which, he believes, would be the strongest guaranty for the future of the "Third Reich", and a powerful basis for a program of world conquest. He knows that as long as the Bolsheviks with their tanks and airplanes menace Germany in the east, the Reich will never be safe.

Russia, aware of what is in store for it if Hitler wins this war, will never allow him to conquer western Europe if it can be prevented. There are now many indications that Russia is preparing a blow against Hitler. The Russians may wait until Germany and England get into real fighting and have weakened each-other thoroughly before they themselves strike. But strike they will, for they know that this is their best and, perhaps, their last chance to deal a death blow to the Hitler system which threatens them as well as all the rest of the world.

The All-Important Issue Now

Criticism of the Philippine Magazine's Stand and the Editor's Reply

First Letter

"The last thing I got in the mail was the Magazine. I read your editorial. I read and reread particularly page 220, 2nd column, and the 1st column of the next page. I first thought you were quoting Duff-Cooper.

"So finally you have joined the British Imperialism and want to convert Europe into another India! I used to think there was one thing that was common to us and that made us both anti-fascists—the conviction that no people as such is intrinsically bad or good.

"Now you are not anti-fascist. You are only anti-Hitler-Mussolini. I would not be surprised if you next approve of Japan's new order also based on the 'historic' greatness of Japanese imperialism. Your great democrat Chamberlain has already (his Guildhall speech) declared his 'understanding' of Nipponese ideals, and another great democrat, the British Ambassador to Tokyo, says that Japan is trying to do for law and security in Asia 'precisely' what Britain is seeking to accomplish in Europe.

"I was thinking of sending you the latest issue—perhaps the last—of the Labor Monthly giving an account of the British Student Congress held at Leads from March 27 to April 2. But now there is no use. I might just as well send it to Theo Rogers, another great democrat.

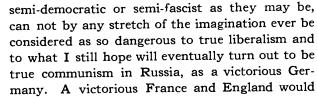
(Signature withheld by the Editor)

Reply

"I have just received your letter and reply immediately. For a moment I thought of replying in kind, but in these terrible days there is no time for the luxury of sarcasm.

"Hitler and Nazism have all but succeeded in overwhelming all of Europe and, if England goes under, you may be certain that Russia will be the next to be attacked and possibly or probably defeated. A Hitler victory even over England alone would set civilization—not only in Europe but in Asia and America—back a thousand years.

"I have nothing but contempt for those who at this time would abdicate their human right to think and express themselves and make their own intellectual decisions just because Stalin made an agreement with Hitler. I believe in the one-time Stalin-blessed 'popular front' against Fascism. Stalin saw fit to break that up, or so he made it appear for the time being. Personally, I stand where I always did. I have not changed. It is Stalin who has changed or who has appeared to have changed—and his disciplined party robots with him. My function as an editor is to comment on affairs as I see them, not as any dictator demands that his followers see them: I am for smashing Hitler and Mussolini and all they stand for—by whom is of much lesser importance. England and France,



sooner come to a working agreement with Russia than a victorious Germany. Germany is per se the enemy of Russia.

"I purposely went to the little book shop a few weeks ago to see what the American communists were saying. There was no *Masses*, but in the April *Communist* I saw an article by Foster from which I take the following quotations:

"'Already the greater aggressiveness of American imperialism has aroused deep antagonism in Germany (Too bad!)... Great Britain and France, the principal war aggressors, in their war against Germany... (To judge by this one would suppose that Britain and France declared war on Poland, and took not only Austria and Czechoslovakia, but Denmark, Norway, Holland, Belgium)... Lifting the arms embargo, an unneutral act against Germany (again too bad!), definitely brought this country into the economic phase of the war... Vital support to the Allies is obligingly extended by our Government through...its virtual acceptance of the outrageous British blockade, and its cooperation with Great Britain and France in their attempt to build an anti-Soviet, anti-German front in Scandinavia'."

"This was enough to give me a bellyful of Foster. More of mental insincerity and dishenesty could scarcely be compressed in fewer words, although I suppose one must make allowances for the fact that Foster wrote before the April and May developments. Yet Foster put nothing between Nazi Germany and Soviet Russia but a comma. I still believe better of Russia than he does. I still hope, and said so in the June Philippine Magazine, that Stalin's 'pact' with Hitler was purely tactical and that he will eventually turn on Nazi Germany. If this hope is to be realized, he had better do so before England is perchance defeated, and it looks to me as if his pushing into Rumania, following his moves in the Baltic states, is at least in preparation for possibly just that. If Stalin does do this, what fools those fellows will look who have these past months been kissing Hitler because they read in the papers that Stalin and Hitler were good friends.

"I have stood stoutly against bracketing Russia and Germany together because of what Stalin did just before the outbreak of this war, and in taking this stand I believe I have been more faithful to the ideas and ideals I have always openly professed than you. I follow principles, not men, least of all any dictator, whatever he may claim to stand for.

"Yours sincerely,

"A. V. H. HARTENDORP."

Second Letter

"DEAR H.

"It is with a heavy heart—a sense almost of hopelessness—that I am writing this answer to your letter.

"When I saw you last, you told me that you were going to write an editorial for your May issue favoring the Allies. You wrote it and I said nothing to you against it. Neither do I have anything to say against certain parts of your editorial in the June issue. Not that I agree with what you say, but such differences as I have with you there, are friendly differences, old differences, which we have often talked over. You accuse me in your letter of 'kissing Hitler'. You know me—at least I thought you knew me—better than that.

"The plain question is: Do you stand by the following phrases on pages 220 and 221 of the June issue:

"'One nation, and not a genuinely great one...
Britain and France, which are by historic right and their great achievements, materially and spiritually, the ruling powers of Europe.... Germany as a potential "war-state" will this time not only be erased from the map, but will be destroyed as a tangible entity.... Germany will be divided into a number of states. All German territory... (till end of paragraph)... Britain and France will maintain an allied army as a police force ... (till end of paragraph)'

"Remember I am not alluding to—and in my last letter I did not allude to—the other parts of that editorial or other editorial in the issue.

"I would still like to hope that when Hitler is overthrown by a communist revolution in Germany, you will change your wishes. May be it is a foolish hope on my part. 'Germany is to be destroyed as a tangible entity' and ruled by Chamberlain and Daladier and Simon and Halifax!

Reply

"

"DEAR.....

"My reply to your first letter was written under somewhat of a misapprehension of the basis of your criticism

"When I see a communistic or any other revolution overthrowing Hitler, I shall cheer as loudly as any one. But I don't see that. On the contrary, I see army after army crushed by the Hitler machine; millions of men, disciplined and armed, prepared, ready,—yet routed. I see Germany under an iron system of repression, under which all criticism is brutally silenced, all forms of organization except those sponsored by the state destroyed. What chances has any group of revolutionaries, unorganized, unarmed, hunted?

"On the other hand, I see the Allies, or what is left of them, fighting this system, fighting it to the death. As long as they fight, I am ready to overlook such antecedents as are represented by Chamberlain and Daladier. They are dead, or out of power anyway—or so we may at least hope. This is not the time for bringing up the past, even the recent past. This is a time to fight and to aid in the fighting. This is not the time to bring up anything that might confuse and dismay the forces still fighting Hitler and Hitlerism.

"If I see Soviet Russia entering the fight, I shall be justified in all that I have ever said about Russia—barring the dictatorship which I detest there as everywhere. Apart from that, Russia and the Democracies, in my opinion, belong side by side in this war.

"The Tories may yet (again) betray England and the British Empire and the whole world, civilization itself—like Marshal Petain and the French fascists have now betrayed France, and the world, and civilization, but until they do, or show signs of doing so, we are justified in believing—it is demanded by the circumstances that we believe—in the British people and the honor of the British Government. And let me point out that during the earlier part of the war, France arrested its communists; but England has arrested its fascists.

"I stand by what I said about Germany not being a truly great nation, least of all Germany under the Nazi extension of the centuries-old Prussian militarism. Goethe himself said: 'The Prussian was born a brute and civilization will make him ferocious'. Such greatness as Germany has shown in science and art and learning was never Prussian. The Prussians never thought of anything but war, never did anything but make and prepare for war. Long before Hitler, a philosopher spoke of 'Bismarckism' as 'the mortal sickness of the German people'. Germany was never as sick, never as demented as now. Germany is not a great nation. What Nietzsche said is still true: 'Wherever Germany spreads, she corrupts culture'.

"It would be suicide for the world in arms against Germany to attempt to distinguish between Germans so long as they all follow Hitler, have been corrupted and crazed by him, are used by him to destroy Europe and wreck the foundations of civilization.

"What I wrote should be done with Germany after Nazism has been defeated, was not written in mere vindictiveness, despite the fact that I was thinking of what Hitler has done and will do in the countries he has—let us hope only temporarily—vanquished. My principal idea was to amputate the Prussian portion of Germany and cause it to be absorbed and lost in Poland, ridding the body of Germany of this state where war has always been 'the national industry', this center of infection where the thought is only of what von Moltke called the 'frisch fröhlicher Krieg' (the brisk and merry war), where 'the grandeur of history' is thought to lie 'in the perpetual conflict of nations'.

"You must have noted that in my editorial I insisted that the creation of a federated Europe as a mere power-state would not suffice and that a program of political reconstruction should be carried out in connection with a program of economic and social reconstruction. I followed the famous English Professor Laski in thinking that the workers of Europe, twice in one generation called upon to sacrifice their lives in war, would bring such reconstruction about. If this is not a false hope—I believe it is not—then a federated Europe would not be ruled by 'Chamberlain and Daladier and Simon and Halifax', nor would Europe be converted into another India.

"But let us now, while in the midst of battle, leave such questions aside. Paris, Vienna, Prague, Warsaw, the great cities of Holland and Belgium, all the seats of Europe's ancient culture, spreading now to all the world, are

(Continued on page 278)

Wait till You See My Boy

By Isidro P. Villar

Toyang, he had wanted a boy, but every time Aling Toyang gave birth, it was a girl. The couple had already had eleven children, of whom two had died, and Mang Sendong had given up hope. They were a simple people, living in a

very simple house and in very simple way, and although their life became more difficult with the coming of so many children, they managed to get along somehow. They could hardly afford to keep up the schooling of the children, yet they never heard the neighbors complain about them because they were being properly brought up despite the handicap of poverty.

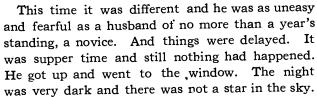
Already after the death of the fourth child, Mang Sendong and Aling Toyang had decided to have no more babies, but babies kept coming regardless and it seemed there was not a thing they could do about it.

Now Aling Toyang was expecting another child very soon—the twelfth, and those supposed to be in the know prophesied that this time it would be a boy! And Mang Sendong also dreamed about it being a boy and things foretold in a dream are practically certain. One can imagine his happiness. Aling Toyang was jubilant, too, because she knew how often she had disappointed her loving husband. Somehow, she said, she knew it would be a boy.

Of course, there has been prophesies of the same kind before, but after the disappointments in the case of the first-born and the three that followed, he had lost faith in them. But now, deep inside him, faith had been revived. He believed in this prophesy as he had never believed in anything else before. He had thought he should never want another child again, but he now fervently prayed for this one.

A change came over Mang Sendong that everybody noticed. He began to take an interest in the boys in the neighborhood. He would watch their play with great attention. He laughed at their mischief and sometimes knit his brows at their petty misdemeanors. And when talk among the neighbors happened to be about their boys, Mang Sendong would say: "Wait till you see my boy!"

One night, Aling Talia, the hilot (midwife), told Mang Sendong the baby might come at any time. Aling Talia had helped at the birth of all the children and so Mang Sendong had come to have absolute confidence in her. For some years he had hardly shown any anxiety about the coming of another child. It was not that he had ceased to love his wife, but that he had become so used to this recurrent event.



He paced back and forth and finally sat down gingerly in an arm-chair. He looked at his children, nine of them, as they sat around the table eating their supper. A queer idea entered his head and silently he began to count them. Liling, the eldest, then Laling and Loling. No, Fely wasn't next; Luz, the first dead child. Poor Luz! Then came Fely, Cely, and Dely. Here Mang Sendong stopped again. It was Fe who was next. Poor Fe! she had died too. Then followed Minda, Maria, and Marta. Mang Sendong paused again, this time for a long while. His heart began to pound. He started counting his children again, this time out loud. The older girls turned to look at him with a puzzled expression on their faces. They heard their father counting, saw him touching the fingers of one hand with those of the other, his hands shaking.

One, two, three, then four, a child who was dead. One, two, three, then another child, dead. One, two, three... Mang Sendong sprang up as if in sudden terror as simultaneously came cries from the other room.

"No, no! God! Please don't take him away from me!" he cried hysterically. "Not my son!"

Mang Sendong ran to his wife's bedside. The sight of her stunned him. He had never seen her like that before. Aling Talia was excited. "You had better call the doctor!" she said, and her voice sounded like thunder in Mang Sendong's ears.

He rushed out of the house like a madman. It had begun to rain, and lightning flashed, followed by deafening peals of thunder. The doctor was not at home, and he ran from house to house to inquire for him. But no one could tell him where the doctor was, and breathless and despairing Mang Sendong hurried home. He found the older children on their knees and knelt with them and prayed too.

The moaning in the inside room had ceased, but suddenly there were cries, peals of them, a chorus of cries.

The door clicked. Father and daughters waited for it to open. Aling Talia appeared. Aling Talia opened her mouth. Aling Talia, as if breathless, made an announcement:

"Mother and three 'she' triplets are doing fine!" she said—somewhat redundantly as fitted the occasion.



"America fully understands the threat of a new enslavement in which men may not speak, may not listen, and may not think."—President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Philippine Folk Dances

By Lydia Villanueva-Arguilla

MALL wonder that the Filipinos have a great variety of folk dances. They are a pleasure-loving people, fond of fiestas, and at the least excuse, turn to feasting, singing and dancing.



Is there a new baby in the neighborhood? Friends and relatives of the parents look forward to the baptismal day when a pig or two may be roasted and chickens fried and everyone within hailing distance may come as a guest.

Such humble tasks as planting, harvesting, threshing, winnowing, digging, fishing, even gold-panning and honey-collecting are celebrated in song and dance.

Courtship and wedding dances are numerous, many of them flirtatious and provocative in a quaintly decorous and modest enough way. The sentiment and chivalry of the people are evident in all these dances.

The Cariñosa is a graceful example of a courtship and flirtation dance. It is performed in pairs, the girls wearing the balintawak dress and the boys the barong tagalog. With the aid of a handkerchief and a fan and various coy gestures the partners convey the theme of the dance, which is that women are wooed but if they persist in holding off too long the suitors tire; then it is the women who have to to do the courting.

One of the many religious dances is a rather nondescript one called the San Pascual Bailon, consisting mainly of jogging and skipping, funny to the spectator but performed in all earnestness by the dancers. San Pascual Bailon is the patron saint of Obando, a little village near Manila. The saint is reputed to be especially concerned about childless couples and pilgrimages are made to his shrine by those who wish to invoke his aid. But he is a merry saint and is not moved by mere tears and supplications. He requires, wisely enough, that his devotees dance for all they are worth while they pray, or their prayers will remain unheeded.

For social gatherings there are a number of dances especially suited to such occasions and there are also several comic dances.

Finally there are various war dances still to be seen, though now rarely in earnest, among the non-Christian groups in Northern Luzon and in Mindanao.

As a people dances so are they. Dance movements reveal a people's character and way of life. Traditions, economic conditions, and climate all bear on the style of folk dancing in any country. Mrs. Ramon P. Tolentino, formerly of the Department of Physical Education of the University of the Philippines, attributes the extreme modesty and inhibited nature of Philippine dances to the fact that as a people Filipinos are naturally slow, shy, and reserved. These traits were, however, more apparent in the women of the passing generation than in that of today.

A girl in former days did not accept even her favored suitor immediately. She said "no" when she meant "yes". In shaking hands, if she did so at all, she offered merely the tips of two fingers (the second and the third). These traits

of shrinking shyness highly approved of in a lost era are still evident in nearly all Philippine courtship and wedding dances. "In general" says Mrs. Tolentino, who with her late husband made an extended tour of the Islands gathering notes on the folk dances in every locality visited, "Filipino folk

dancers indulge in very little, if any, bodily contact. There is no linking of arms; there are no shoulder-to-shoulder holds. Partners face each other and are at all times far apart."

In a report submitted by Mrs. Tolentino to the University Committee on Folk Dances, she describes some of the general characteristics of these dances. Most of them are performed by pairs or couples, starting in long formation. Later circular figures may be made within the dance, but no dance begins in circular formation. As a rule all dances begin and end with a curtsy or saludo (a three-step turn right or left in place, and a bow to the partner or audience.) As is to be expected, the dances of the lowlands, among the Christian Filipinos, show much of foreign influence, while those performed by our non-Christian people have remained much more pure. It is interesting to note that only among the non-Christians are war dances to be found.

Hand movements play an important though inhibited part. Ilocanos and Pangasinans employ wrist movements called kumintang. Eastern Visayans raise the arms to shoulder level with a forearm turn. Bicolanos alternately raise one hand high while the other is extended at shoulder level. Few if any deviations are attempted, with the result that to the uninitiated many of the dances appear unvaried and stilted.

Foot movements are also stylized and uniform everywhere, although the Visayans employ a somewhat greater variety of steps. Simple hops and turns are the rule.

Most Philippine dances are slow. Mrs. Tolentino explains this with the theory that vigorous dances are too strenuous and fatiguing in a tropical country like the Philippines. Skips, hops, leaps, jumps, springs, and running steps, according to her, are all very well in countries with temperate or cold climates because the brisk movements help keep the dancers warm. But how then does she explain the existence of quite a number of fast Philippine dances like the *Tinikling*, Sacuting, Curracha, and Maglalatik which would be breath-taking dances in any climate? Unless it is that a people's love for gaiety triumphs in any country, climatic conditions notwithstanding.

Dancing and economics may seem totally unrelated at first blush. But Mrs. Tolentino observes that in places she has visited where living is easy, the dances are characterized by gaiety and liveliness; but in parts of the country where life is hard, the dances as well as music and song are slow, sad, even mournful.

(Continued on page 276)

Genius in the South Seas

By Marc T. Greene

HAT effect does environment have on genius? The theme is interesting as well as debatable. Shakespeare never left England. Yet is it likely that Joseph Conrad, for example, would ever have become famous without the inspiration of his years of wandering in exotic places and the material those wanderings provided him?



Who would have heard of Herman Melville if he had not gone to the South Seas and lived in such a singular environment as a community of savage cannibals? His early surroundings on a dreary New England farm would have been no stimulus at all to his particular brand of genius.

Pierre Loti, too, perhaps most successful of all the writers who have tried for more than a century to reproduce the atmosphere of South Sea communities, was a French sailor when he came to Tahiti and probably never thought of himself as a writer, certainly not as the "classic" he became. Yet he told, with the simple realism that is part of the thing called genius, of a few months of life in Tahiti. And now you find "Rarahu" in any adequately-supplied library.

Georges Calderon is another who "found himself", as the phrase is, in the South Seas. According to Robert Keable, author of a best-seller of the immediate post-war period, "Simon Called Peter", Calderon is the best of all writers on the famed Tahiti.

Somerset Maugham's widely-read "Moon and Sixpence" came mainly out of the South Seas. So did some of the best verses of that short-lived boy marvel, Rupert Brooke. Robert Louis Stevenson wrote most of "The Master of Ballantrae" and a good deal of "David Balfour" on a South Sea beach.

The erratic Paul Guaguin did everything that made him famous in Tahiti. Among the first of the avowed "impressionists", the blazing color of the islands and the fecundity of all life under their warm sun enflamed his sensibilities and excited his imagination. He painted it all as he saw it, always under its compelling influence. The result was derided at first, but the time presently came when even a sliver of glass or a bit of board upon which Guaguin might sometime idly have splashed a few daubs was enough to bring wealth to its native possessor.

Tahiti's most prominent residents at the moment are James Norman Hall and Charles Bernard Nordoff, collaborators in the best-selling "Bounty" trio, "Mutiny On the Bounty", "Men Against the Sea", and "Pitcairn's Island", and since then providers of entertainment somewhat less distinctive to readers of the Saturday Evening Post.

Hall and Nordoff, each a flying-ace in the World War, came to the South Seas soon after it. Their first collaboration was called "Fairylands of the South Seas." It achieved no particular success. It was too much along the descriptive line of Stevenson's South Sea stuff to meet modern taste.

After that the two struggled through a good many years, trying to gain a following by ill-remunerated, sparingly-read essays in such as the eminent and venerable Atlantic Monthly. Environment didn't seem to aid them much, though the hope that it would be of definite assistance was

mainly what had brought them to the South Seas.

However, the wheel of fortune at last took a full turn. Persistence justified all the old saws about it. In the brilliant idea of semi-fictionizing—and properly romanticizing—one of the most extraordinary episodes in the history of the sea, the genius of Hall and Nordoff, pretty convincingly revealed in "Mutiny On the Bounty", found its fruition.

But genius had, as usual, to be supplemented by detailed preparation and hard work. There was a vast amount of research to be done. The stories, even semi-fictionized, must be authoritative, especially as the real character of Bligh, of the *Bounty*, is one of the most controversial points in English history. No mistakes could be made, especially by American writers.

So Hall and Nordoff, aided financially by rich friends in Tahiti, secured from England copies of everything that had ever been written on the mutiny of the *Bounty*. Documents in the British Museum were copied or photographed. Persons who might be supposed to possess any information or knowledge were interviewed. Everything discoverable in London shops bearing on the mutiny, the life and character of Bligh, Christian, or any of the principals, even on the cruise of the *Pandora* in pursuit of the mutineers, or the later activities of Bligh, was purchased and sent out to Hall and Nordoff in Tahiti.

All this material was carefully collated and indexed, then considered and discussed in infinite detail before the writers went to work. The first "Bounty" book was a year in the making. Never was work more painstaking and thorough. Conrad once said he wrote and rewrote sentences until he "fairly tortured" them. Hall and Nordoff, both deeming the extraordinary Pole one of the great men of letters of our time, always kept this in mind.

The result was an achievement immediately acclaimed by the world and productive of the material reward Hall and Nordoff had striven for through so many tiring yet tireless years.

But through those years, relatively fruitless as they were, these two determined American writers were quite happy. So, at least, they insist and always have insisted. Naturally, then, they attribute a good deal of their success to environment and its influences. Writing in surroundings they love, they told the "Bounty" story in the place where its most interesting episodes actually occurred. Could they have told it as well anywhere else? Could they have brought to the narrative its freshness and enthusiasm if they had been writing in an environment to them less appealing than the South Seas?

The aforesaid Robert Keable was a close friend of Hall and Nordoff. When affliction had come upon him to such extent that he could not even see to use the typewriter, Hall—who is that kind of man—abandoned his own work and went forty miles across Tahiti to the Englishman's beautiful estate and took dictation from him. The dictation embraced the opening chapters of a book Keable was undertaking when he died, in December, 1927, which was to be a unique sort of a life of Christ called "The Great Galilean." These chapters were published in the Atlantic Monthly and greatly excited many ecclesiastics.

For Keable, a curious and inexplicable character by no means lacking in the thing called genius, had been a missionary in dark Africa and then a chaplain in the World War. During that time he wrote such books as "This Same Jesus", and "City of the Dawn". The faith they declared was shattered completely by Keable's war experiences. The result was the materialism, the cynicism, the gibes at Christianity, the moral abandonment of such books as "Simon Called Peter", and "Numerous Treasure" which was a tale of modern Tahiti—very modern.

Keable lived in Tahiti fully up, or down, to the fleshly philosophy of his later books. Plenty of good men even outside the range of genius have done that in the South Seas without writing books or painting impressionist pictures, and the result is always and invariably the same, the same as with Guaguin and Keable—destruction, a tragic and discreditable end.

Guaguin, blind and afflicted with the diseases consequent upon dissipation in the Tropics, passed away in the remote Marquesas, alone, penniless, and wretched. Keable died on his estate in Tahiti, still rich, surrounded by sympathetic friends, attended by his Tahitian mistress, a member of the island royalty. Both were of the stuff of which genius is composed. But the environment they had selected for the purpose of expanding and firing that genius, destroyed them instead.

Your first conclusion will be that it is a matter of the man himself, whether he can shape himself to an environment like this of the exotic South Seas, as Hall and Nordoff have done, and so be stimulated and his genius expanded and developed to its utmost productivity and achievement, or whether the sinister things that are here and not elsewhere will be allowed to quench the flame of that genius and dull the sharper facets of his character.

But it may be that there is more to it. The "Bounty" collaborators labored in Tahiti for years before accomplishing anything in particular. They had become part of their environment and stabilized in it before material success came. Keable was rich and famed when he first appeared, likewise cynical and disillusioned, and already committed to a manner of life in accordance. Guaguin, greatest of the many artists who have painted or thought to paint in the South Seas, was all the latter and more, from the start. It was inevitable that Tahiti's flaming environment should have its way with him.

Hall and Nordoff are accustomed to insist that as a man lives in the islands, so will he live anywhere, given the same opportunities to follow his natural bent. Also, that genius will flower in Chelsea or a Greenwich Village attic as abundantly as under a Tahitian sun. Both points are debatable.

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The Morning Cometh

By John H. Brown

Still sits the Wife that olden strains relate, Stalked hour by hour with psychopathic stealth; The Hunnish Horror grasping at her wealth.

The very clouds pour devastation down, Bombardment flames alike on field and town; The blasts of Hell burst forth wherever fly The frightful screeching squadrons of the sky.

Such blasts have never shaken sky and earth In all the days since Mother Earth had birth; Another frenzied despot's mind has whirled With idle notions to possess the world.

The blazing Blitzkrieg roars o'er shore and shire Britannia to subdue with force and fire; Onlooking nations pause to contemplate The fearful fury of a madman's hate.

Amid the cosmic scheme of death and life The ancient grim and quite unpanicked Wife Knows how she must endure and must await Whatever come; she feels no fear of fate.

On all the seas where ships of men may ride, Where light and dark and storm and strain abide, The crested billow and the turgid tide Accept the sceptre of Poseidon's bride.

While still she holds the trident in her hand, Commands the sea and can compel the land, Where shores of earth the salten waters lave She will continue Empress of the Wave.

When Europe's ships within their ports are pent, When Europe's traders trade by her consent For bread, when Europe's sodden hordes appeal, She need not long endure this Great Ordeal.

Nine hundred years have passed their way away Since she became the Mistress of the Spray; And come the ebb of battle soon or late, She will be still the Guardian of the Gate.

Pedro Serrano Laktaw

By Jose T. Enriquez

HERE is much in the life history of Pedro Serrano Laktaw to commend his memory to our people. A philologist and journalist, a pedagogue and patriot, he pursued a life of such activity and devotion to principles that he won the admiration of foreigners and countrymen

alike. While not as famous as Modesto de Castro, his contemporary who wrote "Urbana at Felisa", considered by Epifanio de los Santos as the greatest prose work of the Philippines of the nineteenth century, or possessing so trenchant a style as Marcelo H. del Pilar, his boyhood companion and schoolmate in the barrio of Kupang, Bulacan, where they both were born, he was nevertheless as deeply sincere as they in his desire for social and political reform and as zealous in his labors in behalf of his native land.

As a philologist he has probably few peers among the Filipinos. His studies in language consist of the "Diccionario Hispano-Tagalo" published in 1890, the "Conjugacion del Tagalog" published a few years later, the "Diccionario Tagalo-Hispano" published in 1914, and the "Estudios Gramaticales Sobre la Lengua Tagalog" published by his heirs shortly after his death on September 22, 1928. He left a number of unpublished works. No desire for material gain prompted him to write these books which, because of their prosaic subject matter and their considerable unit cost, could never be expected to command large sales. His one aim was to contribute to the science of our local languages. And such was the reputation he made in this field that university men and seekers of linguistic knowledge always consult his works. His influence on the progress of the Tagalog tongue has inspired writers in the vernacular to refer to him as "Tukod ñg Wikang Tagalog" - Pillar of Tagalog Speech!

Undoubtedly one cause of Serrano Laktaw's mastery of Tagalog lies in the fact that his parents were both assiduous students of the language. His father, Rosalio Serrano, was a teacher in his days and one of the champions of the vernacular in Bulacan. His mother, Juana Laktaw, was an intelligent woman and naturally the first to introduce her son to the sonorous elegance and liquid richness of the native speech. Serrano Laktaw's posthumous work, "Estudios Gramaticales Sobre la Lengua Tagalog," was dedicated to his mother "a quien debe la completa posesion del Tagalog su amantisimo y agradecido hijo".

If his contributions to Philippine philology were outstanding, of no less consequence were his journalistic accomplishments. During the hectic days of the Spanish-Filipino war he wrote for El Heraldo de la Revolucion, a newspaper circulated from the town of Malolos. In the following years he edited or otherwise directed the periodicals Ang Bayan, Ang Paraluman, Ang Kalayaan, and others. He used Spanish as well as Tagalog to convey his thoughts—thoughts that were always couched in fervent diction, and often patriotic and ethical in tone. He had a high conscience and was ever guided by it.



During moments of respite from his strenuous newspaper duties, he translated prayer books and novenas into Tagalog and wrote religious verses. He was a man of faith and to his dying day was a member of various church societies.

He also took time out to engage in certain hobbies. A lover of nature, he spent hours in scientific pursuits. For his efforts to improve the cultivation of silk in the Islands he was awarded a certificate by the Bureau of Science. He left other evidences of his practical work which his family treasures as reminders of his indefatigable industry and many-sided interests.

Pedro Serrano Laktaw had the singular distinction of having been appointed one of the tutors to the last king of Spain, Alfonso de Bourbon, when the latter was about six or seven years old. The unusual honor was by no means undeserved, for his was a solid academic background. He is said to have been the only Filipino to obtain the degree of Maestro Superior from the Superior Normal School at Salamanca and the degree of Maestro Normal from the Central University of Madrid. Years before leaving for Spain—or about the year 1877—he had obtained the title of Maestro Elemental from the Escuela Normal Superior de Maestros in Manila, an institution controlled by the Society of Jesus of the province of Aragon, and had after graduation from that school, taken to the profession of teaching with an enthusiasm that knew no bounds.

Maestro Serrano Laktaw's humble efforts as a teacher had first carried him to different parts of Luzon. He taught in San Luis, Pampanga; Malolos, Bulacan; and Binondo, Manila. It was as a teacher of the municipal school in Binondo—on what was then Calle de Jolo, now Juan Luna street—that Serrano Laktaw spent some of his best years and acquired quite an educational fame. He returned to this school after he came back from the Peninsula, and during the years that he was in charge of it he took under his benign tutelage numerous boys who later became prominent. Like the classical Mr. Chips, he had the inward satisfaction of having lighted many candles and of having helped mould, in a measure however modest, the character of Filipino youth.

Had Pedro Serrano Laktaw instead of Ibarra's friend, been the school master under Padre Damaso, that sarcastic curate would perhaps have had no need to utter these words, "Don't try to shine in borrowed finery." For Serrano Laktaw was a man who entertained no errors about the duties of his calling. It was far from his practice to make his pupils "read, write, and memorize selections, and sometimes whole books, in Spanish, without understanding a single word". He was much too sensible to stuff their minds with a printed hodge-podge and, like Rizal's schoolmaster, he sought to cultivate in his pupils a sense of confidence and assurance. He believed in moral strength and freedom of action.

Serrano Laktaw's other pedagogical experiences, withal pedagogical triumphs, comprised his assignment as director

of the training school connected with the Escuela Normal de Manila, and his receiving two prizes in an educational tourney conducted in that institution on December 3, 1895. For this success he received high praise from the honorable members of the Ayuntamiento of the city and from the Captain-General of the Islands himself. Early in the American regime (1901) he was appointed a member of the School Supervisory Board under the Office of Education. At one time he was also the recipient of a prize offered by Governor-General Smith.

These were not ordinary achievements in those troublous days, and reflect the abilities of this man who, in the words of Henry Van Dyke, belonged to a vocation whose members "are among the nobility of mankind". In a sense, too, these achievements suggest his readiness to cooperate with the colonial administrations of two nations in pushing forward the frontiers of education in the Philippines. Nevertheless, while he recognized and conceded the good in what was foreign, he did not neglect the native that was his own. In fact it is probably as a teacher of Tagalog and as an exponent of the preservation of the best in Philippine traditions, that he will long be remembered by many of our people. To many a Tagalog of the present he was the Guro of the language. Here was a man who taught and wrote in the sole interest of wisdom. Here was a mentor, on whose face was stamped the sincerity of his soul, who drew men to him as much by his tested culture as by his warm, sympathetic personality. Here was indeed the ideal teacher who, steeped in knowledge gathered from alien sources, could yet express that knowledge facilely in the beautiful language of his sires. No wonder Tagalog writers to whom he was plain Ba Endo, and devout readers in that language, loved to call him into their midst to hear his friendly ringing words and to seek his sturdy counsel. "I am happy to be of any service to you," he once told a vernacular society pledged to press forward the development of a native dialect for the entire country through processes sound and otherwise. "I who have witnessed the golden age of Tagalog literature and then seen its decadence, can not but be impressed with your noble endeavors to carry its renaissance to even greater heights than before." But, he warned, "the creation of a national idiom must follow evolutionary law. That idiom must come from the people themselves."

Serrano Laktaw never took an aggressive part in the politics of his day, but during his stay in Europe he corresponded with Rizal and collaborated with the other propagandists in Paris and Madrid. A true Filipino, it was inevitable that he should be one of those patriots. While on the continent he even embraced masonry that he might the better serve his distressed country. "I have assumed the responsibility," he said, "of propagating in the Philippines the masonic principles of liberty, equality, and fra-

ternity—not to go against the Catholic religion, which is my own, but to curtail the abuses of those in power."

He was to have personal experience of those abuses. Toward the end of 1891, upon his return from Spain, whither he had gone with due permission of the Civil Administration of the Islands, he was charged with having clandestinely introduced subversive separatist propaganda into the country and with having allied himself with Germans, Englishmen, and other European nationals in the Philippines to promote revolutionary ends; was arrested and thrown into prison. To no avail did he defend himself. It was not until a new Captain-General, Don Ramon Blanco y Erenas arrived, that his case was reconsidered and his release subsequently granted. His honor thus vindicated, he returned once more to his pedagogical tasks.

Serrano Laktaw counted among his distinguished friends former Justice Norberto Romualdez, Directress Rosa Sevilla de Alvero of the Instituto de Mujeres, and the late General Fernando Canon. He was always firm in his convictions and frank in stating them. He was too honest to ever play to the grand stand. When asked to comment on certain bills introduced in the Legislature years ago allowing the use of the vernacular in the public schools, he declared with that candor so characteristic of him: "I am afraid these bills, although their authors are well-meaning and sincere, will resolve into mere gestures. They will never be passed, and would never be approved by the American Governor-General even if passed, and our lawmakers know it."

A measure of the goodness of the man is the happy connubial life he led. His family life might be said to amount almost to an idyll. "The 13th of August," he told his friends in 1927, on the occasion of his fiftieth wedding anniversary, "is to me a memorable date. It marks the end of half a century, during which time my wife (Roberta Buison) has begotten me thirteen children. The years have brought me nothing but contentment."

As an orphan, he had to throw himself on the generosity of an old woman, Andrea Arcillas, and an elder brother, Eustracio, who belonged to an infantry regiment of the Spanish militia in the Philippines, in order to study in Manila. How the pleasant days of his mature manhood must have contrasted with the unhappiness of his early youth!

Pedro Serrano Laktaw was three score and sixteen years old when, suffering from an intestinal ulcer and feeling heavily the burden of age, he left his home in San Juan del Monte, Rizal, to visit with some relatives in historic Malolos. There he would "rest for a few days", after which he would work again. But death ended his plans and closed the career of a man who, though with never such an aim, made himself illustrious by goodness and wisdom.

"The free men and women of the United States are determined to be strong as well as free. Apologists for despotism and those who aid them by whispering defeatism or appearement assert that because we have not devoted our full energies to arms and war preparation, we are now incapable of defense. I refute that imputation."—President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The "China Incident"

By Lin Yu

AST month, fighting was most sanguinary for the Japanese in Hupeh and Kwangsi, though they suffered reverses in other provinces as well.

The battle that raged over central Hupeh from north to south, beginning from the end of May, shows no signs of ending at the time of writing, early July. Our review of the battle last month ended with the Japanese claiming the capture of Ichang and the Chinese denying it. Ichang did fall into the Japanese hands later, but immediately the Chinese counter-attacked and wrested it from the Japanese, only to lose it again. Both before and after the fall of Ichang, Chinese troops seriously contended with the Japanese for the control of the transportation line east of this river port, attacking Kingmen and Tangyang and blocking the fords of the Siang River. The Japanese defences of Ichang are still being continually subjected to both land and aerial attacks. The first attempt of the invaders to establish themselves on the southern bank of the Yangtze opposite Ichang, ended in their troops being completely wiped out. At the time of writing they are getting a foothold there, but paying a high price for it.

The Chinese forces knocking at the outer defenses of Hankow were able to send one column that penetrated the Japanese line and reached Hanyang, which is separated from Hankow by only the Han River. While unable to inflict serious losses on the Japanese, this flying column did have a demoralizing effect on their garrisons in the Wu-Han cities.

The Chinese temporarily lost Yangloussu to the invading forces but were able to regain this strategic railway town on the Hupeh-Hunan borders. Near Yochow, northern Hunan, the invaders sustained heavy losses on land and they lost several small river gunboats in Tungting Lake.

Wuning, northern Kiangsi, was lost to the Japanese once more, but, again regained, it was subjected to new Chinese attacks. Anyi, half-way between this city and Nanchang, too, was attacked. Chinese forces also captured several points near Wanshoukong, a few miles west of Nanchang, and fighting broke out on the very outskirts of Nanchang, the fallen capital of Kiangsi.

One Japanese river gunboat was sunk by the Chinese shore artillery between Tungliu and Hwaining, Anhwei, while over 300 Japanese trucks carrying military supplies were partly blown up by Chinese land mines. In Kashan, western Chekiang, over some forty offices of the Japanese and their puppets were wrecked by the Chinese who raided the city.

In northern Honan, while fighting ravaged the war-torn neighborhood of Kaifeng, Chinese troops were able to launch four attacks on the Japanese, one from Po-ai on Chiaotso, one from Kowcheng on Tongming, one on Taming, and one Hsuho, the last three objects of attack being in southern Hopei. Over 20,000 puppet troops in Honan defeated their Japanese masters and handed over three cities, Kweiteh, Luyih, and Wucheng, to Chinese troops.



The Japanese were reported to have sustained heavy losses in Chincheng and the Chungtiao Mountains, southern Shansi. Fighting broke out anew in the northern part of the province when the Japanese pushed westward from Pienkwan. However, their vanguards were beaten in a battle

and cut off from their base.

Kwangtung saw some fighting when the Japanese became active again. On the Kowloon-Hongkong side of the mouth of the Pearl River, Japanese troops closed the borders of the British Concession after defeating the Chinese in that region, while on the Macao side, their drive made some headway in the Chungshan and Sinwei districts. In the eastern part of the province, however, they suffered reverses and they sustained losses in the Chaochow sector.

In Kwangsi, the invaders made a dash westward for the Indo-China borders; claiming successes at first, they had to admit later that they had not succeeded in the attempt. They claimed, however, to have finally reached Lungchow and cut the most important line of transportation between Kwangsi and Indo-China. Still, they have not yet reached the Indo-China borders.

Broadly speaking, the Japanese have been trying to bring the "China Incident" to a close by three means: first, attempts to cut China's international transportation routes and deprive China of its foreign support; second, intensified air raids and military action; and third, more ballon d'essai for peace.

The last have been completely ignored by the Chinese National Government at Chungking.

The second measure is not having any appreciable effect. The air raids are futile for reasons given in my article last month. On the other hand they are extremely costly to the invaders, Chinese official sources calculating that each raid costs the Japanese something like 40 million yen. And instead of weakening the Chinese morale, they are strengthening the Chinese determination to fight to the finish.

As for the intensified military campaign, their penetrating deeper into the interior, that is exactly what the Chinese high command wishes the Japanese to do. For going farther into the interior, the superior equipment of the Japanese is of less value to them, as the fighting must be done mostly in mountainous regions. If the Japanese were not able to destroy the main forces of the Chinese army in the plains, the likelihood of their doing so in the mountains is slight indeed.

The closing of China's international transportation routes would be a serious blow to the Chinese resistance, but not as staggering as most people are prone to think. The Chinese are, neutral observers pointed out long ago, able to supply their own small arms and munitions for this war; what China most needs are imports of the heavier field pieces, war planes, and shells, and enough of these supplies have been accumulated to last for two or three years yet. What is more, though the French yielded to

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The Higher Life

By Catuca

OMEONE explained to us some time ago how it was possible to go to China and Japan with a certain amount of money, shop there to your heart's content and come back with as much money as you had when you left. The system involves changing your money into

Chinese dollars at one place, shopping at another, and changing what's left back into American or Philippine money at still another place. It sounded simple at the time but we can't recall how it went and it doesn't seem possible now. Unless it all revolved around the chance that exchange might be lower by the time you're ready to come home.

If that isn't an example of eating your cake and having it too, we'd like to know what is. Anyway lots of people we know have been to Shanghai and Hongkong to shop. They've all returned with the report that everything is cheaper there than it has ever been: Chinese jewelry, silk, camphor chests, furniture, and everything else that you buy in Ermita and Intramuros Chinese curio shops.

We did hear one story that didn't turn out so well for the shopper. This girl bought, among many other things, two dozen Chinese slippers. You know, these nice embroidered ones that are so soft when you have them on. They cost her only fifty centavos each and she figured that if she sold them to her friends for even a peso each, it would be pretty good business. However when she got here, she found out that she would have to pay two pesos duty on each of them. She didn't bother to bring them in, but just left them at the customs office.

All this reminds us of something we heard about Chinese tiendas here. These corner stores where you can buy almost anything from dog-chains to candy are said all to be run by two types of Chinese: one talkative and goodnatured, the other silent and stern. We hadn't notice it ourself in all these years but our informant says it is so, and we'll have to take his word for it. Although it's an easy thing to verify; there are so many tiendas everywhere.

The jolly storekeeper calls you suki the first time you ever step into the place and urges you to buy only from him, pointing out his wares one by one. He asks you where you buy your coffee and even your face powder. Then he wants to know how much it costs you so he can offer you the same price or a little lower. If you say you haven't any money, he offers you credit.

If you buy something on credit, he asks two centavos or so more, which doesn't seem much, but is said to add



up to quite a sizeable sum of money when you take into account the amount of trade that these stores do. Lots of poor people do most of their marketing this way, their accounts being listed on the wall or on a piece of paper. It is not unusual for them to find themselves owing fifteen or

twenty pesos at the end of the month.

At this point the sour-faced partner steps in. He collects, or tries to. He scares people into either paying or staying away until they have the money with which to pay. If they pay he doesn't bother them again. His work is done until the end of the month comes once more. If they stay away, his jolly friend coaxes them in if they happen to pass by. His job is to urge them to pay a little and keep on buying.

Speaking of buying, they say that the best way to buy second-hand things is to save your money and wait until there's a transport due to take U. S. Army and Navy officers home or to another station. Then you can get them cheaper from them than from anyone else here. We were looking over some rattan furniture at a factory near Fort McKinley recently and the owner said that every time an officer and his family was sent home, the first thing he'd do was to sell his furniture to him for a song and buy rattan sets to take home.

In the factory were several radios and pianos, a stove, a set of upholstered furniture, an ancient wicker sofa with matching chairs and chow bench; they were all for sale cheap. The pianos could be tuned, the sofa painted, the radios reconditioned, and the upholstered chairs furnished with new covers. The place only lacked an automobile to complete it; an automobile, because we had been hearing for years that the only way to get a second-hand car really cheap here is to wait until some army or navy man wants to sell his in a hurry.

We were told that if we ever went into the furniture making and selling business, there was one thing we shouldn't ever do. That is, to lend our furniture to friends. Once this man let some people he knew have a lot of rattan chairs and sofas and things because they were giving a party. Four truckloads he let them have, absolutely free, and he spent his own money for gas to take everything there and back. He didn't mind that so much but once he let someone borrow a brand new bar, built like a barrel and opening in the middle to show the shelves inside, and when it came back he had to have it re-varnished because alcohol had been spilt all over it.



"Short of sending troops across the ocean, short of ourselves entering the war, surely we should help England to the uttermost,—with money, with credit, with supplies, with material."—United States High Commissioner Francis B. Sayre in his Fourth of July address, Manila.

Fascism and the Sacred Flame

By A. V. H. Hartendorp

HOSE who profess to believe that good relations can be established between the fascist and other nations, are either deceiving themselves or trying to mislead others because they themselves are fascists at heart.

The fascist state is, as such, a war-state, with the belief in and the will to war, organized solely for deliberate aggression and conquest. The only solution the fascist leaders see or want to see to the economic and social problems of the day—actually it is not a solution—is imperialist war and expansion.

Intervals of peace are to them only times of preparation for war. They look upon frontiers not as natural divisions or as points of contact for peaceful trade and cultural interchange, but entirely with a view to war-strategy. The talk is of security, but the plans are all for aggression. The set aim is for and in fact impossible self-sufficiency in raw materials, self-sufficiency for war.

Alliances are, according to Hitler, in his book, "Mein Kampf", "senseless and worthless unless the purpose is war"—war, first, on the chosen victim; then war on the ally. The dream is "the conquest of the world and the subjection of inferior races by the highest type of man"!

They deny equality of rights either between men or nations. Hitler will not tolerate the "development of two continental powers in Europe". Any attempt to organize a second military power on the German frontier, must be regarded as an attack on Germany; if such a state exists, it must be destroyed, he wrote in his book. And, according to a German military journal, the Deutsche Wehr (German Army), that means that "the enemy must be destroyed—and buried. This and this alone means victory; through this alone may the survivor hope to exist in security and under tolerable conditions".

This means madness, and the fascists unwittingly admit this. Quoting again from the Deutsche Wehr:

"The will to war must be hammered into the individual through all the arts of influencing the masses. It is necessary to arouse his inner willingness and readiness for sacrifice. In this way, the energies which would otherwise be devoted to private affairs or frittered away in the thousand petty concerns of everyday life, must be brought together at a single point, in one mighty accumulated charge. To the individual, the war must mean not only his own individual participation, but it must be the idea which dominates everything else, filling him completely and leaving no room for anything else, his great passion, his sole pleasure, his vice and his sport: a real monomania of war."

This is the mad-dog madness of fascism, the fascism of Germany, the fascism of Italy, the fascism of Japan. Of them all, German fascism—which has behind it all the hatred of a defeated nation, all the mystic passion of which the German mind is capable, all the resources of modern science manipulated by men without ethical conscience—is the most menacing.

It is today not merely a question as to which great Power shall dominate Europe. If that were all, the dispassionate and unprejudiced might well say, let the strongest, the greatest Power win. Let some great leader unite

*Quoted in "Hitler's Conspiracy against Peace", by S. Erckner (pseudonym of a former staff officer in the German Army), Gollancz, London, 1937.

Europe, even if he has to make war to achieve this, grievous though the incident loss of life and destruction of wealth might be; the result might justify the means.

Neither is it today a question between merely military and unmilitary nations. Mere militarism

has always been a symptom of decay and the chief cause of the breakdown of great nations. An excess of militarism brought destruction upon the Assyrian Empire, the injuries it inflicted on others being far exceeded by those it inflicted on itself. The devouring militarism of Timur the Lame prematurely exhausted the energies of the Iranic world. Sparta was destroyed by the wolf of militarism in its bosom. Militaristic geographical expansion has often been, as the historian Arnold J. Toynbee has pointed out, a serious handicap, symptom of the disease of a culture, an elephantiasis, representing "a vain effort to give the lie to its own unacknowledged but agonizing consciousness of incompetence and failure and doom".

But fascism is a new development in the world. Men have been enslaved and regimented before this. But never before have any rulers possessed the knowledge of mass psychology and the means of mass suggestion at the command of the modern dictators. To "totalitarianize" their people, they not merely suppress the free speech and press of democracy, but seek to extinguish intelligence and thought itself. They aim not merely to delude, but to numb the brain, to de-humanize and make robots of men. Millions of bodies and legs and arms that once were men, they seek to forge into gigantic armies that will be the mindless and involuntary instruments in their criminal and insane programs of conquest and world domination.

Fascism commits the crime that transcends all crime, the crime not against liberty alone, but against intelligence, individuality, the human spirit, the flower and fruit of unmeasured eons of life on earth.

If this anti-human spirit is not extirpated before it is too late, it will precipitate a catastrophe that will swallow the despots with their victims, destroy the world as we know it, and set back civilization for centuries.

Fascism can not finally succeed because it disregards and defies human nature, against which its rods and axes and spidery banners can not prevail. Men are social beings, whose lives are built on cooperation with their fellows; they are not solitary carnivores or birds of prey. Neither are men mindless insects; their lives can not be reduced to the sleep-walking of the hypnotic state and to reflex obedience to command. Under direst oppression, in deepest right, the sacred flame of mind will rise to kindle the fire on the altars of freedom.

Fascism may not even succeed in the countries of its origin, and this must be our prayer. While the issue hangs in Fate's balance, any aid given to the fascist leaders, even countenance, is treason to world civilization and all our lives, and suicidal folly.

Men as Wounds

By Gerson M. Mallillin

am a bleeding wound. You are another bleeding wound. Each and every one of us Is a wound Upon the body of the earth.

When I shall die The earth will close upon me And the scar of a grave Will tell you That I am healed.

You will be healed also In your appointed moment. Sooner or later, Each and everyone of us Shall be healed.

We shall be healed, finally-But may we not, For the meantime, Weave white bandages For one another?

The color of wounds Kissed by white Is not red. Red is lyric silver At the touch of love.

If we must bleed Let our blood Flow singing, Let us be many springs Of demanding harmony.

Our final redemption Lies in music. Allegiance to beauty Is our only hope In winning God.

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The "China Incident"

(Continued from page 272)

the Japanese demands and closed the Haiphong-Kunming railway to Chinese shipments, the British have so far refused to stop Chinese shipment through Burma. In taking this stand, the British have the support of Soviet Russia and America. Most of the shipments through Burma come from these two countries, and the British sounded Russia's and America's attitude before making their reply to the Japanese. The Japanese are dissatisfied with the British reply and openly threaten to seize Hongkong. If the Japanese were foolish enough to do that, a British declaration of war on Japan would cut off over 60 per cent of Japan's war supplies as the American Government would automatically have to apply the neutrality law to Japan. The Cashand-Carry clause would not do Japan any good, for the British could send a few cruisers to stop Japanese ships in the Pacific east of Hawaii. The Japanese would not dare the risk of fighting the British navy in that part of the world, remembering that America has never been sympathetic to Japan in her attempt to establish a "new order in East Asia."

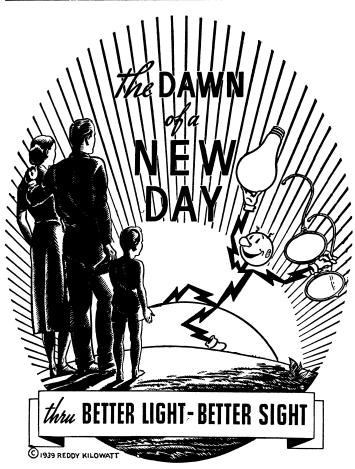
Philippine Folk Dance

(Continued from page 267)

Some dances are performed with song accompaniments by the dancers themselves, by the people present, or by all together. Many a folk dance is rendered more effective by the use of various objects or implements. Indeed in some dances the paraphernalia are indispensable. A war dance, for example, would not be a war dance without a bolo or a kris or a spear and shield. Without the handkerchiefs and fans employed in the Cariñosa, much of the coy charm of this dance would be lost. And of course it would be impossible to dance the Tinikling without two long bamboo poles or two wooden rice pestles.

In the Tinikling the chief performers, a girl and a boy, skip in and out from between the two bamboo poles or pestles which are rhythmically knecked together horizentally by two other performers, squatting at opposite ends. The music is slow in the beginning, and so is the knocking together of the poles. Keeping to the rhythm, the dancers legs may be seen between the poles when the poles are apart and out of them when the poles are banged together. Now a dancer jumps to the left, now to the right; now he puts both legs between the poles and an instant later when the poles clamp shut the dancer has skipped out in a straddling fashion. The main idea of the dancers is to keep from having their legs caught between the poles. The music goes faster and faster and so must the dancers on pain of injured ankles. Sometimes the music is dispensed with. As the beat is accelerated, the dancers' legs twinkle faster in and out from between the poles, and the dance becomes a real thrill to watch.

Coconut shells, wooden sticks, a glass of wine, or a lighted oil lamp balanced on the head, buri hats, bells, sounding anklets,—these are some of the objects used in Philippine dances, contributing an authentic and original touch to the performance and making for variety and piquancy.



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Not the least contribution to their charm and pictures-queness are the costumes worn for particular dances. A festival dance calls for festival costumes—embroidered barong tagalog and long pants for the men, elaborate camisa and swishing skirt for the women. A working dance, however, such as "Planting Rice" requires typical working clothes. The dancers go barefoot and wear salacots, native buri helmets, on their heads. The men wear short, red kundiman trousers and coarse white or blue shirts with elbow-length sleeves. The women wear simple bodices and sarongs.

Most of the dances are of one rhythm, usually the threefour. But there are a few with a combination of two rhythms—the two-four and the three-four.

Although distinctly Oriental, these dances nevertheless strongly suggest the Latin or Spanish influence. Indeed many so-called Philippine native dances are Spanish in origin. A few are of French and English origin. But they have been performed in the country for so long, interpreted and expressed according to the Philippine temperament over so many years, that they may justly be regarded as truly Philippine.

Then too, most dances of foreign extraction are ball-room and not folk dances, danced by our predecessors during Spanish times in more or less sophisticated surroundings. Among these are the *Polka*, *Chotis* (Schottische), *Valse*, *Valse Ocho*, *Danza*, *Redova* (Redowa), and the *Polka-Mazurka*. They belong to old and gracious memory.

Two group dances among them—the Rigodon de Honor and the Lanceros were used in former times to open large balls and state functions. They are, to this day, as alive as ever, and still open the ball at many an important gathering of Manila society, and many a high state-function at Malacañan—affectionate gestures to a well-remembered past. To the stately beat of the Rigodon, Filipino men and women still form the cadenilla or "chain", still march forward to lead, exchange, or retrieve their respective partners—before the orchestra some moments later swings into a modern fox-trot, tango, rhumba, or La Conga.

Genius in the South Seas

(Continued from page 269)

Some geniuses have lived decently in the South Seas because, being what they were, they could not live otherwise anywhere. But it is indubitable that they have accomplished more here because they have been happier than they could possibly have been elsewhere. Other geniuses have found it easier to live here the lives that have suited them because in Tahiti there is no convention and not much restraint. But, as with Keable, it has been too easy. The flowery path has been a downward one and at the bottom the flowers have turned to cinders. The gift of genius has been tossed away into a moral morass. The achievement that might have been possible elsewhere has been lost to the world.

Tahiti is full of a curious assortment of people from almost everywhere, especially since the commencement of another European war. Some of them are idlers and



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wasters and making no bones about it. Lately a number of avowed draft-dodgers have arrived from England, "bloody well beating the bloody war to it". The French authorities have shipped out some of the most flagrant undesirables and would ship more if they could find sufficient specific cause. Only lately they refused landing to

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LA ESTRELLA DEL NORTE 46 Escolta - LEVY HERMANOS INC. - Manila an American writer who got out an especially offensive book on Tahiti three or four years ago. But plenty more are present and a good many are writing books that they hope, or even suspect, may disclose evidences of genius. Similarly with artists and would-be artists from England and America, Holland and Switzerland and Russia. Unnoticed at home, they are all confident the exotic surroundings of a South Sea island will stimulate to high achievement. The probability is strongly against it. Realizing this at last, understanding that environment cannot engender genius however much it may expand it, disheartenment tempts to the excesses so easily indulged in here, excesses less costly in Tahiti perhaps than anywhere in the world. Then presently the siren claims one more victim, even as she claimed Guaguin and Keable and many another.

The All-Important Issue

(Continued from page 265)

under the heel of the mechanized helots of Junkerized Germany. London at this moment is in desperate danger of utter destruction. Fire and rapine rage over large areas of the world and threaten still to spread. This is no time for long-winded talk, for fine-spun analysis, for doctrinairism. This is the time for action; for toughness and moral determination rather than for intellectual expatiations. Force must be met with force; violence with violence; brutality even with brutality. Civilized men did not want this; did not seek this; but it came. It is upon us, upon all of us; here in the Philippines, too. And those of us who are not, or not yet, in the fight ourselves, can at least do what we are able to keep the main issue ever before our minds. The new mechanized barbarism must be defeated lest it overwhelm the whole world.

"Yours sincerely,

"A. V. H. HARTENDORP."



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Four O'Clock In the Editor's Office



Dr. Rudolf Schay was editor of an important liberal newspaper in Germany, leaving that country as a political refugee immediately after Hitler's rise to power. In 1929 he published a book on political trends in Germany which forecast the events that shook the country a few years later. He frequently contributed to such publications as the Weltbuehne, Tagebuch, and Europe Nouvelle. For the past six years he has lived in the Philippines.

Under the heading, "The All-important Issue Now", I am publishing an exchange of letters between a friend of mine and myself. Neither my friend's letters nor my answers were written for publication, but a mutual friend who saw the correspondence, urged me to publish it as of very timely interest. The letters are presented with due precaution against revealment of the identity of my critic, for his consent to publication was not previously obtained.

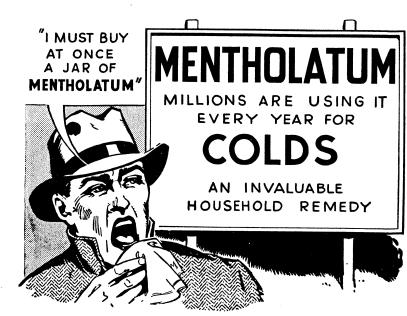
Isidro P. Villar, author of the amusing story, "Wait till You See My Boy", wrote me after its acceptance: "This is my first story to appear in any magazine. Today is a great day in my life because I do consider it an achievement to get a break in the best magazine of the country. I was born in Cabanatuan and am a graduate of the Nueva Ecija High School. At present I am a clerk-stenographer in the office of the Principal of my Alma Mater. I have had several poems published in the Sunday Tribune Magazine and the Herald Mid-week Magazine, and five years ago Prof. John Siler selected some of my poems for his 'Anthology of Philippine Poetry'".

Marc Greene is a widely-traveled and well known American journalist. One Saturday afternoon, last month, in Manila for only a day, he dropped in at the office and left me the typescript, "Genius in the South Seas", published in this issue.

Lydia Villanueva-Arguilla, wife of Manuel E. Arguilla, whose Philippine Book Guild publication, "How My Brother Leon Brought Home a Wife and Other Stories", recently came off the press, wrote me with respect to her article on Philippine Folk Dances, "If you can use this

article, I'll be glad to see it in your magazine. I was doing a compiling job for a certain person and needed a short, informative article on Philippine folk dances. I hunted and hunted for one and couldn't find anything that suited the requirements, so I wrote one myself. This is it. I'm staying here [Baguio] with Mr. and Mrs. Silvestre Afable. Mrs. Afable is the former Miss Cecile Cariño, who has contributed to your magazine. She sends you her regards and promised to allow me to bring you some of her flowering plants for your office roof-garden." I understand friend Lydia has been back in Manila for some time, but nary a flowering plant have I seen! And I hadn't heard before about that marriage. All the nice girls are getting married, and, of course, they have their husbands to think about.

John H. Brown, of Batangas, Batangas, author of the very interesting poem on Great Britain as the Ruler of the Waves, writes:



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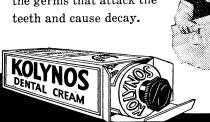
"I am not sure that I altogether approve of the amount of space you have been giving to the disturbance in Europe although we must admit that day by day it seems to hold a larger meaning for us and for the world. However, I like to think of the leading Philippine Magazine as a literary periodical not too much concerned with immediate events. Of course in the interpretation of life we can not entirely neglect contemporaneous trends. And if any man on earth should and must do his job his way, I think that chap is a magazine editor. It seems to me you have not much emphasized the most important factor in European politics. Since cargo ships began to cross the Atlantic Ocean, no large policy in Europe's history has become operative without the permission of the British Government. The British Navy has never yet failed to control the sea traffic of the whole continent. It will win this war just as surely as it has won or controlled every war in Europe for the past four centuries. It remains today the undefeated Champion of the World. The supreme power of Britain has never been fully realized for the principal reason that it has on the whole been exercised with enlightened and humanitarian moderation. What a terrifying thing it would be if any Continental people possessed such enormous power as the King's Fleet constitutes! I knew it was a foregone certainty that France's ships would be taken over or destroyed. The entire Continent can now be blockaded. Blockade means much more now than it meant a hundred or three hundred years ago. Europe now has more mouths to feed and they crave more and more exotic provender. Europe now has more need to import and consequently more need to export. Before the coming winter has gone, I look for red revolution to rage across the Continent and then the Hitler-state and the Mussolini-state will be only a horrible memory. I wrote some lines last night which I hope you can find space for. Yours sincerely, etc." Mr. Brown sounds a brave Mr. Brown sounds a brave and encouraging note. Nobody can deny the continuing importance of British sea-power. The question that has been raised now, however, is whether the Germans can so successfully blockade England itself (by means chiefly of submarines and warplanes) and so punish the English home territory by continued mass airattacks (having been allowed to gain air-superiority), as in the end to compel British surrender, fleet and all. That is what Hitler is gambling on.

Readers will note that the heading under which we have been running the news chronology has been changed from "News Summary" to "History from Day to Day". The work of preparing this summary has been taking up more and more of my time as world conditions worsen and the items that seem to demand inclusion become more numerous. It is impossible to compile such notes today without being impressed with the fact that almost every line one writes is history.

Readers will have noticed that the Philippine Magazine is very "thin" these days, but I hope they will consider this applies only to the number of pages and not to the nature of the contents. I hope, in fact, that the Magazine will be thought of as more vital than ever. In better and easier days than these, friends have said this Magazine always impressed them as "breathing with vitality", and now that there is more call than ever for vigor and courage, I hope that the inevitable thinness born of hard conditions, will not affect the spirit of the publication or will only stimulate it. There is so much that must be said and understood; there is so much that must be maintained against every kind of onslaught. We must persevere. In comparison to the terrors of actual war and conquest elsewhere, our own difficulties, in fact, appear hardly important. Whatever the cdds due to decreasing advertising and subscription revenues, I am determined to carry on the Magazine with the flag nailed to the mast until and if ever it is physically blown out of the water or sunk (I had sea-faring ancestors, as anyone can see from this.) But if there are any readers who have not as yet renewed their subscriptions, or who have not yet paid for them; or if there are any who would care to send in subscriptions for a few friends; or if there are others who, believing in the policy of the Magazine, want to assist in some larger way on this basis (no other basis will for a moment be considered), I trust they will not believe me so foolishly proud as not to gratefully accept such assistance in the far-flung battle in which this Magazine, too, I am proud to say, is playing a part.

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SMILE with KOLYNO

History from Day to Day

(Continued from page 257)

also claim they have captured Tournai and great fortified area of Maubeuge. Abbeville reported bombed to ruins with streets strewn with dead women and children. Germans claim they have destroyed 2 enemy cruisers off Narvik and damaged a battleship and one other warship. High German officers say Germany is ready for peace with France but will wage total war with England. British Air Ministry states Germany has lost over 1500 planes

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LIBERAL TERMS TO AGENTS

shot down in Low Countries and that at least 500 were lost in France this week. German airmen are avoiding single combat. Glare of enormous fires in France is visible in England. King George in radiocast to Empire states "Enemy is not seeking mere territorial conquest but complete and final overthrow of this Empire, then conquest of world... Defeat will not mean some brief eclipse from which we shall emerge with strength renewed—it will mean destruction of our world as we have known it and descent of darkness upon its ruins... There is word which our enemies use against us, Imperialism. By it, they mean spirit of domination and lust for conquest. We free people of the Empire cast that word back in their teeth. It is they who have these evil aspirations". Churchill states in Commons that British government "will conclude no peace with enemy except in agreement and cooperation with French Republic". Sir Samuel Hoare, former Secretary of State for Air, is appointed Ambassador to Spain. Mosley is arrested, government announcing action was not taken on account of opinions held or expressed but because organization to which he and Ramsay belonged might be used in execution of acts prejudicial to security of the state.

American republics protest to Britain and Germany against violation of 300-mile safety zone during chase and scuttling of German freighter Hanover by British ship in Dominican waters on March 9. Leon Trotsky's bedroom in Mexico City is machineguned, but Trosky and wife save themselves by rolling under bed; Trotsky charges Russian agents with attack.

May 25.—T. Shiratori, former ambassador to Italy, states Goering told him last year that "next war will be ended before America can send help". He states Japan's place is with totalitarians and that while he disfavors military action at present, Japan should make fullest possible diplomatic and economic efforts on behalf of Germany.

British navy reported shelling Germans along coastal roads in Belgium between Bologne and Calais. British place ban on detai

Earthquake in Peru kills 300 persons and injuries

May 26.—Japanese bomb Chungking, killing over 200 citizens.

May 26.—Japanese bomb Chungking, killing over 200 citizens.

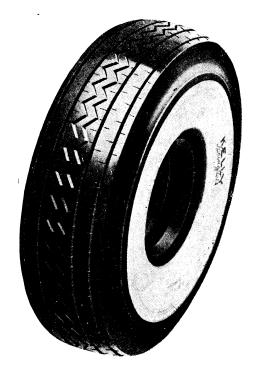
French government removes 15 of France's leading generals. Germans claim to have completely occupied Bologne and to have surrounded Calais and that other units have swept into Ghent. They state Ostend, Dunkirk, and Zeebrugge have been reduced to ruins, dooming all hopes of retreat for remainder of allied army in Flanders. L. Hill, commander of American Red Cross, states German bombers use Red Cross emblem on hospitals and ambulances in Belgium as target and that it had to be painted out. Another Red Cross official states "Destruction of life and property is too awful to talk about". German artillery in Siegfried line pounds French branch railways connecting Maginot forts with strategic Burgundian Gate. Gen. J. G. Dill is appointed to replace Sir Edmund Ironside as chief of Imperial General Staff, latter becoming chief of Home Defense. British begin evacuation of east coast towns of England. Reuters states German reports of British naval losses at Narvik are imaginary. Premier Eamon de Valera of Ireland warns that long-range flight has brought Ireland within zone of hostilities and that "unfortunately, there is small group in Eire which appears to be meditating treason... but if any military power considers that advantage could be won by brushing aside rights of Irish people or their neutrality, Eire would not hesitate to wage war." British people, in response to wish of King George, observe National Prayer Day; King and Queen, Queen Wilhelmina, Churchill, and many members of Cabinet attend services in Westminster.

many members of Cabinet attend services in Westminster.

May 27.—Reynaud reported to have visited
London yesterday. Germans announce they have
occupied Calais, vital channel port, and that "day
of reckoning is at hand" as German domination of
air will completely reduce effectiveness of Channel
as barrier to invasion. French claim allies still hold
Calais, Dunkirk, Ostend, and Zeebrugge. German
reported rushing troops from portions of Siegfried
line and Swiss frontier to join battle raging all the
way down Somme, Aisne, and Meuse river valleys.
German tanks machine-gun refugees crowding roads
and run over their bodies. Germans bomb American hospital at Ostend, killing almost entire nursing
personnel. Prince Wilhelm, 34, oldest son of former
Crown Prince, dies in Brussels hospital from abdominal wound received in Flanders. Germans in
Berlin warn that allies plan "criminal attempt" on
American refugee liner S.S. Roosevelt on return
to America in order to arouse American feeling
against Germany; British Foreign Office spokesman
tot America in order to arouse American feeling
and points out German policy has always been to
accuse others of doing what they themselves plan
tod. Britain calls out 600,000 more men for registry, thus bringing forces well over 2,500,000. Government orders internment of all German and Austrian women in England on Isle of Man. David

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Gray, U. S. Minister to Ireland, states in Dublin speech that "jungle law has broken loose in Europe" and points to Philippines as example of way groundwork could be laid for "group of cooperating nations equal in sovereignty and dignity". Sir Stafford Cripps, Laborite member of Parliament, reported on way with economic mission to Russia via Balkans; Russia reported to have welcomed proposal to send him and Russian circles in London state chances of improved relations are "quite favorable". Reported from Buckarest that Russia has informed Italy that if Italy spreads war to Balkans, Russia ratifies trade treaty with Yugoslavia signed May 11. Hungary calls additional reservists to colors.

May 28.—At least 1000 civilians reported killed in other Japanese bombing raid on Chungking; French and Russian embassies are damaged.

Berlin communique states King Leopold has unconditionally surrendered "in order to put end to further bloodshed and spare his country wholly useless destruction... Fuehrer has given orders that King of Belgians and his army are to receive treatment to which bravely fighting soldiers have claim". German sources estimate some 400,000 soldiers laid down arms. Authorized statement from Paris military quarters declares that "act of King Leopold is one of personal treason; development, which may prove to be very grave, occurred just at time allied troops were beginning to score local successes". Reynaud in radiocast states that "since 4 this morning, French and British armies have been fighting alone against enemy as on order of King the Belgian army suddenly and unconditionally capitulated in midst of battle and without having warned their French and British comrades in arms, opening road to Dunkirk to German divisions... This is fact without precedent in history. Belgian government has informed me that decision of King was taken against unanimous will of his responsible ministers; they added they would put at service of common cause all forces still at their disposal." Rump Parliament of 30 Belgian

and opposition parties agree to cooperate in defense

measures. May 29.—Japanese spokesman states Chungking will be bombed daily until "Chinese spirit of resistance is broken"; Japanese bombed Chungking University today, destroying most of buildings and killing and wounding number of professors and

wersity today, destroying most of buildings and killing and wounding number of professors and students.

Germans announce capture of Ostend, Bruges, and Lille, and state Dunkirk is under assault. Germans reported to have widened Artois corridor to nearly 100 miles, giving ample room for reenforcements to reach Channel. Reported both Germans and French racing for Nieuport, latter in hope of reenacting 1914 flood of Ysel river which drowned thousands of Germans and proved effective obstacle to them during rest of war. British warships reported shelling Bologne and to be ready to render Dunkirk, Ostend, and Zeebrugge useless to Germans; British air force turiously bombing roads and railways behind German troops to delay their advance against trapped allied army, estimated to number between 300,000 and 400,000 men. Germans claim to have destroyed number of allied warships in Channel. Foreign Minister P. H. Speak states Belgian Constitution requires Prime Minister's signature to all King's decrees and that Leopold's order to lay down arms was illegal. Reported that Gen. Weygand visited Leopold Saturday at Brussels and that King told him then that Belgian army would be unable to hold out longer without substantial assistance. Reported 100,000 Belgian soldiers were killed during last 48 hours of resistance. Leopold reported to have reached his castle in Brussels. Adm. Sir Roger Keyes states in his opinion "judgment should be suspended on this very gallant soldier until facts are known". French state they have repossessed entire south bank of Somme from estuary to the Aisne. French spokesman states American planes are arriving in considerable numbers and are showing superiority in action over anything on the front. H. Nicholson, of Ministry of Information, states in London that contributory factors to Flanders situation are inadequate number of armored units at disposal of allied forces, masses of terrorized refugees clogging roads, and failure to close Artois gap through which German reenforcements were pouring. Briti

ambassadorial rank.

May 30.—Germans claim bloody battles in Flanders and Artois are nearing end and that British are fleeing toward Channel leaving vast quantities of war material behind. Also claim to have destroyed 4 British warships and 16 transports last night, damaging 31 other naval units, and to have shot down 89 allied war planes. British claim

Calais and Dunkirk are still firmly held by them and that British and French troops are being evacuated through Dunkirk. French claim that 2000 of 5000 German tanks in Flanders battle have been destroyed, along with 2000 planes. Observers believe it was part of Weygand's plan to accept evacuation from Flanders eventually, both because there was insufficient time to organize a major counter-offensive against the German break-through and because inevitable casualties would not have justified possible territorial gain. German calculations that 1,000,000 allied troops would have to surrender are not being justified; Germans will get Channel ports, but their future value is yet to be determined. British state Germans will get little by Belgian capitulation as virtually no oil stocks left and iron and steel works in area have been destroyed. Austrian morale reported very low due to large arrivals of German wounded there, natives of other parts of Reich, showing German successes are being won at tremendous cost. Belgian government in Paris approves order deposing Leopold "in name of Belgian people". Aliens of German and Austrian nationality in United Kingdom number about 31,000 males and 42,000 females, of whom 5,600 and 3,200, respectively, have been interned; others are obliged to remain at home after dark and are not permitted to possess bicycles, autos, boats, or planes.

May 31.—Germans claim Flanders victory is greatest in history, but French state Germans losses since May 10 in Holland and Belgium total 500,000 men. Yser river inundation is reported blocking German mechanized columns seeking to attack Dunkirk. Germans claim to have captured main body of French troops near Cassel, but French say army broke through and has reached Dunkirk, though some forces covering rear may have been taken. Evacuated troops reaching England state, "For God's sake, give us more planes. RAF showed marked superiority but is inferior in numbers." Men are reported exhausted but showing high morale, singing, and shouting as they boar

control agreement.
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schools as part of campaign to curb violation of nationalization of teaching laws.

June 1.—Germans bomb Marsilles, killing 40 for the control of units fighting rear-guard action, entire allied army is now within protective are of Dunkirk camp which has successfully resisted every German attack during past 24 hours. British Wart Office announces arrival in England of Gen. Lord Gort, commander-in-chied government, pedicing and the control of the control of co

was beaten back and frustrated.... Our loss in material has been enormous, nearly 1000 guns and all our transport and armored vehicles there withour men. What has happened in France and Belgium is colosal military disaster.... We shall not be content with a defensive war.... We shall not be content with a defensive war.... We shall not be content with a defensive war.... We shall not be content with a defensive war.... We shall not be content with a defensive war.... We shall carry on this war to victory if necessary for many years and, if necessary alone. We shall never surrender. And even if—which I do not for a moment believe—this island, or large part of it, was subjected or starving, then our empire beyond the seas, armed and guarded by British fleet, will carry on struggle until in God's good time the New World, with all its power and might, steps forth to the liberation and rescue of the Old." Admiralty announces that naval losses in evacuating troops in Flanders include 6 destroyers and 24 smaller vessels in total of 222 British naval ships and 665 British merchant ships participating in rescue operations. Announced that ports along Flanders coast have been rendered practically useless and that heavy losses were inflicted on German submarines and torpedo boats during evacuation. Italian Cabinet orders extension of civil mobilization to colonies and establishes war-time discipline in all war industries, but scheduled Fascist Grand Council meeting is postponed. Reports from number of Spanish cities tell of renewed student demonstrations for return of Gilbraltar.

June 5.—Prince I. Tokugawa, former President of House of Peers and delegate to Washington Conference, dies, aged 77.

Russian government reported to have accepted appointment of Cripps as Ambassador to Moscow; also appointment of Erik Labonne, former Resident-General of Tunisia, as French Ambassador to Moscow. Russian circles in London say that Soviet Union views its interests in Black Sea and Eastern Mediterranean as parallel with those of Anglo

be disposed to offer him place of refuge in United States if war forces papal court to evacuate.

June 6.—Tokyo Nichi Nichi reports Italy has expressed willingness to support Japan's diplomatic policy toward China and Netherlands Indies. Hongkong government notifies all Germans, including Jewish refugees, they must leave colony by June 11; some 70 families are affected.

Germans claim "our forces have won ground everywhere", but French state Weygand line is holding following new defense system designed to permit German tanks to enter some distance into line and then to destroy them. Weygand states: "Situation is good enough. Battle is progressing according to scenario expected. Enemy has not yet aligned all its forces". Reynaud reorganizes Cabinet, dropping Daladier, "last of Munich appeasers"; Reynaud now holding ministries of war, home defense, foreign affairs, as well as premiership. Churchill states in commons that Britain recognizes government headed by Premier Pierlot as only legal government of Belgium. British Board of Trade orders restrictions by one-third of manufacture and sale of wide range of goods, including hosiery, pottery, glassware, cutlery, etc., to liberate labor, material, and productive capacity for essential war purposes. British military quarters state Germans, are lying about their losses in Low Countries and that it is estimated they lost between 1/2 and 1/3 of their strength. Germans reported to have raided 5 or 6 English coast towns but that no damage was done. Italy announces belt 12 miles wide around Italy and its possessions have been rendered dangerous to navigation. V. Gayda threatens in Giornale d'Italia that there would be eventual European intervention in American-fairs if America aids Anglo-French allies. Popolo di Roma predicts war between continents if British government should ever move to Canada.

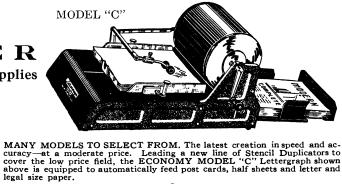
June 7.—F. Kuhara, adviser to Cabinet, resign and prepare way for one-party government; simultaneously he attacks "weak-kneed" policy of Premier Yonai and declares Japan should

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immense and the time is measured", making direct appeal to United States to speed up armament shipments, especially airplanes; he renews offer to make peaceable settlement with Italy. Gen. Eugene Mittelhauser takes command of French Near East forces, succeeding Weygand there. Italy reported to have ordered Italian ships on seas into neutral ports. Egyptian Cabinet spokesman states, "Egypt's fate is bound up with that of Britain and France; we will share their victory or defeat". Massing of British and Italian troops reported on both sides of Kenya-Ethiopean border.

June 8.—Nanking government spokesman states "question of taking over foreign concessions and abolishing extraterritoriality in China will be solved independently of outcome of European war, but China will take what is duly hers whenever opportunity arises, employing peaceful means".

Germans reported to have thrown in many new divisions and German tank column reported to have smashed through in 22-mile advance south of Bresle river at coastal end of Weygand line for drive on either Paris or LeHavre. British Admiralty announces loss of armed merchant cruiser Carinthia, 20,000-ton former Cunard liner, torpedoed and sunk by German submarine; 2 officers and 2 rating killed, rest of men saved.

June 9.—Moscow Pravda warns that United States intervention in war would involve moving of fleet into Atlantic, leaving Japan free hand in East Indies and Philippines.

Germans reported to have thrown in more fresh

States intervention in war would involve moving of fleet into Atlantic, leaving Japan free hand in East Indies and Philippines.

Germans reported to have thrown in more fresh divisions in Argonne and Champagne sectors and French also throw in fresh troops near Soissons where Germans are attempting to establish bridgehead across Aisne. French left wings withdraws along 60-mile front. Say that German unit of 300 tanks which broke through is now isolated half-way between Somme and Seine rivers. Weygand states "Despite their fatigue and numerical inferiority, our troops continue to fight with ardor and heroism and have stopped dead a great attack on eastern end of line today." He is reported to have ordered men to fight without retiring, promising present fierce pressure "represents last quarter of last hour of German military effort". Official communique admits German advance units have reached Gisors, 34 miles northwest of Paris and also outskirts of Rouen, on Seine, the port of Paris. Allied planes bomb Hamburg and claimed they destroyed more than 1,500,000 tons of oil, said to represent 1/3 of entire German oil reserves in western Germany. French state they bombed outskirts of Berlin Friday night. British bombers reported to have attacked Ghent and to have set afire storage tanks there.

June 10.—Tokyo Foreign Office announces agreement has been reached with Russia on demarcation of frontier at Nomonhan, scene of fighting last year Japanese planes again bomb Chungking and claim capture of Tangyang, key point in drive on Ichang, which is also heavily bombed.

Ciano hands British Ambassador in Rome declaration of war at 4:30 p.m. and 15 minutes later

Six months

gives same message to French Ambassador. At 6 Mussolini in speech from balcony in Venetian Plaza, Rome, announces he has handed declarations of war to Britain and France. "We want to break chains that suffocate us in Mediterranean. This gigantic struggle is only phase in development of our revolution and asserts itself against the stranglers—the rich nations. It is struggle of young and progressive people against a decadent people, struggle of one century against another century. Die is now cast. We are ready to face all risks and sacrifices of war. We will give new era of peace to Italy, to Europe, to world. All the world knows Italy tried in vain for peace. Allies should not have repulsed peace offers made by Hitler. Our conscience is perfectly tranquil. Italy does not wish to drag other people into conflict, neighboring and friendly people. Neutrality of these will be strictly respected. Switzerland, Yugoslavia, Turkey, Egypt, take notice of this fact. We go to war against plutocratic, reactionary democracies of west. . . . We take up arms to solve, after the unfortunate problem of our land frontiers, the question of our maritime borders. . . . At memorable meeting with Hitler, in accord with law of fascist morals, I told him if one has friend, one must march with him to the end. That we have done and will do regardless Germany, her people, her victorious armies. On eve of greatest event of century, we direct our thoughts to His Majesty, the King-Emperor, who has always understood soul of fatherland and with our voice we salute the leader and supreme commander". Pope received news an hour before Mussolini's intentions several days ago. Announced in Rome that Italian Ambassador has left for Moscow and Russian Ambassador has left Moscow for Rome. Moscow radio announces Italian entry into war, but comment is withheld. Radio Rome announces British warship has intercepted 24,000-ton Italian ship Vulcania and escorted it to Gibraltar. Hungary announces it intends to remain neutral. Foreign Minister J. von Ribbentr

action.

Reynaud announces that at request of high command, government ministers have evacuated Paris for provinces. American Red Cross headquarters and some of members of U. S. Embassy have transferred to Bordeaux. Churchill assures Reynaud that "substantial fresh British forces have been sent to France and more will be coming soon." British Admiralty announces that aircraft carrier Glorious and 2 destroyers accompanying her also a 20,000-ton

transport and a 5000-ton tanker, were sunk in "northern waters". Said that Britain has now lost 22 destroyers and has sounded out United States on possibility of buying number of American destroyers. Canadian House of Commons adopts resolution moved by Prime Minister requesting King George to declare war against Italy on behalf of people of Canada. Proclamation is issued by King Haskon Crown Prince, and Cabinet declaring that Norway has surrendered to Germany because unable to continue fighting without allied help, but that Norwegians will never lose hope of ultimate reestablishment of independence and will continue to fight from abroad. Gen. Otto Ruge, Norse commanderin-chief, states he has abandoned resistance "to save Norway from being completely destroyed... The fight will continue on other fronts where there are also Norwegians. We will not finish this war until we live again under our own flag as free men." Foreign Minister H. Koht states, "We must see things from point of view of allies; fate of Norway and of whole world lies on western from. Every man, gun, and plane now is needed there." Reported King Haakon and members of his government are already in England and later it is officially announced that all Anglo-French forces, together with Norse troops have been withdrawn from Norway to be reformed for action elsewhere.

June 11.—Anglo-French and Italian forces in Shanghai agree to maintain status quo; Italy has 2 gunboats and some 200 marines there. Some 250 Italian Roman Catholic priests in Hongkong being watched but will not be interned, it is said.

German high command states French armies are being watched but will not be interned, it is said.

German high command states French armies are in full retreat and that battle has become one of pursuit. German attack, led by some 4000 tanks, reported only 25 miles from Paris. French high command states, "On Alpine front our troops were installed in their positions; they have not been attacked". Pall of smoke hangs over Paris from fires started by German

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of M. Ciano, the reply was, 'Premier Mussolini is only carrying out plans which he has made with Hitler'. Hostilities began at midnight tonight, France enters this war with pure conscience. France can not die." British diplomatic quarters state that in recent weeks Britain and France made clear to Italy, through President Roosevelt, they were prepared to examine grievances Italy was believed to be nourishing concerning its position in Mediterranean, Mr. Roosevelt, however, acting merely as postman. Attlee, speaking for Prime Minister, states, "hardly ever before in history has decision to embroil great nation in war been taken so wantonly and with so little excuse. There was no quarrel between Italians and British and French people. Since we became a nation, we have never fought the Italians. On other hand, when Italy, so long divided and to great extent enslaved by Germans, sought in 19th century to become united nation, it was British sympathy and help and French arms that enabled her to attain its desires. Britain and France have always been prepared to consider any real grievances Italy might feel, and right up to this declaration of war they sought in every way to prevent war from spreading to Mediterranean. They have been patient under every kind of provocation and abuse. Mussolini declared war for completely sordid motives... thinks he sees chance of securing some of spoils... using arguments of the jackal... of the petty sneak-thief. This is ignoble role Mussolini has chosen for great Italian people which has made such splendid contribution to European civilization in past. False to finest traditions of Roman Empire which laid foundations of law and order in Europe, betraying men of the risorgimento who struggled for freedom—Mazzini, Garibaldi, Victor Emmanuel, Cadour—men who made Italy a free nation, the Italians are now to aid the German barbarians in their attack on civilization of Roman Empire which laid foundations of law and order in Europe, betraying men of the risorgimento who struggled for free

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and Marshal P. Badoglio as chief of staff. Rumania said to be gambling on Russia's diplomatic moves toward both axis powers and allies. Big question reported to be ultimate Russian attitude toward diplomatic activities between Bulgaria, Rumania, and Russia being carried out by Cripps now in Balkans on way to Moscow. German submarine stops liner Washington off Portugal coast with 1600 Americans on board, but allows ship to proceed.

Iune 12.—Nichi-Nichi states United States

Americans on board, but allows ship to proceed. June 12.—Nichi-Nichi states United States "make-shift policy of rapprochment" can not be taken seriously until it recognizes new order in East Asia and reconsiders its abbrogation of trade treaty. Reported in London that Britain "acting in full consultation with Chungking government", reached agreement with Japan yesterday on Tientsin dispute. Squadron of 100 Japanese planes drop demolition and incendiary bombs inside walled area of Chungking, doing great destruction.

London sources report that Russia has informed

London sources report that Russia has informed Sweden it may count on Soviet support in case of aggression. Russia reported strengthening its position in Lithuania following secret agreement. New British and French Ambassadors (Cripps and Labonne) reach Moscow.

aggression. Russia reported strengthening its position in Lithuania following secret agreement. New British and French Ambassadors (Cripps and Labonne) reach Moscow.

One hundred German divisions and every available tank reported thrown into battle which is most furious on Seine, northwest of Paris, and in region of Rheims. Germans state Rheims was captured today and Rouen has been in our hands for several days. Claim German air force sank 7 transports and damaged 10 others at LeHavre. Claim 20,000 troops capitulated at St. Valerie on Channel. French reported holding Marne at Chateau Thierry and Meaux and to be fighting desperately to beat off attack on Senlis. French reported interning Italian fascists but permitting other Italian residents to remain where they are provided they sign declaration of loyalty to France; many of them have already done so. London sources say thousands of British planes bomb important German crossing on Meuse and also bomb German naval concentrations at Trondheim. British also reported to have bombed military objectives in northern Italy yesterday and main Italian air base and troop concentrations in Libya. Reported Italians bombed Aden. Reported 200,000 Abyssianians are fighting Italians in Ethiopia. Egyptian Chamber of Deputies votes to sever diplomatic relations with Italy. Thurkey breaks off commercial relations with Italy. Rumania suspends maritime traffic in Mediterranean. Spain declares itself "non-belligerent".

Minister of Interior M. Tellez, speaking for President Lazaro Cardenas, calls meeting of editors and Mexico City and declares country's foreign policy is pro-ally and one of cooperation with United States.

June 13.—Nichi-Nichi reports that "British officer in Singapore disclosed accidentally" that 2000 British troops were landed in Netherlands Indies and Japanese Foreign Office is reported to have learned that a Japanese fishing boat was machineguned by Dutch airplane off Gaspar island; Foreign Office regards both reports with "extreme gravity". Netherlands Indies p

bombing planes which in 23 minutes dropped 900 demolition bombs; hundreds of city's poorest residents killed and 150,000 rendered homeless; Chinese emphasize old city contains absolutely no military ob-

demolition bombs; hundreds of city's poorest residents killed and 150,000 rendered homeless; Chinese emphasize old city contains absolutely no military objectives.

Germans reported to have thrown 20 fresh divisions into battle as armies close in on Paris. French air force reported in air day and night. Reported French plan to fight to suburbs of Paris but not in city itself in hope of saving great city from fate of Warsaw. Later U.S. Ambas. N. C. Bullitt, on behalf of French government, notifies Germany that Paris has been classified as open city and that French military commander is withdrawing. Bank of France is transferred to Saumur, 250 miles southwest of Paris. Reynaud appeals to United States for immediate and massive support, stressing France's existence hangs in balance and worst can be averted only by appearance of swarms of American fighting planes. "Our tragic battle has sense only if there is ever-so-distant hope of victory. German superiority in air can be broken only if fresh squadrons arrive from overseas. We want to be a free government; that is why we left Paris. We didn't want Germany to suppress legal government and set up puppet government such as exists nearly everywhere. Sufferings of France must be known to entire world. Hour has come when all free men on earth must know them. Hour has come for them to repay their debt. France has right to tell great democracies we are entitled to count on you". Reported from Paris that Reynaud on June 10 appealed to President Roosevelt to declare publicly that United States would give all moral and material aid to allies short of sending expeditionary force, stating: "I beg you to do this before it is too late. I realize gravity of such a gesture; the gravity necessitates it does not come too late." He disclosed France would fight "before Paris and behind Paris and in provinces, and, if driven out, government would go to North Africa and fight from there." Reported Italian troops under German Officers have been in France along parts of western front for

June 14.—Ambas. J. C. Grew protests against Chungking bombing stating it endangered American Embassy and other American properties.

Announced in Berlin that Germany and Russia have signed agreement covering procedure to settle frontier problems in Poland.

First German troops enter Paris at 4:30 p. m. Mass exodus has ceased, about 1/3 of citizens remaining. Reuters' dispatch states armament factories in suburbs were blown up before French troops withdrew. Germans claim whole French front is in collapse and predict total defeat of French armies within 10 days. German armored column reported to have penetrated to St. Dizier, 125 miles east of Paris and another column to Romilly, 65 miles southeast, driving 2 deep wedges behind Maginot line. French state battle is continuing along entire front and that French planes bombed Venice and French warships shelled industrial plants and railway lines along Italian coast. Rome radio announces small Italian and French detachments fought first battle in Galisia Alte pass, in Alps, and that French were driven back. Italian newspaper states there is dis-

sension between President Albert Lebrun and Reynaud, former wishing to negotiate separate peace. Large numbers of fresh British troops reported to have landed or coast and rushed to front. Reported French government has moved from Tours to Bordeaux. British government in dramatic message to French Republic, issued at 1:30 p.m., states: "We renew our pledge to continue struggle at all costs in France, on this island, upon oceans, in air, and wherever it may lead us, using all our resources to utmost limits and sharing together burden of repairing ravages of war... British Empire will fight at France's side until Francestands safe in all her grandeur and civilization, free from nightmare of Nazismi". Premiers of Australia, Canada, and South Africa in messages to Reynaud endorse British message to France. British spokesman forecasts German peace offensive in next few days, adding, "At such moment as this, defeatism is crime. It will not be on dry land that this war will be won, but on seas and in air as soon as unlimited resources of British Empire and of Americas can be mobilized to turn scale". Admiralty announces German battleship Scharhorst was struck by British bombing plane, but also sinking of 17,000-ton British merchant cruiser Scotstourk. State Italian cruiser was set after and 2 Italian submarines were damaged, but admit British cruiser Calypso was sunk in Mediterranean. United Press reports that Italy is showing indecision and that allies are attempting to draw Italy into operations as far as possible from European theater of war. Rome Messagero states Spain's declaration of non-belligerence is further proof of Franco's solidarity with axis powers which aided him in recent civil war. Spanish forces occupy international zone at Tangier, reportedly by agreement with international commission governing zone. Turkish government exchanges note with Germany on commercial agreement for exchange of goods valued about \$14,000,000; news came as bombshell, but Turkish officials say matter has no political significa sension between President Albert Lebrun and Rey-

valued about \$14,000,000; news came as bombshell, but Turkish officials say matter has no political significance.

June 15.—Governor-General T. van Starkenborgh Stachouwer, before brief session of Volksraad (People's Council), is empowered to carry out measures to preserve status quo of Dutch Empire in this part of world, and declares in speech "We are doing everything possible to preserve status quo and in mean time are giving all material aid to allies without in any way infringing or damaging interests of United States or Japan. We confidently expect the democracies to win against aggression of totalitarians". He states all native leaders have voluntarily assured government of their eagerness to cooperate. Moscow radio announces Lithuania has accepted Russian demand it occupy parts of country "with sufficient forces".

German forces reported increasing pressure in direction of St. Dizier and Germans claim they have crashed through Maginot line and captured number of strong fortresses. Claim numerous units of French army outside Paris are surrendering and that "power is slipping from hands of politicians into hands of generals and that generals fully realize hopelessness of situation". French destroyer sinks Italian line Fortunata. Hitler in interview with American journalist Carl von Weygand, on 13th, stated his policy was "America for Americans and Europe for Europeans" and denounced "lie" that he even dreamed of interfering in western hemisphere, characterizing "American fears as grotesque and childish". He stated talk of fifth columns was "fantastic and stupid"; as governments of countries opposing him "could not treat the opposition decently they "found it convenient to attribute resulting d mestic difficulties to mythical fifth column". Fie "scornfully sneered" that American help to allies could not destroy British Empire but those who were destroying that empire—the capitalist clique, and would end British hegemony at sea and take over all former German colonies.



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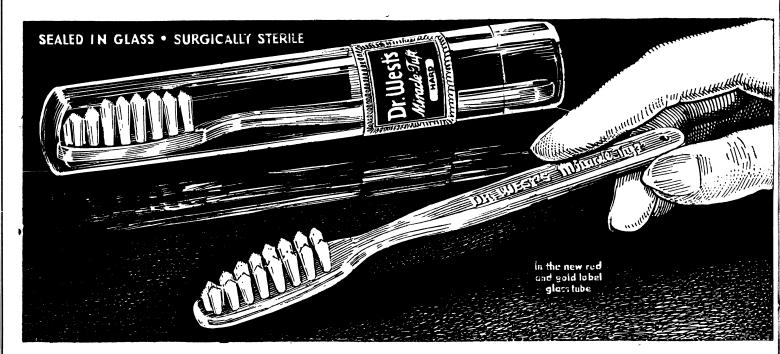
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Philippine Economic Conditions

By Paul P. Steintorf American Trade Commissioner



American Trade Commissioner

BUSINESS during July was very unsatisfactory owing to the dislocation caused by the European war, which was somewhat increased by the possibility of extension of active warfare in the Far East. The improvement in the prices of major Philippine products which was noted toward the end of June has proven to be purely temporatime low while domestic consumption sugar also fell rather sharply, reaching the lowest price in considerably more than a year. Quotations for copra and coconut oil dropped back to the record low which had been reached during the early part of June, while prices of both rice and palay were stationary. Abaca was the sole exception to the downward trend during July, this commodity showing a moderate increase in general average quotations due to an improvement in the prices of the lower grades.

Since the extremely low level of prices for the major Philippine products is undoubtedly the primary cause for the prevailing business depression, an analysis has been made of prices prevailing at the end of July with those obtaining one year earlier. This analysis covers the seven principal products,



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namely, export sugar, domestic consumption sugar, copra, coconut oil, abaca, rice and palay. Declines occurred in all cases, ranging from a minimum of 3.4 percent for domestic consumption sugar to a maximum of 39.8 percent for corpra. A simple average of the seven commodities shows a decline of 17.7 percent. Taking only the export commodities, namely, sugar copra, coconut oil and abaca, the decline amounts to 25 percent. Since this comparison is with a period when prices were certainly not high but were actually considered to be low, an average drop of over 17 percent is certainly very severe. Comparison with 1937, which was a year of normal prosperity, shows a drop of about 50 percent. There does not appear to be any possibility of substantial improvement in the prices of any of these commodities in the immediate future and accordingly we must anticipate continued unsatisfactory business. Details are as follows:

Aug. 1, 1939 Aug. 1, 1940 Sugar, dom-estic.... Sugar, ex-port.... ₱5.65 -3.4₱5.80-₱5.90
 P6.70-P6.75
 P4.90-P4.95*
 -26.9

 P5.40
 P3.25
 -39.8

 P0.104-P0.11
 P0.08½
 -21.9

 P6.20
 P5.50
 -11.3

 P6.35-P6.45
 P5.80-P5.90
 -8.6

 P3.05
 P2.65-P2.70
 -12.1
 Copra.... Coconut oil Abaca..... Palay..... (*) Nominal.

Available indices of business activity for July continued to reflect the prevailing unsatisfactory conditions, as shown in the following table:

Bldg. Permits Bank Secur-No. Pesos Clearings ities Week ended-July 6, 1940 .. 16,400 ₱6,494,182 ₱47,279 ₱47.87 11... 45,400 5,747,115 41,686 July 20, 1940 July 27, 1940 16... 58,600 5,839,700 514,411

Building permits for the current four weeks period show an average decline of over 37 percent compared with June, although this may be attributed partly to seasonal influences. Bank clearings on the contrary averaged about five percent above June which, however, was a very low month. The value of securities sales fell to a new all-time low during July although there was a very substantial improvement during the last week. The weekly averages for the current period were down about P96,000. The statistics on average security quotations are somewhat meaningless since prices have been officially pegged since June 11, 1940. However, the weekly average quotations for July showed a gradual upward tendency.

The export sugar market was extremely quiet

The export sugar market was extremely quiet throughout July. Owing to the depression on the New York market and to uncertainty concerning pending sugar legislation, local prices declined to a new all-time low. The volume of transactions during the month was extremely small.

The abaca market showed a definitely firmer tone during July, despite the fact that the volume of sales was considerably restricted. Toward the close of the month, buying interest from the United States and Japan caused a moderate advance in prices.

of the month, buying interest room the officed states and Japan caused a moderate advance in prices.

The coconut products market continued to be very weak and irregular throughout July. Sales were markedly curtailed since exports were confined to the United States in which there was a heavy surplus of fats of all sorts. Despite a very sharp decline in arrivals from the provinces, prices moved downward gradually and at the end of the month had fallen to the all-time low which had previously been reached during the early part of June.

The rice market was very dull throughout the greater part of the month, it being evident that domestic consumption is being very materially curtailed owing to reduced purchasing power.

The wheat flour market continued to be very depressed during July. Domestic consumption was very sharply reduced while forward business was almost completely stagnant. Arrivals during the month were substantially in excess of consumption with the result that month-end stocks were extremely heavy. A number of dealers found it necessary to cut prices sharply in order to secure funds to meet

maturing obligations. The failure of two mediumsized dealers had a further depressing effect on the
market. The trade anticipates continued dull business during August and most of September. The
market may return to normal during October.

The cotton textile market was extremely depressed during July. Domestic consumption fell
to the lowest level in a number of years while indent
orders are estimated at not more than ten percent of
normal with business confined principally to job lots,
remnants and seconds. Stocks continued to be very
large despite somewhat restricted imports. The
increased restrictions on credits intensified distress
sales with the result that the local price structure
was rather badly demoralized. The immediate
trade outlook is very discouraging.

General Resume

General Resume

Business during June continued to be adversely affected by war conditions. Trade with Europe was further disrupted as a result of the entry of Italy into the war and the consequent closure of the Mediterranean to normal shipping. The dullness which was noted during May was intensified and expanded to cover almost the complete business field. The only encouraging development was a halt in the downward trend of prices of Philippine products with several commodities showing moderate gains toward the close of the month.

Export volume appears to have been very well maintained during June despite the extremely adverse conditions. Analyses of available export figures for June indicate that there were gains in volume over the corresponding month of 1939 in sugar, copra cake and meal, desiccated coconut, logs and lumber, tobacco and cigars, with declines occurring in copra, coconut oil and abaca. It is



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believed that the total volume was slightly above the corresponding month of last year, although the value probably declined rather materially owing to the extremely low prices of major Philippine products.

Import volume during June was certainly substantially below the same month of last year. According to unofficial reports on various major commodities, there were more or less substantial declines in arrivals of textiles, motor vehicles, building materials, wheat flour, canned fish and fresh fruits and vegetables. The only exception to the downward trend was in canned milk.

Government finance during June showed the expected sharp reduction in internal revenue collections, this being a result of a change in the date of income tax payments. As a result of the small June collections, total Government customs and internal revenue for the first half of 1940 showed a drop of 1.6 percent from the corresponding period of 1939. The addition of special fund collections to the figures makes total revenue almost exactly the same for the two half-year periods.

The foreign exchange market for June was featured by increased strength of the dollar with an insufficiency of export cover with the result that banks found it necessary to purchase further large amounts of dollar exchange from the Insular Treasurer.

The banking situation was featured by a further substantial increase in loans and discounts, to a new all-time high. Total bank deposits, however, fell very sharply, the current figure being the smallest for any corresponding period since March 1938.

The securities market continued to be very depressed and in consequence the Securities and Exchange Commission issued regulations pegging prices as of the level obtaining on June 11, 1940. The volume of business was rather severely curtailed but prices reacted favorably to the Government control measure.

There was a further sharp reduction during June in both corporate and partnership investments.

There was a further seasonal recession in private construction during June but owing to the very extensive Government building program, general activity was fairly well maintained. Real estate sales were very active but new construction permits declined sharply.

Shipping conditions continued to be rather unsettled owing to war developments, but there was no shortage of trans-Pacific facilities. Ocean freight rates continued to advance with a consequent adverse effect on sales of the major Philippine export commodities.

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1	lb. —	"Twentieth Century"	2.50
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History from Day to Day The Philippines



June 16.—G. W. Bell, legal adviser to U. S. High Commissioner F. B. Sayre and former assistant Solicitor-General of United States, declares in Manila Flag Day address that European democracies are fighting on "America's front line".

are fighting on "America's front line".

June 18.—Plebiscite on constitutional amendments held throughout Philippines.

June 23.—French colony in Manila, meeting in French Consulate, drafts message to President Lebrun: "French community, Philippines, stigmatizes loathingly tentative separate peace which constitutes treason, eternal shame for our country." Three Manila Frenchmen send dissenting message: "Giving full confidence to Marshal Petain".

June 24.—President Manuel L. Quezon appoints Justice Ricardo Paras Presiding Justice of Court of Appeals. President leaves for south to survey possibilities of rubber cultivation in Mindanao.

June 25.—President calls special session of National Assembly to ratify plebiscite results.

June 27.—Supreme Court in Philippine Match Factory case refuses to reinstate certain laborers who struck, declaring that while law recognizes "in negative way" right to strike, "it also creates all means by which resort thereto may be avoided" because it is "remedy essentially coercive and disturbing in effect on social order and public interest... Resort thereto by laborers shall be deemed choice of remedy perculiarly their own and outside of the statute, and, as such, they must accept all risks attendant upon their choice".

June 28.—Bishop Gregorio Aglipay, head of Filipino independent church, urges placing of entire population under rigid military instruction. "Philipines should awaken from its lethargy and our plazas, streets, and fields should be filled with men at military maneuvers. We should be ready to give United States effective military aid in any emergency. Thus we shall show our capacity for future independence". He states he believes "fifth column" already exists in country.

Philippine Red Cross prepares to accommodate as many as 5000 possible evacuees from Hongkong, including approximately 1000 Americans of whom about 1/3 are Occidentals, 1/3 Filipinos, and 1/3 American-born Chinese.

June 30.—Visitors are barred from all ships in Manila harbor.

about 1/3 are Occidentals, 1/3 Implies, that American-born Chinese.

June 30.—Visitors are barred from all ships in Manila harbor.

July 1.—President Quezon returns to Manila and issues proclamation enjoining all government entities and public to "cooperate in extending whatever aid may be necessary for safety and care of refugees"; hotel and house owners are warned not to charge unduly high rent.

July 3.—President Quezon in message to National Rifle and Pistol Club expresses himself in favor of policy to teach every able-bodied man in country to use fire-arms. Maj.-Gen. B. J. Valdes, Chief of Staff, Philippine Army, expressed himself similarly.

S. Coolidge brings some 100 American evacuees to Manila from Hongkong and Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Japan some 1640 British women and children.

July 4.—Manila July Fourth ceremonies are

children.

July 4.—Manila July Fourth ceremonies are observed at Manila Hotel, large military parade being cancelled because of heavy rain. High Commissioner Sayre delivers address declaring, "Short of sending troops across the ocean, short of ourselves entering the war, surely we should help England to

the uttermost—with money, with credit, with sup-plies, with materials. We must not forget that the civilization which England is fighting to defend is substantially our own.

American Post, American Legion, elects E. Byron Ford, Commander.

July 7.—Empress of Japan and Empress of Asia bring some 1758 more Hongkong women to Manila. Acting Governor General N. L. Smyth et al. 21019 8.—Special session of Assembly opens.

children to Manila. Acting Governor-General N. L. Smyth tells press: "We owe Manila debt of gratitude".

July 8.—Special session of Assembly opens. Some members express surprise over White House statement about an Asia "Monroe Doctrine" and ask how far this would or might affect American policy toward Philippines. Resolution reported being drafted by Assem. Fausto Gonzalez-Sioco of Pampanga providing that Assembly request United States to "extend protecting wing of its eagle to the Dutch East Indies and French Indo-China... Occupation of these colonies would give such (occupying) power strategic advantage over Philippines which might neutralize or greatly weaken help American army and navy may give to Philippines in case Islands are invaded by any foreign power". Resolution adds that Philippines with its Christian population and civilization does not belong to Asiatic group of peoples and that with promise of independence effective July 4, 1946, Philippines "can not possibly be abandoned into hands of any Asiatic power". A bill is introduced providing for establishment of aeronautical schools and another appropriating P1,000,000 for submarines.

July 9.—Results of plebiscite are tabulated in Assembly as follows: (1) Amendment establishing bicameral legislature: 1,041,165 votes for and 274,-633 against; (2) Shortening of term of President from 6 to 4 years and permitting re-election: 1,066,-306 for and 240,294 against; (3) Establishing Electoral Commission to supervise elections: 1,016,097 for and 281,827 against.

July 10.—President Quezon accepts resignation of Mayor Vicente Rama of Cebu for reasons of ill health. Cruiser La Argentina, Argentine training ship, arrives in Manila; officers and cadets are entertained at Malacafian.

Radio-telephone communications are inaugurated between Philippines and Australia.

Assem. T. Dizon offers bill proposing proceeds of coconut excise tax refund be set aside for national



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defense purposes after deducting amounts already authorized for National Coconut and National Tobacco Corporations. Assem. D. S. Tan offers bill which would appropriate P50,000,000 for defense. July 12.—President Quezon suspends collection of progressive tax on sugar pending submission of report by Sugar Advisory Board.

Assembly ratifies constitutional amendments by vote of 65 to 0.

Assem. M. Tolentino introduces bill calling for universal military training of all citizens between 16 and 50.

universal minitary training of an extraction section 16 and 50.

July 13.—G. J. Schimmel, official of Department of Economics, Netherlands Indies, arrives in Manila from Java by special plane on way to United States; he is accompanied by E. H. J. Uljee, Amsterdam

business executive.

July 15.—Office of U. S. High Commissioner an-

of Economics, Netherlands Indies, arrives in Manila from Java by special plane on way to United States; he is accompanied by E. H. J. Uljee, Amsterdam business executive.

July 15.—Office of U. S. High Commissioner announces that "gentlemen's agreement" restricting Japanese imports of cotton textiles into Philippines to 45,000,000 square meters a year, expiring July 31, has been renewed for another year.

President Quezon in message to Assembly states that "While we have all along realized that independent Philippines would be confronted with grave and perplexing problems affecting both our internal affairs and relations with outside world, none ever thought, as was indeed beyond human mind to foresee, that at most critical period of our task of nation-building, we should be faced with such situation as that which confronts us today... Our trade with Europe has practically stopped, resulting in substantial reduction in public revenues. Prices for our export commodities are so low that with possible exception of sugar, they are almost below production costs. Moreover, we are finding increasing difficulties in moving our goods to foreign markets owing to shortage of bottoms and exorbitant freight and insurance rates... We are facing increasing power of people. We are also meeting difficulties in importing foodstuffs from abroad. In such situation we must meet immediate necessity of producing in our country all articles of food and clothing that our people may need during this emergency.. Our Constitution empowers National Assembly to grant President all powers that may be needed to carry out a national policy in times of emergency. To my mind, the emergency has arisen, an emergency that is real and menacing. We must ensure for our people enough food and clothing and protect them against profiteering. We must likewise insure continuance of our agricultural and industrial production and protect nation against threatening growth of unemployment ... I must therefore have authority to control of emergency. In second h

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Onrubia, master of S.S. President Quezon, which was lost off Tanega Shima island, Japan, January 27, responsible for disaster and recommends his license as master be revoked; decision states he failed to set safe course, failed to take proper action when ship was in danger areas, failed to save important papers as required by Code of Commerce, and left ship in second life-boat without valid reason and contrary to traditions of his profession.

Sir David Meek, T. E. Gregory, and F. Tymms, officers of British Indian government, arrive on Clipper from Hongkong on way to United States to negotiate new Indo-American trade agreement.

The United States

June 17.—President Franklin D. Roosevelt orders "freezing" of \$10,000,000,000 worth of French assets in United States to forestall German seizure. President signs Vinson bill providing for 11% increase in

in United States to torestall German Selbas. German States in dent signs Vinson bill providing for 11% increase in naval strength.

Secretary of Treasury H. Morgenthau states he has been informed British government will take over all French war orders placed in United States, including orders for more than 3,100 planes.

Senate approves legislation declaring "United States will not recognize or acquiesce in any transfer

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of western hemispheric possessions from one non-American power to another and if any such appear likely will in addition to other measures immediately consult with other American republics to determine steps to be taken to safeguard their common interests. Rep. C. Vinson introduces new bill providing for 22% increase in navy which would add 84 more ships at cost of \$1,200,000,000. Defense circles express deep concern over disposition of French fleet, second most powerful in Europe.

June 18.—House passes bill raising authorized strength of army to 400,000. Admiral Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, unexpectedly recommends \$4,000,000,000 expansion program for navy, which would add 200 ships, totalling 1,250,000 tons, and create greatest fleet world has ever seen; he declares he considers the expansion "essential" to defense of United States and possessions and to uphold Monroe Doctrine. Hawaii reported taking extraordinary defense precautions.

June 19.—President tells press he is considering forms of universal government service on compulsory basis for young men and women of all classes; work would be military only in broadest sense.

House naval affairs committee votes 17 to 0 treport out bill increasing navy by 70% which at cost of \$4,000,000 would virtually double the fleet, bringing total strength to 738 ships, exceeding combined fleets of Britain and Japan; program, however, would take from 5 to 7 years to complete.

Navy Department announces that 10 torpedo boats and 10 submarine chasers nearing completion for U. S. Navy have been released to Allied Purchasing Commission, Navy having agreed to take delivery of later models. Cruiser Quincy is ordered to Montevideo, Uruguay.

June 20.—Following resignation of Secretary of War H. Woodring, President nominates Henry L. Stimson as Secretary of War and Frank Knox as Secretary of Navy. Both are prominent Republicans, Stimson was Secretary of State under Hoover, and Governor-General of Philippines under Coolidge; Knox was Republican yender to make the promise of t

MUM

Senate passes 75 to 5 the House-approved emergency defense super-tax bill designed to raise \$1,000.000,000 annually, the Senate writing in drastic income taxes in event of war expected to yield \$8,000.000,000 annually.

Sen. E. W. Gibson, active for many years in Philippine affairs, dies of heart ailment, aged 67.

June 21.—President approves plans for \$2,000,000,000 cartel to handle export surpluses of all American republics and Canada, creating western hemispheric economic bloc to prevent totalitarian states from exerting economic pressure on any single American state.

Allied Purchasing Board announces now contract

ican state.

Allied Purchasing Board announces now contract for 1500 planes, bringing total to over 20,000 of which 2,500 have been delivered.

Maj.-Gen. Smedley Butler, U. S. Marines (ret.) dies in Philadelphia, aged 58.

June 22.—President denies his "national solidarity" Cabinet is war cabinet except in sense it is designed to act for defense of United States.

Hull reiterates United States desires maintenance of status quo in Pacific area.

June 23.—House votes unanimous approval of \$4,000,000,000 naval expansion bill which now goes

Senate.
Some 700 U. S. troops leave Seattle for Anchorage,

Alaska.

June 24.—President cancels negotiations for sale of 20 "mosquito" speed boats to British after Attorney-General's office ruled that transfer is prevented by a 1917 law.

Part of fleet at Hawaii leaves "in direction of Pacific coast" after rumors that ships would go to Panamae

vented by a 1917 law.

Part of fleet at Hawaii leaves "in direction of Pacific coast" after rumors that ships would go to Panama.

Minnesota Governor H. Stassen in key-note address before Republican Convention in Philadelphia accuses administration of "negligence and inaction" in regard to world developments and of aiding aggressors by supplying them with materials, stating country is "tragically unprepared" for defense. He criticizes President's "provocative statements" and declares his compulsory youth service plan follows methods of Hitler, Mussolini, and Stalin.

June 25.—President signs new \$1,000,000,000 ax bill which increases corporate income taxes and reduces individual income tax exemptions. He also approves new War Department appropriation bill of \$222,718,000 for defense purposes, including funds for beginning work on third set of locks in Panama Canal and for bomb-proofing work there.

Hoover in Convention speech states major task is to protect United States from conflagrations originating in Europe and Asia. He declares himself in full sympathy with allies and his belief in helping them "within framework of law", pledging his faith that France will rise again. He urges country to adopt "calmer attitude" toward totalitarian states in order "to facilitate possible role of United States as peace intermediary". Resolutions committee approves foreign policy plank defining Republican Party as champion of "peace, preparedness, and Americanism". J. W. Haussermann, head of Philippine Republican's request for including demand for reexamination of Philippine question in party platform as such discussion now would be untimely and Democrats might adopt an immediate independence plank, thus making question a partisan issue; also states convention might easily be stampeded into voting for immediate independence.

June 26.—President's Advisory Defense Commission announces that Henry Ford's refusal is insufficient for mass production methods. Ford recently stated he was "not doing business with British or any othe

ign government".

Sen. K. Pittman states most effective way to stop Hitler would be for Britain to continue to fight from New World instead of defending England to lest ditch, alleging England is "totally unprepared" and that "whatever help United States can give will do no more than delay the result". "It is evident Congress will not authorize intervention in the war".

Knox. in editorial in Chicago.

the war".

Knox, in editorialin Chicago Daily Newsof which he is publisher, suggests that United States, acting as trustee for whole western world, immediately take over French possessions in American governments given representation to avoid charge United States is acting imperialistically.

acting imperialistically.

Panama Canal authorities confirm there are controlled mine fields at both ends of canal and that troops are "always in high state of training". Official secrecy continues to shroud movements of fleet.

ments of fleet.

Export-Import Bank grants
Argentina \$20,000,000 loan
for railway and road construction equipment out of
\$100,000,000 recently made
available by Congress.

Republicans approve platform emphasizing peace as
major issue for country and
pledging creation of modern



... Use Mum on sanitary towels, too, for positive protection against offending.

Ann's pretty – Ann's efficient ... WHY CAN'T SHE KEEP A JOB?

• It is a miserable thing for a girl to know that she is intelligent and attractive — yet never succeeds in business or love. It never occurred to Ann that underarm odour might be the trouble—didn't she bathe every day?

But here was Ann's mistake: a bath can remove only past perspiration; it can't prevent the odour to come. That's a job for Mum!

Mum is quick and easy to use. Just smooth a fingertipful under each arm and you are safe for all day or evening. Mum is harmless to clothing — so you can use it any time — even after you've dressed. It's so soothing to the skin that it can be applied to freshly-shaved underarms.

Do as thousands of smart women do. Buy a large economical jar of Mum today, at your Chemist's or store and use it every day in the year. Then you know you are always sweet - and safe.

TAKES THE ODOUR OUT OF PERSPIRATION

defense, though platform condemns "invasion of unoffending countries" and urges extension of aid to all peoples fighting for liberty provided such aid is not in violation of international law. Platform makes no direct reference to Far East but demands vigorous defense of "possessions and essential outposts", and upholding of Monroe Doctrine. It urges "effective protection for our farm products and recovery of our export markets as well as assurance of American price level for domestically consumed portion of export crops".

Iune 27.—President authorizes Treasury Depart-

June 27.—President authorizes Treasury Department under Espionage Act of 1917 to take possession of any domestic or foreign ships now in American ports "in order to protect them from damage".

Navy begins on \$200,000,000 program to con-struct and expand some 40 naval air bases and sta-tions as recommended in Hepburn Report 2 years

ago.

Reported that 8 bombs planted in Republican convention hall in Philadelphia have been discovered and that number of arrests have been made.

New York Times states, "Without British supremacy at sea, our power in Pacific may be enough for defense of our own coasts, but nothing more. If French navy were turned over to axis powers, it stands to reason United States will be in no position to insist on inviolability of Dutch, French, and British territory across Pacific and United States official stand could then no longer be backed by armed force".

June 28.—Morgenthau prohibits any ship, American or foreign, to leave United States port on foreign voyage without his express authority and creates Office of Merchant Ship Movements to supervise

Mall sailings.

Navy Department announces contracts have been awarded and construction will begin immediately of 9 submarines and 10 destroyers costing \$154,

awarded and construction will begin immediately of 9 submarines and 10 destroyers costing \$154, 577.000.

Wendell Lewis Willkie, New York utilities magnate, "dark horse" of Convention, is named Republican candidate for presidency on 6th ballot after Dewey led in earlier balloting. Willkie has never held elective office and was not candidate for nomination until few weeks ago. He is President of \$1,000,000,000 Commonwealth Southern Corporation. He was listed as Democrat and voted for Roosevelt in 1932, but in last elections registered as Republican. (He was born in Elwood, Indiana. His grandparents came to America after collapse of revolutionary movement in Germany. His parents were both lawyers. He served in France with 325th Field Artillery during World War). He started his career as attorney in Fort Wayne, Indiana, in 1919 and became president of one of world's greatest utilities holding corporations in 1933 when he was 41 years old. Six-year fight with the New Deal over Tennessee Valley Authority made him public figure. Sen. Charles McNary of Oregon is elected vice-presidential candidate on first ballot, his selec-

tion being interpreted as bid for western votes. Will-kie has been outspoken in his sympathy for allied cause, but McNary less so, though he refrained from criticizing Roosevelt's foreign policy.

criticizing Roosevelt's foreign policy.

June 29.—Washington diplomatic quarters state that Russian move into Bessarabia is regarded as precautionary, intended to strengthen Russian position before Germany was able to reorganize Balkans on Nazi basis. Strongly indicated in Washington that United States has no intention of concurring with Arita Asiatic "Monroe Doctrine" statement and that there is no change in attitude toward Japan's attempt to impose "new order" in East Asia.

Japan's attempt to impose "new order" in East Asia. June 30.—Washington circles reported to believe United States will make no formal comment on Arita's statement as it was addressed orally to Japanese public and not submitted to other governments. Administration members state that article in Berlin-Rome-Tokyo (See "Other Countries" column) is intended to torpedo projected organization of western hemispheric trade cartel. Secretary of Agriculture H. Wallace states in radiocast that United States rejects appeasement policy and plans to mobilize western hemisphere's economic and miliary power; "Hitler plans to play one country against another with seemingly attractive offers for their surplus corn, oil, etc., and later threaten to withdraw these orders unless he gets economic and political concessions; unified American economic power will minimize possibility of such attack."

Sen. G. W. Norris, independent Republican and

minimize possibility of such attack."

Sen. G. W. Norris, independent Republican and advocate of government power projects, charges Wilkie nomination was "maneuvered by certain Wall Street interests" and that this will add impetus to Roosevelt third-term movement.

Fleet which left Honolulu last Monday under official secrecy, returns, Adm. J. O. Richardson stating fleet was on routine training exercises. However, it was reported unofficially at Balboa, that fleet was expected there on July 4 and that large part of fleet would move through Canal and remain at Atlantic entrance for indefinite period. Observers believe President may have countermanded order in view of Japanese attitude.

July 1.—President sends brief message to Congress

In view of Japanese attitude.

July I.—President sends brief message to Congress suggesting individual and corporate excess profits tax to be applied in connection with armament contracts so that "the few do not gain from sacrifice of the many".

tracts so that "the few do not gain from sacrifice of the many".

T. V. Soong, Chairman of Bank of China and former Minister of Finance, who recently passed through Manila on Pan-American Clipper route, confers with President Roosevelt. He tells oress war with Japan has lasted 3 years and "may last until Doomsday".

Navy Department, in connection with act providing for 11% expansion of navy, awards largest single warship construction contract in nation's history—representing \$414,000,000 for 45 new vessels (6 cruisers, 12 destroyers, and 1 large seaplane-carrier, total of 193,000 tons).

July 2.—President signs May bill empowering him to embargo export of all war materials and immediately proclaims that 46 specific products are subject to export licensing, including rubber, tin, silk, aluminum and other metals, machine tools, etc.; no outright embargo is as yet contemplated. Song again confers with President.

again conters with President.

Senate military affairs committee votes 14 to 3 in favor of approval of Stimson nomination. Stimson during questioning urged aid to Britain to enable it to maintain control of Atlantic and make it possible for United States to maintain strong fleet in Pacific, although he emphasized that greatest immediate danger is in east where United States is vulnerable and its great industrial establishments are situated.

are situated.

July 3.—Senate naval affairs committee recommends approval of Knox nomination. During questioning, Knox asserted United States should not "back down" from position of opposing Japan's aspirations in Netherlands Indies and should use "all means" to prevent their seizure. Chairman D. I. Walsh asking whether he would change his opinion if he knew the Committee had received information from naval quarters that United States alone could not wage war in Far East, Knox replied that would make considerable difference and "we had better not make any threats". He declares that "enlightened opinion overwhelmingly detests and opposes philosophy and practices of Nazi Germany."

many."
Authoritative quarters in Washington reveal that large foreign submarine was seen off Pacific entrance of Panama Canal week ago.

July 4.—Unofficial Washington quarters reported to believe that British action in seizing French fleet is important factor in United States decision whether to retain its fleet in Pacific. Pittman states action "restores confidence in British war effort. Every patriotic American will applaud Churchill upon his wisdom and courage in preventing use of French navy by Hitler. It was fear that this step would not be taken in time that shook confidence of some in power of British to defend themselves alone against German attack"

Francisco Varona, labor attaché to Philippine Resident Commissioner's Office in Washington, suggests Malay federation under United States protection, stating Malay people would welcome this as they have always regarded administration of Philippines as "most benign example of government for a dependent people in all colonial history." He states such federation would find leadership the states are the believes it would not be some Eliziones and that he believes it would not be among Filipinos and that he believes it would not be opposed by Japan.

July 5.—President in press conference strongly criticizes those Americans who are too much impressed by "temporary efficiency" of totalitarian nations, stating "any philosophical compromise with opera-

(Continued on page 319)

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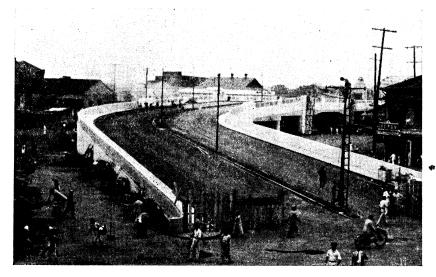
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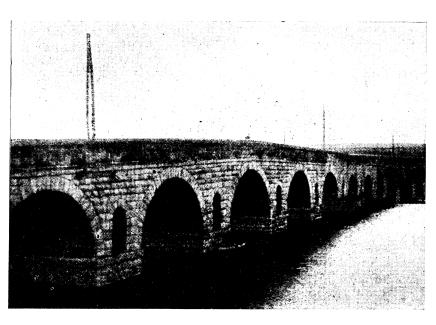


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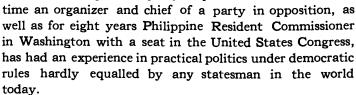
MANILA, P. I.

Editorial

Mr. Quezon's "Partyless" Democracy

Introduction

RESIDENT Manuel L. Quezon, not only successively a provincial prosecuting attorney, Governor of a Province, member of the First Philippine Assembly, head of the Philippine Senate, and first President of the Commonwealth, but long a leader of a political party in power and at one



He is therefore entitled to respectful attention when he advances—as he has done—a new theory of democratic procedure and whatever ideas he may formulate must be considered as worthy of careful study. When he suggests even so radical a departure as the elimination of political parties because of evils inherent in the party-system, no one is justified in jumping to the conclusion that he is wilfully inclining to the still more evil totalitarian one-party system. Not only his frequent pronouncements, such as the latest: "Democracy is the natural and only system of government acceptable to civilized men", but his long and honorable record as a champion of the freedom of his people, gives this the lie. That he is known to be somewhat imperious in temperament, a characteristic that also marked and marks some of America's own great leaders, including both Theodore and Franklin Roosevelt, do not make him a despot of the same ilk as Hitler or Mussolini.

This does not mean that everyone should immediately or ever at all accept the views recently advanced by Mr. Quezon as to either the desirability or practicability of a "partyless" democracy. But they are certainly worth consideration and study at this time when democracy appears everywhere imperilled. Mr. Quezon's views are proof that he shares the anxieties of many men today as to the future of democracy.

It would seem, however, that we are confronted not so much with the problem of saving the world for democracy as of saving democracy for the world. Every criticism of democracy and its established procedures, especially as developed during the past one hundred fifty years in America, the world's greatest and most successful democracy, may well be looked upon with skepticism. And as James Bryce said: "In America the great moving forces are the parties". America's example and magnificent success can not be lightly set aside. The criticism of democracy as "inefficient", which emanates chiefly from the side of those who would destroy human liberties, is not to be taken at face-value. Democracy in those countries where it has been firmly established is not in such a bad way as some have been led to believe by the propaganda of those who would reduce mankind to slaves. And slavery in the long run can not even be efficient.



IT may be that a study of the facts will show that Mr. Quezon's views with respect to party are the outcome of conditions in the Philippines that are local and temporary, and of some validity as such. Whether Mr. Quezon's views are generally valid, is another question.

It is easy to see that the present party situation in the Philippines, though a natural development, constitutes a serious hindrance to good government. There is, as yet, no two-party system here worthy of the name, as the opposition is too much in the minority to perform any very important function. As Mr. Quezon said recently,—"If the public only knew the secret meetings the minority has had with the majority leaders for the distribution of public positions and 'spoils', it would not rely so heavily on the fiscalizing role of an opposition party."

Mr. Quezon also gave a cue to the practical aspect of the question of the maintenance of existing parties or pseudo-parties in the country when he said that the trouble with parties is that they continue to exist after the issues that gave rise to them have disappeared and that he could see no justification for the continuation of the so-called "Pro" and "Anti" groups that came into being during the fight for the acceptance or rejection of the Hare-Hawes "Independence" Law. These factions, however, still persist to some extent and bargains struck when a working coalition was established between them, may very well hamper the efficiency of the Administration now. There may be more office-seekers with some political claims than can well be "taken care of", especially at this time when public revenues are falling off, and Mr. Quezon, impatient with the "spoils" system and the "party" claims constantly being made upon him, may have been irked to the extent of deciding that he would no longer recognize such claims.

For, the control of the government and with this the occupying of public posts—to an extent limited only by the civil service laws—are, of course, and to some extent rightly, the objects of party struggle. That this involves evils, no one can deny. The only question is that of whether doing away or attempting to do away with political parties would bring on greater evils. The evils of party may be "necessary evils", resulting from characteristics of human psychology which we may try to control but must also accept as an unavoidable factor in any political situation.

To examine this question will be the purpose of the rest of this article. The writer had at first thought of writing only a brief editorial on the subject, but the matter is so involved and has so many important ramifications that he soon found this impossible. The theme warrants a full treatment and is especially suitable to the times, for it involves the great issue which has drawn a large part of the world into the terrible war which is now raging. It was suggested to the writer that he compose an editorial on the meaning of the American occupation of the Philip-

pines because the anniversary of "Occupation Day" falls in this month of August. This article may, in part, be taken as meeting that suggestion for it attempts to set forth the nature and development of American democratic procedure which was introduced here by America.

Party in Washington's Time

The parallelism between the respective roles of George Washington and Manuel L. Quezon has more than once been pointed out and was recently again suggested when President Quezon, addressing a gathering of students of the University of the Philippines, spoke of "the discredited theory that democracy can not exist without political parties" and declared that—

"the struggle for power between contending political parties creates a partisan spirit, and the partisan spirit is incompatible with good government. Only in very rare instances can there be found men actively interested in party politics who are capable of disregarding party interests and subordinating them to the interests of the people at large. . . It is party politics that causes inefficiency in government; it is party opposition that causes delay in the execution of needed reforms; it is party that weakens a government and makes it incapable of facing difficult situations. It is thus that in times of crisis governments see the need of calling off partisan strife and getting the cooperation of all parties. What is essential in a democracy is not political parties, but information and discussion; but discussion without animosity, conducted in a spirit of cooperation and not destruction. And not until people learn to cooperate rather than fight one another, will democracy succeed in achieving the true ends of good government".

President Quezon has on previous occasions, in pleading for the so necessary national unity in these difficult times, excoriated the partisan spirit, nearly always in this connection quoting George Washington.

In Washington's time, the first political party to take definite form was the Federalist Party, which, led by Alexander Hamilton and backed by the propertied classes, feared "democracy" and wanted a strong central government. It was opposed by the Anti-Federalist Party which was led by Thomas Jefferson who feared autocracy and believed the American government should be built on a broad democratic foundation. Washington, seeking harmony, appointed Jefferson Secretary of State and Hamilton Secretary of the Treasury, but disagreement soon arose in the Cabinet over the interpretation of the Constitution, Hamilton being a "loose constructionist" and reading into the document large powers for the Federal Government, while Jefferson insisted on a strict interpretation in order to guard the reserved powers of the States.

When Hamilton proposed and Congress ratified the establishment of a United States Bank, Jefferson withdrew from the Cabinet to become the recognized head of the party of opposition, and Washington, realizing the situation, gradually made over his Cabinet on a frankly Federalist basis. Yet he feared "party politics" to the end, and in his Farewell Address warned against "the baneful effects of the spirit of party", declaring that political parties are—

"potent engines of cunning, ambitious, and unprincipled men... (that will) make the public administration the mirror of the ill-concerted and incongruous projects of faction, rather than the organ of consistent

and wholesome plans digested by common counsels and modified by mutual interests".

"There is not lacking in subsequent history some validation of Washington's fear", wrote Professor R. W. Kelsey in his "Political Parties in the United States", from which the preceding has been paraphrased.

Party in the Philippines

It is clear that the conditions existing in the Philippines today, somewhat similar to conditions existing in the United States about a hundred fifty years ago, have tended to bring about parallel views in the two great leaders and patriots who stand so widely apart in time and space.

With his long experience in politics, President Quezon knows as much as anyone about the evils associated with partisan politics. He knows that what is or was known as the "opposition" in the Philippines has played only a minor part, and that usually futile and often inglorious. It has been largely an opposition based on factional strife, a struggle between personalities rather than principles.

There was, however, another and very important form of political division in the Philippines, analogous to party division, which should not be over-looked and which President Quezon himself would be the last to minimize. This was the political division that came about between the American authorities and the "Filipino participation" in the government. The American "bureaucracy" was, in effect, the party in power; the Filipinos, practically en masse, and led by the Legislature which soon become entirely Filipino, constituted what in effect was the party of the opposition, though there was for the most part a degree of cooperation between them on practical matters. The issue was, of course, inevitably and rightly, that of selfgovernment and independence. Among the Filipinos there could, at that time at least, have been no party division worthy of the name. The Filipinos constituted one big party and the only conflict that could arise was as to who should lead it. The American (bureaucratic) group was comparable to the Federalists and the Filipino group to the Anti-Federalists.

After Washington, the line between the Federalists and Anti-Federalists became blurred and the period roughly corresponding to Monroe's presidency (1817-1825) was called the "Era of Good Feeling" because of the absence of party divisions. But Kelsey remarked that it could as well be called the "Era of Bad Feeling" because of the presence of factional and personal animosities.

Today we may be said to be in an "Era of Good Feeling" in the Philippines. The United States High Commissioner exercises no direct functions with respect to local government and the Filipino group has in effect become the party in power. There has as yet not been sufficient time for deep political divisions to form, although signs they are developing are not wanting. In the meantime, naturally, the party in power is moving toward the "Federalist" side, this being determined not only by psychological causes but by the seriousness of the problems that face the Philippines and that demand a strong central government.

The Origin of Party

WHILE, during the Era of Good Feeling, the old parties practically vanished, two great parties again began to form themselves during the administration of Andrew Jackson over the issue of the protection of manufacturers and the more menacing issue of the extension of slavery. For under forms of government, in Lincoln's deathless phrase, "of the people, by the people, and for the people"—rather than of, by, and for the State, popular differences of opinion as to the conduct of public affairs are bound to develop and to find expression.

Party organizations arose in America "out of the search for methods of political action which would secure in a representative democracy the choice of men as servants of the people who would be truly acceptable to the people". A political party is "a more or less durable organization of voters having for its immediate purpose the election of officials and the control of the government".

It is notable that the Constitution of the United States made no provision for the functioning of political parties as such, not because this was considered of no importance but probably because it was recognized that political parties should appertain directly to the people themselves and not to the machinery of government as such. As James Bryce pointed out:

"There are three main things that one wishes to know about a national commonwealth, viz. its framework and constitutional machinery, the methods by which it is worked, the forces which move it and direct its courses... The whole machinery, both of national and State governments, is worked by the political parties... The parties, however, are not the ultimate force in the conduct of affairs. Behind and above them stands the people. Public opinion, that is the mind and conscience of the whole nation... stands above the parties, being cooler and larger minded than they are; it awes party leaders and holds in check party organizations. No one openly ventures to resist it. It determines the direction and character of national policy...."

For a time, in America, the Congressional caucus and legislative caucuses in the various States resulted in the creation of nominating machinery that was entirely under the control of a few powerful leaders. Only gradually was the convention method established, with the great national party conventions preceded by state and local conventions and primaries that are more truly democratic.

Inevitably, in America as everywhere else in freedom, national issues arose that called for the formulation of public opinion and the organization of strong political groups to carry popular decisions into effect. There was first the old issue of Federal versus State rights. Among other issues that developed were the issue of slavery and its extension, the issue of secession, the tariff issue, the trust-monopoly issue, the World War issue, the League of Nations issue, the "New Deal" social and economic reform issue... and most of these issues, in various transformations, are still before the country and determine how the people vote.

Major and Minor Parties

In the United States, as in Great Britain, there have usually been only two major political parties at one time. The explanation has been advanced that this is because men "naturally tend to divide themselves into two main groups: the conservative and the progressive,

or those who favor the maintenance of order and efficient government and those who support individual liberty and freedom". But, wrote Professor J. A. Fairlie, such tendencies "are at best vague and indefinite, and the development of political parties can only be understood by recognizing that there are many varying and interwoven types of opinion, and a continual change from one to another".

Even in the United States there have always been minor parties, such as the Liberty and Free Soil Parties, opposed to slavery; the Native American Party organized in opposition to the Roman Catholics and to foreign-born office-holders, especially Irishmen; the Greenback Party which demanded large issues of paper money; the Populist Party which stressed the free coinage of silver; the Liberal Republican Party which opposed further military coercion of the South; the Progressive Party of the first Roosevelt; the La Follette Party which advanced radical measures for farm relief; the Prohibitionist Party opposed to the sale of alcoholic liquors; the Socialist Party, the Communist Party, etc.

The efforts of these parties rarely failed to be of some result. Wrote Kelsey:

"On the whole, minor parties have not been in vain. They have never held the field permanently against the two parties of ancient lineage. Several of them have failed utterly to attain their major objectives, probably because these objectives were unsound. But there has been a residue of gain. They have frequently been useful instruments of agitation. They have at times forced their programs, in whole or in part, upon the major parties. They have often seen their principles embodied at last in the laws of the land."

Independent movements within parties play a role similar to that of the minor parties. There is a strong feeling in the United States against political movements based on mere sectionalism or on the interests of special groups, although the major parties will bid for the support of minority groups. The people realize that voting for minority parties is practically "to throw away" their votes, and political leaders are well aware of the enormous effort and expense involved in the founding of new national parties. All this makes for party cohesion and for the maintenance of two major parties of more or less equal strength both from time to time standing approximately equal chances of winning at the polls, and both therefore highly sensitive to shifting public opinion.

It is true that under the two-party system, traditional policies are sometimes of little significance, and each of the two parties usually develops a conservative and a progressive wing. And new questions may arise upon which the popular mind is so unanimous that it gains support from both parties. This is what is happening in the United States today with respect to a number of issues. Both the Democratic and the Republican Parties, for instance, favor strong efforts to build up the national defense. It is a mistake, however, to consider that the Democratic and Republican Parties stand for virtually identical things. Over and above the fact that the Democratic Party represents the "Ins" and the Republican Party the "Outs", there is another vital distinction. In spite of their respective "catch-all" platforms, or enunciations of principles, the people generally believe that the Democratic Party is the more progressive, the more daring and experimental; the Republican Party the more cautious and conservative.

The former is a party on the move; the latter would fain stand still or, at least, go slow. The people, this November, will decide between these two general tendencies.

The Multiple-Party System in France

PERIODS of sweeping change in national life always result in political unrest and the appearance of a new series of minor parties, but even under such conditions, as events have shown, the two-party system may still survive. In some countries this has not been the case, and there is (or was) at least one great democracy—France—where the two-party system never succeeded in establishing itself.

This was partly due to differences in the machinery of government which promote the creation of factions—the differences, broadly, between the "presidential" and "parliamentary" forms of government. In Europe, generally, there have been grounds of quarrel, according to Bryce, which never substantially affected parties in the United States—such as hostility between the rich and the poor, questions relating the tenure of land, questions of religion, racial animosities, regional differences, historical divergencies, the monarchical versus the republican issue. Other factors were the existence of uninstructed masses easily caught and inflamed by catchwords and readily attracted to leaders, leadership playing a much lesser role in America where men like to think they think for themselves.

In France, party disintegration and the impossibility of constituting lasting majorities resulted in a ministerial or cabinet instability that was, according to H. E. Barrault, a "veritable government defect". Constitutional reform was due in France for a long time but could never be put into effect because of popular opposition to giving any one man too much power. Last year, until the outbreak of the war, there were four parties and five "group." (merely parliamentary) of the Left, and three parties and seven groups of the Right. Their names gave no cue to their principles. The "Democratic Left and Independent Radical Group", for instance, was a rightist organization. According to a note in the 1940 "Political Handbock of the World":

"Frequently such a group is an offshoot of one of the regular parties and it may be formed: to escape regular party discipline, for each member of a group votes as he wishes; to increase one's chances of placement on a committee; to further regional interests; and sometimes because of the influence of a strong personality."

Hitler and "Republican" Germany

In "Republican" Germany, too, after the World War and before Hitler became Chancellor, there were some fifteen different parties in the Reichstag. It is incorrect to say that "democracy broke down" in Germany. There was no democracy, only a form of parliamentarism which failed to work chiefly because the people had never had any experience or training in democracy. The German people as a whole were politically backward and were accustomed to being subjects and not citizens. They had never been permitted to form any conception of the sovereignty of the people. They foolishly admired rather than detested the display of force on the part of the State and sought for what they conceived of as strong leadership. They looked with hope toward Hitler, admired him as they had admired the Kaiser. The Nazi Party meant

little to them; they considered it only an organization created by the Leader to carry out His ideas.

Hitler, in his book, "Mein Kampf", exalted the Leader who, "considering the stupidity of his fellow citizens", is not to be deterred from "carrying out the tasks he recognizes as of vital importance". According to him, Democracy is "nonsense", and "the parliamentary principle of the majority leads to the demolition of the idea of leadership—or does one", he asks scornfully,

"believe that the progress of the world originated in the brains of majorities and not in the head of an individual? The parliamentary principle of decision by majority, by denying the authority of the person and placing in its stead the number of the crowd in question, sins against the aristocratic basic idea of Nature".

He declared that

"great minds refuse to serve as bailiff for stupid good-for-nothings and babblers" and refuse "to hide, whenever decisions of importance are involved, behind the coat-tails of a so-called majority. Such political activity is loathsome and hateful to a really decent and therefore courageous man, while it is attractive to all wretched characters.... The majority can never replace the Man. It is always not only a representative of stupidity, but also of cowardice... I am convinced that even the most humble carter has done his fatherland more service than the first, let us say 'parliamentarian'."

Compare to this ego-maniac ranting—which tock in the Germans—and which is responsible for the recent "progress" in Europe, the democratic words of Theodore Parker who said:

"Democracy does not mean, 'I am as good as you are', but 'You're as good as I am'."

Compare it to the calm words of James Russell Lowell who said:

"A numerical preponderance seems, on the whole, as clumsy a way of arriving at truth as could well be devised, but experience has apparently shown it to be a convenient arrangement for determining what may be expedient or advisable or practicable at any given moment."

Compare it to Emerson's clear-seeing statement:

"Parties are also founded on instincts, and have better guides to their own humble aims than the sagacity of their leaders."

The German people no doubt believed, in turning to Hitler, that his "sagacity" would mean domestic quiet, order, peace, a better life. He promised them the "Folkish" State that "has to care for the welfare of its citizens". But the people do well to doubt the sagacity of leaders. While national constitutions are perhaps best the work of philosophers, statesmen, and experts, all faith in democracy rests on the belief that the people, the simple as well as the learned, react in the long run in an instinctively sound manner to the problems of social organization; such problems are indeed very much everybody's business.

"One-Party" Tyranny

Submission to tyranny, whether that of a man or cf a party, does not mean progress, but retrogression. The single "party"—in itself a confusion of terms, for how can a "party" stand for the whole?—is an integral part of the loathsome system known today as "Fascism". Such a party is never constituted of all the people, but always of the band or gang that has seized control. Other parties are simply destroyed and all opposition, even mere criticism, is murderously suppressed. The "totalitarian" system is not rule by all the people, or rule by a majority,

but rule by a minority which maintains itself and can maintain itself only through ruthless violence and oppression. There is nothing new about the present-day totalitarianism except its modern "scientific" methods of propaganda, group hypnotism, and mass coercion, but this makes it so infinitely more dangerous and so infinitely more difficult to overthrow than all the antecedent forms of despotism that run back to the strongest brute in the first still half-animal human horde.

The "No-Party" Theory

In declaring in effect his belief that democracy can exist without political parties, Mr. Quezon should not have been understood by any one who knows him to have meant that he advocated a single-party government. He declared himself to be "an opponent of dictatorship in whatever form it is presented" and stated that democracy is "the natural and only system of government acceptable among civilized men". In a press conference held a few days after his speech at the University, he stated more explicitly that he was advocating the abolition of all political parties, including his own. A one-party system, he declared, outlawing as it does all other parties but one, constitutes a dictatorship.

But is it possible to establish, in democracy, a "no-party" system? And if it were possible for any democratic people to voluntarily establish such a system, what, in fact, would prevent just those evils from shortly arising—if they did not already exist-which Mr. Quezon describes as partisan? Since only a comparatively small fraction of the total population is required to carry out the functions of government, this government personnel would in effect constitute a "party" permanently in office and, in the end, perhaps, if not overthrown by revolution, permanently in power. And, as Mr. Quezon said, "Only in very rare instances can there be found men actively interested in party politics who are capable of disregarding party interests and subordinating them to the interests of the people at large". There, exactly, lies the reason for "more or less durable organizations of voters" who will have the power to perform the necessary function of periodically "turning the rascals out".

Mr. Quezon obviously would make democracy more real and more effective than it is—for which he can only be lauded, and would therefore revise, admittedly "revise radically", certain conceptions regarding the essentials of democracy among which he does *not* include the political party system.

What is essential, he declared, is "information and discussion". But under the one-party system into which the "no-party" system would by all the signs inevitably degenerate, the people are not given information; they are only exposed to and misled by propaganda. And discussion is not tolerated; there can only be acceptance and obedience, or death.

Mr. Quezon stated at his press conference that the system he envisages would not entail the elimination of a variety of opinions that must arise in a community and that the avenues of criticism such as the press and the radio would be permitted to function under the guarantees of the Bill of Rights. The crux of the matter lies in whether freedom

of criticism would long continue to be *permitted* by a government not subject to the checks of party action. Hitler in his book calls journalists "scoundrels", "liars", "vipers", agents of "mass poisoning", and declares the State

"must not let itself be misled by the boast of the so-called 'freedom of the press' and not be persuaded to fail in its duty and to put before the nation the food that it needs and that is good for it; it must assure itself with ruthless determination of this means of educating the people and to put it into the service of the State."

Since his rise to power, the Nazi-controlled press in Germany has become a Party monopoly of "tremendous dimensions and its greatest source of income".

"One Class, One Party"

ONE-PARTY government—and, it would seem, any noparty government also—is fundamentally inconsistent with democracy and all ideals of liberty and progress. One-party government has nothing to do with the economic and social reforms some envisage. Socialism itself is only possible under real political democracy—and this involves the freedom to form political parties and to take political action. One of the reasons communism has not been successfully established in Russia is that all parties except the "Communist" Party were outlawed and destroyed and no other parties have been allowed to come into being. Today, the "Communist" Party is only another instrument of dictatorship and mass coercion.

The false "one-class, one-party" dogma has led to all the evils in Russia that might have been expected. As a unifying slogan during the revolution, it may have had its value, but when later the political parties whose formation should have been natural under the circumstances—within the limits, of course, of a Soviet Constitution—were unable to take form, the Russian people said a long goodbye to freedom. The present unprogressive and oppressive regime, maintained in power in Russia, as in Germany and Italy, by an all-pervading espionage and a blanketterror, might never have been able to establish itself had the people been able to form parties powerful enough to prevent government usurpation of their sovereign rights. Had Lenin lived another ten years, the Russian story might have been a different one. Yet, finally, a people's history depends on themselves rather than on their leaders. The Russians, like the Germans, were politically backward. They had no training in democracy. Accustomed to the Czarist knout, they submitted to the scourge of Stalin.

All history as well as the weaknesses of human nature warn against "totalitarianism". What has made for evolution and progress has been diversity, the struggle between variations and differences. This does not rule out the cooperation Mr. Quezon spoke of, provided there is free agreement as to what to cooperate in.

No one, certainly, would be so blind as to maintain an unqualified defense of the existing party system in the United States or any other capitalist democracy. Party platforms are often little more than platitudinous "catchalls"; nominations are manipulated by selfish interests in the background; popular passions are aroused on irre-

levant matters to enable certain interests to achieve power or maintain themselves in power. But the cause of much of the political insincerity that exists, the waste and inefficiency, does not spring from the existence of groups of citizens who organize themselves into political parties. It lies in the fact that the people as a whole, though supposedly they rule and might indeed fully rule, have not yet succeeded in eliminating the social and economic inequalities that still make it possible for minorities to wield undue power. The cure for that is more democracy; not less.

Governments everywhere are of necessity becoming more and more powerful as society becomes more complex and the need grows for more and more centralized control. The mass of citizens whose will governments are supposed under democracy to execute would be helpless if they remained unorganized or were persuaded to abandon what organization they have succeeded in bringing about. Mr. Quezon has said that under a partyless democracy small groups to support candidacies during election time would still be formed, but what chances for success would such improvised groups have against the government machine?

The basic question in the world today would seem to be: Are the people to organize or are they to be organized? The people should always maintain a wholesome distrust of government, mindful of what Lincoln said in his first inaugural address as President of the United States:

"The country with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government, they can exercise their constitutional right of amending it, or their revolutionary right to dismember or overthrow it."

Hamilton in discussing the regulation of elections by the Federal Government in one of the famous Federalist Papers, dwelt on the "improbability of the existence of a force equal to the object" of subduing "the resistance of the great body of the people". He could not believe that a government could ever arise in America that

"would not fear that the citizens, not less tenacious than conscious of their rights, would flock from the remotest extremes of their respective States to the places of election to overthrow their tyrants and to substitute men who would be disposed to avenge the violated majesty of the people."

Today we are not so sure that such force could not be marshalled by a government once in power, despite any such checks and balances within the government structure itself which Mr. Quezon has said could be—together with freedom of criticism—relied on.

George Washington, who feared the baneful effects of the spirit of party, admitted in his Farewell Address that—

"There is an opinion that parties in free countries are useful checks upon the Administration of the Government, and serve to keep alive the spirit of Liberty. This within certain limits is probably true—and in Governments of a Monarchical cast, Patriotism may look with indulgence, if not with favor, upon the spirit of party...."

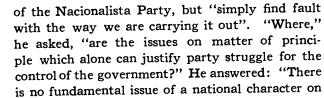
Were he alive today, Washington would probably realize that all governments today are of a "monarchical" cast in the sense that they must needs be strong. And the people must remain stronger, for sovereignty without strength would be a mockery.

Addendum

TOT in the least intimidated by the criticism he has received—more in the United States than here—for his advocacy of "partyless democracy", Mr. Quezon, just before this issue of the Philippine Magazine went to press, delivered another address on the subject on the occasion

of the inauguration of the new buildings of the Far Eastern University. It seems hardly fair to attempt to compress his statements to the extent that is necessary here, but, in summary, he declared that "the absence of two major or well-balanced parties in our country has been presented as evidence that ours is a democracy only in name", and, admitting the fact that there exists only one important party here, he explained that this is not because other parties were suppressed—as "the people are free to belong to any party they choose or to organize any party they want"-but because the Nacionalista Party is "the only party that owes its existence to the national cause of independence and because, for the majority of Filipinos, it embodies our historical struggle for the achievement of that national ideal". He pointed out the parallelism with Southern Ireland, where, during all the years of the fight for Home Rule, there was only one party.

Declaring emphatically, "We are a united people in every respect", he alluded to the fact that the minorities which do exist here have not opposed the program



which our views are irreconcilable. For this reason, political parties are unnecessary." "But", he went on—"we have been indoctrinated in the need of political parties in a democracy, and, as a result, our political leaders have kept partisan strife alive which would have rent asunder our national ties and prevented the early consummation of our ideal to become an independent nation, if the people, wiser than their political leaders, had not maintained their unity of purpose in the midst of suicidal strife."

This indoctrination, he said, has raised practical difficulties that stand in the way of an early realization of his plans for a partyless democracy.

"It would be rash to experiment now with a partyless government. We must first educate the public mind to look upon party organization as unnecessary. We must make our citizens alive to every public question and have them take an active interest in the affairs of the government. We must convince our people that partisanship in the government is a most pernicious thing, so that those who are in the government service will feel in conscience

bound to disregard partisan interest, and those outside the government will not dare seek governmental favors based on partisan considerations. Since we can not, for the present, have a partyless government, let us at least try to minimize the baneful effects of party strife. Let us condemn systematic opposition and falsehood in the discussion of public issues. Let us emphasize the need of selecting for public offices, whether appointive or elective, men who will place the welfare of the country over and above the interests of their party—men of sterling character and proven ability, men whose patriotism will serve as a bulwark against injustice and political corruption."

These, certainly, are not the thoughts and words of one who would be a "dictator". His stand finds justification in conditions existing, for the time being, in this country. In spite of, or perhaps because of, his long experience in the rough and tumble of politics, Mr. Quezon upholds a high conception of government. It is probable that it is too high a conception. He, in fact, said that his views might

be considered Utopian, but declared he had "faith in the human race". Compare this to Hitler's views on mankind. Yet though parties and governments may declare their allegiance to like and to popularly-supported principles, there may still arise the question of sincerity and the question of confidence.

And a government in office may take it upon itself to determine to remain permanently in power; doing away with all freedom, including that of the press and the radio, perverting education at its roots, destroying all self-confidence in the people, inculcating a spirit of blind obedience and submission, and annihilating, through a system of universal espionage and secret executions, all hope of successful revolt—as has happened in Italy and Germany and, to an extent, in Russia. These are governments of criminals and gangsters. But among the cruelest and most oppressive governments in history there have also been the governments of priests—presuming and presumed to be "men of God".

The Lighted Lamp

By John H. Brown

Her little island still is right and tight.
She holds aloft, undimmed, the gorgeous blaze
From which the nations of the earth drew light—
The Torch whose white and clear and steadfast rays
In every clime of earth have glistened bright
Since they dispelled the dismal, darkened days
Of ancient Europe's Medieval Night.

Well since the Lamp she first essayed to raise When Europe's hungry hordes began to swarm Across the earth in pestilential days And filled the world with horror and alarm. Her path has followed over many ways; She has endured the hardship and the harm; The Lamp has never fallen from its place, Nor ever faltered her sustaining arm.

A Creature, crazed with self, but lately took
A notion to put forth his puny claim
To write the closing chapter of the book
Of Fair Britannia's long-enduring fame;
This madness spawned in some malodorous nook
Of old Bavaria's seat, whose once proud name
Another madman, whom the gods forsook,
With painted houses one time brought to shame.*

Upon the scene of this day, some may mark—Who ruminate with Rumor on his route—The aspect of the heavens, stern and stark; The very bodes themselves are dumb with doubt, All humankind feels bid to pause and hark What presaged thing seems like to come about; The world may ponder, while the skies are dark, What may betide if yet the Light go out.

Well may the world appraise the direful blight The omens of high heaven now accord, And well confess the over-awesome might Of maniacal Hitler's Hunnish horde; Prepare to look upon a saddening sight Should yet Britannia's arm be overpowered, And contemplate old Europe's Newer Night If ever should the Lighted Lamp be lowered.

But some of fervent faith till now would deem The picture overdone, and think it fit To undertone and undertint the theme And heavy veils of stuff throw over it. The Paper-hanger's mad, fantastic dream May find a strange and unprepared exit; The world as yet its wonted self will seem While still the taper of the Lamp is lit.

follows his example. Ludwig's drowning didn't help Bavaria much, however, as his brother, Otto I, under surveillance since 1872, was made Ludwig's successor. Otto was officially insane for forty-four years and was officially king for twenty-seven years. Otto should by right have been crazier than Ludwig because of his longer experience, but he never had a chance as Ludwig had spent every thaler the little kingdom had. However, Otto got pretty good at it before the end. So, for almost fifty years on end, Munich was the capital of crazy king. No wonder the German people stand for Hitler!"

^{*} EDITOR'S NOTE:—Asked to explain this allusion, the author wrote: "I am glad you notated the reference to Munich, where the Beer Putsch started Hitler on his career. Ludwig II was king of Bavaria for twenty-two years. He was the craziest king that even Germany ever had. He piled up beautiful buildings, painted like Nuremberg toys and Dresden dolls, and wellnigh bankrupted the country. But the Bavarians were nothing if not believers in the divine right of kings. At last, to save the treasury from utter ruin, he was declared insane on June 10, 1886. On the 13th he jumped in the lake, and let us hope Hitler,

Indonesia and the Philippines

By Wilbur Burton

In this current world of violent crash and uncharted change, the Netherlands East Indies and the Philippines are beginning to have more in common than in difference. For the future of both—positively or negatively—is in the keeping of the United States; while conversely, orphaned Indonesia is the key to the American position in

the Western Pacific. These factors could—and should lead to a united destiny under the American flag, unless the present course of events are reversed to a restoration of the past status quo.

Indonesia and the Philippines not only merge into each other geographically, but are inhabited by peoples of the same race with strikingly similar character and temperament. But in political and cultural development there is equally striking contrast.

Dutch rule of the East Indies has ever been one of stern paternalism. It has been characterized by an extraordinary high order of administrative efficiency, thoroughgoing sanitation, a vast amount of highway and other physical construction, tremendous development and modernization of irrigation, as careful conservation of the soil as possible—by preservation, for example, of sufficient wooded areas in Java to prevent erosion,—and the strict maintenance of order.

It contrasts favorably with such remains of native rule as exist in Sulu, where subjects of the Sultan have to crawl on their hands and knees into his Presence. Also, taxes are no higher under direct Dutch administration than in the few native states, while more of them are utilized for the public weal. The native rulers, of course, exercise no real power excepting over their own people; the Dutch are supreme everywhere in so far as imperialistic exploitation is concerned.

But with regard to the natives, Dutch policy has been to keep them as native as possible—while American policy in the Philippines from the beginning was, in effect, to Americanize the people. In education, for example, only slightly over five percent of the Indonesians are literate in any language after three centuries of Dutch rule, while more than fifty percent of the Filipinos are literate in English after forty years of American rule.

In business, there are far more wealthy Filipinos in the Philippines than there are wealthy Americans, while virtually all business in the East Indies is in the hands of the Dutch (or other foreigners) with Queen Wilhelmina herself having huge holdings in all the dominating companies.

Also, the Filipinos are now self-governing in internal affairs—whether or not they remain under the American flag after 1946—while there is not even the beginning of any real self-government in the East Indies. The Volksraad has less authority than the first Filipino Assembly under American rule.

The contrasts between these adjoining areas of the Western Pacific have provoked widely diverse reactions. On



both my trips to the Indies—in 1936 and this year while Holland was being overrun by the hordes of Hitler—I have met many Americans who prefer the Dutch system. To the Dutch officials, Don Manuel L. Quezon is a more subversive character than Marx, Lenin, Trotsky, and Stalin rolled into one, and they view even ordinary Filipino visit-

ors with profound suspicion. The Indonesian press being carefully controlled by the government at all times, there has been virtually no publicity about the Philippine Commonwealth; even its inauguration in 1935 rated only a brief paragraph on an inside page. But to the small, although steadily growing, class of Indonesian intellectuals, the Philippines is the most inspiring political example in the world.

And to all the Dutch themselves these days, the American flag looks much better than the Japanese. To most of them, also, it looks much better than the swastika of Adolph Hitler.

In tropical agricultural products, the Indies have been much better developed by the Dutch than the Philippines has been by the United States. In fact, there is no comparison between the two areas in world economic importance. The Indies produce 90 percent of the world's cinchona, 85 percent of the pepper, 64 percent of the kapok, 33 percent of the rubber, 29 percent of the coconut, 25 percent of the hard cordage fibres, 17 percent of the tea, and 24 percent of the palm oil. Even in coconut, Philippine production is far below Indonesian, while there is no appreciable Philippine production of many of the items named—although all could have been developed.

With regard to rubber, it is ironic to take note of a common belief that this has not been developed appreciably in the Philippines because of the laws forbidding large plantation landholdings. Actually, experience in Indonesia has shown that rubber can be produced much more cheaply by natives on minute holdings than by the foreigners on vast, scientifically managed foreign plantations. Indeed, a major problem of the Dutch has been to limit native rubber production in order to prevent the bankruptcy of the foreign plantations—for the natives have overwhelmingly demonstrated that they can grow rubber profitably at no more than five centavos a pound while the foreign plantations can produce profitably only at about five times this price. Further, experts estimate that it would be easily possible for the Indonesians to produce the world's total requirements of rubber at no more than five centavos a pound-and that this could mean for them a higher standard of living than they now enjoy. Probably a slightly higher price would be necessary on the basis of the Filipino standard of living, but it is obvious rubber could have been developed by the taos for marketing at much less than is necessary to maintain the foreign plantations in the Indies even with their low-priced labor.

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Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité

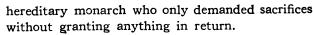
By Rudolf Schay

THE student of modern European history may notice an interesting fact which has dominated German-French relations and has had far-reaching consequences for the whole world, namely that the impulse for progress on the European continent has originated largely, during the last two hundred years, in France.

The forces of regression, during that same period of time, were concentrated in Germany.

The first timid rays of the approaching era of liberalism reached Germany in the reign of Frederic "the Great", King of Prussia, during the second half of the eighteenth century, when this tiny, thinly populated, but highly militarized country engaged itself in a series of wars of conquest against practically the whole continent. That fiendish and shrewd King realized the necessity of creating among his subjects a sense of patriotism, of dedication to country, as loyalty to the ruler-which, together with devotion to the State Church had up to that time been the only spiritual support of the State-no longer seemed sufficient to induce the population to carry any longer the heavy burdens of war taxation and the grievous losses of lives. Thus, to "Throne and Altar" was added "Fatherland". The King proclaimed himself "the First Servant of the State", hoping for a corresponding psychological reaction among his subjects. What he gave in return was little enough, yet, under the then existing circumstances, it looked quite revolutionary to the poor people of Prussia. His main offering was the brand-new idea that the King would consider himself as being under the law just as any other "servant of the State". Needless to say, this was only a gesture, of no practical effect at all, but a gesture was all that was needed to get the Prussians to continue to starve at home and to die on the battlefields for "Greater Prussia". Yet, even this maneuver was more than could have been conceived by a Prussian mind; it took the influence of the French philosopher, Voltaire, to impress on the King of Prussia the practical value of what German historians later on called "enlightened monarchy".

Then came the French revolution and it made the German monarchs tremble. In Paris, royal heads rolled in the sand, a republic was created, the rights of man were proclaimed. Liberté, Egalité and Fraternité-freedom, equal rights for all human beings, and the spirit of the brotherhood of men-were to replace the system of inherited privileges of the possessing castes, princes, and noblemen. The German princes got together to smash this "menace", and led their combined mercenary armies against the young, still disorganized Republic, only to get a terrible beating from the enthusiastic French, who overnight had created what may be called the first people's army of Europe. When Napoleon took command of this army, the thrones of Europe shook, Princes, Kings, and Queens fled in despair, and the amazed German people saw for the first time men who fought for their country, for their ideas, for their rights as free men, and not for a



The more advanced minds in Germany, nearly all born in the western part of the country, the Rhineland especially—men like Goethe, Beethoven, Heine—favored the French conqueror, and troops

from southern and western Germany assisted in the conquest of Prussia. From then on, progressive ideas could never again be entirely eliminated in Germany. The light that had come from France could never be wholly extinguished.

After Napoleon's military defeat, the German princes, with help from the Czar of Russia, tried to re-establish absolutism in Europe. The Bourbons were given back the throne of France. Germany imposed on the French people the tyranny of those monarchs "who had learned nothing and had forgotten nothing"—just as they have now imposed a fascist government on France. But it did not last. It could not last. Not in France, where the people had discovered their rights and had shed their blood for them.

While Germany, under the guidance of Count Metternich, passed through the darkest epoch of its history, suffering a brutal police-regime comparable to the tyranny of Hitler's Gestapo, the French prepared for the day when they would shake off the Bourbon yoke. And when revolution broke out in Paris, once again liberalism lifted up its head also in Germany. Once again, as they have ever since the French revolution, the French showed the Germans what to fight for and how to fight. The revolution in France succeeded, but it was defeated in Germany, and by the middle of last century those Germans who fought for progress lived in exile—in Paris.

During the siege of Paris by the German army in 1870, the "Commune", a socialist movement, assumed power in the French capital. The German leaders saw to it that that was smashed.

After Germany's victory over France in 1871, the French organized the Third Republic, a democratic state; while in Germany, Prussia, that state always governed by a war-like nobility, definitely took the lead. "Nazism" was already ruling Germany at that time. The socialist party was outlawed, the Jews were persecuted, a military spirit governed the whole life.

It was under the impression of the "successes" of this German system, that a French general, Boulanger, started a movement very much like Hitler's, yet without those typically German characteristics such as the blood-thirsty persecution of defenseless minorities. He drew millions of followers in his crusade against the Third Republic, which he charged with the guilt for the military defeat.

Yet the difference between Germany and France was clearly demonstrated by the results. While Hitler succeeded in getting Germany under the Nazi yoke, Boulanger had to give up his schemes and committed suicide in exile.

(Continued on page 313)

The "China Incident"

By Lin Yu

ETWEEN 5,000 and 6,000 conscripted Chinese troops in southern Shantung, following the example of their comrades in Honan, deserted their erstwhile Japanese masters and inflicted heavy losses on them. This set the Japanese on edge, and they started out from Weihsien to "pacify"

that region. The Chinese met their advance with stiff resistance as well as cutting their rear, so their "punitive campaign" came to naught.

Fighting broke out west of Peiping toward the end of last month, and gunshots were at night clearly audible in the city, which proves that the Japanese position in North China is not so secure as many people are wont to think.

The invaders in southern Shansi launched three attacks, two based on Chincheng and one on Tienchingkwan. These attacks ended in debacles, the one based on Chincheng sustaining especially heavy losses. The Chincheng-Kaoping highway was completely destroyed. In a four-day battle at Wangchishan, near Fennan, the Japanese were routed, and the Chinese troops attacking Wushing took the city after storming it for three days.

In northern Honan, Chinese fighters continued to harrass and inflict heavy losses on the Japanese at Siuwu and Chiaotso. The area south of Kaifeng, eastern Honan, was flooded, which gives the lie to the Japanese propaganda that their river control projects had won over Chinese farmers to their side. Sinyang, an important Japanese base in the southern part of the province, suffered heavy losses by Chinese attacks which once broke through the city's south gate.

Chinese troops besieged Pohsien, in the northwestern corner of Anhwei. The invaders in central Anhwei marched southward from Tsaohsien on Wuwei, but when the Chinese attacked their flanks and rear, the Japanese lost both Tsaohsien and Wuwei.

Chinese forces in Hupeh followed their recapture of Suihsien by a successful raid on Chungsiang, and another on Chingshan. Farther to the west, Chingmen, Tangyang and Ichang were attacked.

In Kiangsi, fierce fighting continued to rage around Nanchang, where the Japanese were reported to have lost 3,000 killed. Chinese troops also gained several points near Anyi and Fengsin and defeated the invaders at Hukow.

The Japanese forces in northern Kiangsu launched attacks from Paoying, Hwaian, and Hwaiyin, but once again the invaders were surrounded and defeated by mobile guerillas.

Japanese troops based on Chaochow, eastern Kwangtung, repeatedly attempted to push farther inland, but their attempts ended every time in heavy losses of both men and war supplies. Near the mouth of the Pearl River, it was the Chinese who were doing the attacking, both near Kowloon and in Sinwei, southwest of Canton.

The Japanese plan of building a light railway between Yamchow and Nanning has very slight chances of suc-



ceeding, as Chinese troops have been carrying on a systematic destruction of whatever the invaders build. Japanese pushes, both from Nanning northward and from Lungchow westward, were checked. They have not yet reached the Indo-China border, their claims to the contrary notwithstanding.

Regarding land operations, two points are worth stressing. One is the increasing effectiveness of Chinese mining of railways and highways, interfering with the transportation of Japanese war supplies. The other is the rising trend of anti-war sentiment among Japanese soldiers. Suicides as a protest against the senseless invasion of China are hardly news any more. But this certainly is: a fire that destroyed Japanese oil and munition depots valued at over five million yen was started by anti-war elements among Japanese troops in Yuncheng, southern Shansi. Also one Chinese journalist has just unearthed a news item that General Ishihara, Japan's ablest strategist, on the occasion of the celebration of "Manchukuo's" anniversary in March this year, spoke lengthily and strongly against the China campaign. When anti-war sentiment touches a general who is regarded almost as a "war god", it is certainly time for even the most foolhardy "samurai" to take note.

In Tientsin the blockade of the British Concession was lifted by the Japanese when the British agreed to hand £100,000 worth of silver deposited with Chinese banks in the British Concession to the Japanese for the "relief" of war refugees. Later the British yielded to one more Japanese demand in ordering the closing down of the American radio station operating in the British Concession. The date for closing the station was set for August 20, and the Americans have protested against the order.

The most serious mistake the British made, however, was to close the Burma-Yunnan highway for three months. The Japanese, taking this as evidence of British inability to defend themselves in the Far East, proceeded to arrest a number of prominent British business men and journalists in Japan under espionage charges. Some of the arrested were released, but one journalist, M. J. Cox, was said to have committed suicide while under detention, and another journalist died a few days after his release from detention in Dairen. This greatly angered the British, who, while disclaiming any intention of reprisal, arrested a number of prominent Japanese subjects in various parts of the British Empire on sabotage charges. There hangs the controversy, and neither side seems to be eager to press the issue and force a showdown.

The British also had trouble with the Japanese in South China. When the Japanese detained a British steamer in Canton under some pretext, the British refused entry to Japanese steamers into Hongkong. Here, too, the controversy came to a deadlock, with neither side desiring to force the issue.

(Continued on page 312)

Mr. Santiago's Deductions

By Diosdado U. Aganon

ROMPTLY at 4:40 an army of school children, shouting and jumping with joy at their liberation from the class-rooms, emerged from the school gate. The policeman at the near-by corner blew his whistle and passing vehicles halted as the boys and girls crossed the street.



It was Mr. Santiago's turn to be at the gate to aid the police-officer, and, as he stood there, a pupil came to him with a pair of old shoes, loosely wrapped in a piece of paper. The boy said he had found them under the violeta hedge which marked the boundaries of the school yard. They must have been left by one of the boys assigned to water the plants, thought Mr. Santiago—a careful boy who had taken off his shoes to save them from mud and water; he had even wrapped them up.

Mr. Santiago commended the finder for his honesty, speaking so the other children could hear. The school was in the "honesty campaign" in character education that month.

As Mr. Santiago trudged back to the school building, he examined the shoes. They were rubber-soled, scuffed at the toes, with high-cut canvas uppers, stained with sweat and dirt. The shoes were damp and by no means sweet-smelling.

Mr. Santiago's first act when he reached his room was to record the find in the "Lost and Found Book", together with the finder's name. Then he placed the shoes on the found-articles shelf. Before he left the school, he once more paused to look at the shoes. He had a strange feeling of attachment to them.

Walking home, he found himself thinking about the shoes. The owner, he thought, must after all have been a spoiled and careless boy, for the shoes had apparently been bought only a short time before and their owner must have indulged himself in kicking at stones in the street and in wading in mud and water. He might even have lent them to bare-footed friends of his in exchange for playthings that struck his fancy. The boy might actually have abused the shoes in the hope that he would soon get another pair from his father. There were many of such boys in the school; he could name them.

Or was the owner of the shoes really a poor lad, one of eight or ten children? Perhaps he was the fourth or the sixth in a big family. He never had good leather shoes because his older brothers and sisters in the high school needed shoes more than he did. This boy was only in the elementary and could wear cheap rubber shoes or even go bare-foot. The father had a hard time supporting the family. In fact, two of the younger children, though already of school-age, were not yet in school. Yes, he was only a forty-peso clerk who spent practically every centavo of his meagre earnings for his family and nothing on himself. He had come to forego the coat and tie he had worn during his younger days. He, himself, wore only cheap "tennis" shoes,—without socks. He wore khaki trousers and cheap cotton "polo" shirts even at the office. This

was embarrassing at first, but he had gotten used to it. His friends understood. He had to do it. Even though his wife was sickly, she had to take in washing; the eldest daughter helped her at the river-bank on Saturdays. Undoubtedly, the boy who owned these shoes belonged to such a family.

This explained why he had taken off his shoes and wrapped them in paper when he had to water the plants. He was a careful boy. As for the scuffs at the toes of the shoes, well, boys would be boys. Mr. Santiago felt a warm regard for the lad.

He sympathized with the boy, his parents, his brothers, and his sisters. He thought of the many others in the same plight as this family. Then he thought of himself, and began to doubt somewhat whether he really had such a warm sympathy for those poor people. He did not consider himself one of them. True, he was only a teacher, but he had always felt he was earning enough to bring up his three children in the proper way. He was sure that the two in school had everything they needed. As for himself, his clothes spoke well of his condition in life.

What if Pedring, his oldest, were poor like this boy? He shivered at the mere thought, and his compassion for the unknown boy mounted. Something should really be done for people of that kind. He decided he would find out who the boy was and praise him for being so careful with his shoes. But he would also admonish him for his forgetfulness in leaving the shoes under the hedge. He would make the boy realize what a problem it would be for the boy's father to replace them if he lost those shoes. He would picture the poor father having to borrow the money to buy a new pair. That ought to teach the boy to be more careful the next time.

The sight of his home brought Mr. Santiago out of his trance and gave him relief from the heavy thinking on the way. He could hear the pigs and chickens in the back yard. Odors from the kitchen told him there was life and sufficiency at home. His two younger children, Felicing and Tirso, ran out to meet him. What could be more pleasing to a father than that? He entered the house and asked whether Pedring had not come home yet. "It is already six. Did you send him somewhere, Mother?"

His wife looked out of the window. Then she said, "I am sure I saw him around here a while ago."

"All-la... I know... where Pidling went!" cried the youngest child, half-singing as some children do when they want to tell on their elders.

But Pedring was just coming in, a bundle under his arm. He had evidently been running and brushed his sweating face with a sleeve. "My goodness", he panted. "I had to climb the iron fence to get them."

Mr. Santiago paid him no particular attention, now that the boy had arrived, and settled down in a rocking-chair, humming a tune. He stuck out his leg and the youngest child mounted it. "Hing! Hing!" the little boy shouted,

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The Closed Door to be Kicked Open

By the Editor

A very able and thorough exposition of the Japanese means and methods of violation of the "Open Door" policy in China is contained in a new publication in the series of political and economic studies prepared under the auspices of the Council of International Affairs, Chungking, by John Ahlers,

financial editor of the Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury and correspondent of the Economist, London, and other important journals.

The Open Door policy, first proposed to the powers in 1899 by John Hay, Secretary of State under President McKinley, was most recently and most clearly defined in the "Nine-Power Treaty" which was signed not only by the seven Western powers most interested in the Far East, but by Japan and by China itself in Washington on February 6, 1922. In this document the contracting powers bound themselves not only "to respect the sovereignty, the independence, and the territorial and administrative integrity of China" and to provide China with "the most unembarrassed opportunity to develop and maintain for herself an effective and stable government", but "to use their influence for the purpose of effectually establishing and maintaining the principle of equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations throughout the territory of China" and "to refrain from taking advantage of conditions in China in order to seek special rights or privileges " Long before this treaty was signed, however, China had wholeheartedly accepted the principle of the Open Door and had become its chief promoter because it was in harmony with China's traditional trade policies.



Mr. Ahlers points out that Manchuria was the testing ground for Japan's drive against the Open Door in China through establishing puppet regimes and administrations stocked with Japanese "advisers" and "experts", the adoption of a new currency pegged to the yen, specially drafted cus-

tom tariff laws, manipulated state budgets, unfair allotment of orders for goods and services, special mining and forest concession grants, the altering of trade routes, state "five-year" plans prohibiting private industrial initiative, interposition of Japanese as middle-men, forced withdrawal of accounts from non-Japanese banks, special monopolies such as the oil monopoly, control of foreign exchange, the export licensing system, compulsory trade associations, etc.

The same methods were extended to Japanese-occupied China, with "improvements" such as closure of large areas by the Japanese military to all but Japanese trade, destruction of western property in these areas, seizure of such property and also vast volumes of Chinese property, etc. Shipping in Chinese waters has become predominantly Japanese; Chinese railway communications are completely at the mercy of the Japanese; China's manufacturing industries and mineral deposits in the occupied areas have been entirely appropriated by the Japanese; and the Japanese in the occupied areas control not only the collection and expenditure of state revenues, but direct the new "state" banks with their bogus currencies, Chinese and foreign banking being completely overwhelmed by arbitrary discriminations.

Despite all denials, the aim of the Japanese, says Mr. Ahlers, is "nothing else but the complete economic annexation of conquered China". China is to be made a "colony" of Japan.

(Continued on page 312)

The Lion at Bay

By John H. Brown

THE Lion is stalked; his cold resentful glare
Is on the summit of the neighboring hill;
The banded hosts of all his foes are there,
In fullest trappings, gathered for the kill.

Poor blind or brainless fated fools they are, And driven by despair, 'tis like, who dare To plot and prosecute their wanton war And enter in unto his very lair.

The quarry quits the den and waits below And every supple sinew, strained to lock In wild embrace the body of the foe, Remains expectant of the shaft and shock. In pride and dignity he stands his ground And paws the earth in his majestic ire; His mighty whelps with eagerness close round To lend their succor to their mighty sire.

The hunters look upon the pack at bay
And great and ghastly grating roars resound,
Inviting them to come and take their prey
And pay each purchase in a grievous wound.

The pack, aligned in fierce and proud array, Exhibits no monition of alarm; The sire and young all stalwart stand and stay; Who conquer them shall suffer direst harm.

The Higher Life

By Catuca

HEN they installed a "nickelodion" in an eating place near our house, everyone in the family was first surprised and then indignant because people played it up to as late as midnight. To make things worse, they played it loud as well as late. If it didn't keep us awake

it was only because of the fact that we go to bed later than that, but that was just our personal good luck and the people who played the phonograph couldn't possibly know anything about that. Certainly they had no business playing so loudly that we would have been awakened if we had been sleeping.

* * *

There are many houses nearer the offending place than ours, and so after the first day we thought that surely someone would complain to the police. But either no one did or there is no law to stop you from playing dance tunes up to late at night, full-blast. At least the phonograph kept playing as long as anyone with ten centavos to spare was willing to invest it in five minutes or so of Begin the Beguine, Rancho Grande, Johnny Oh Johnny, Beer Barrel, Polka, or any one of a half dozen other tunes while he ate a fish or a hamburger sandwich.

* * *

Weeks passed and then months. We gradually became used to the loudness of the music. You will realize how loud it is when we tell you that when our radio is on in the living room and we're listening to it in our room with the door open, the sound of that phonograph one whole block away drowns it as effectively as if someone had turned ours off. You leave the living room humming one tune and return whistling another without knowing exactly how the change came about.

One night we dropped in there for a bite. The machine was quiet for once because there was nobody else there but the waiters. Having had to listen to other people's choice of the ten tunes for so long, we thought we'd pick a record ourselves this time and make everyone within hearing distance listen to our choice. Watching the right disk being pushed out and played from the bottom of the pile, was as exciting as one's first sight of any other automatic phonograph at work.

* * *

After months and months had passed by, the other day a man came around to collect signatures for a belated complaint. The neighbors had finally decided to try and have the nickelodion removed as a public annoyance. But he didn't get our signature. In our house we have become so accustomed to that machine that when it is silent for half an hour we wonder if anything can be the matter with it.

* * *

That wasn't the reason we said "No," however. When you're at the telephone and someone knocks at the door just as you get your number, you can't be blamed if you misunderstand things a bit when your mother comes to



you and explains what the man wants. Nearly everyone that knocks but doesn't come in when the door is opened, has something to sell or wants to ask for something. This man had a list in his hand and we thought he was selling groceries.

* * *

Like that American woman who was selling CHB products. Not really selling but introducing. She said she had been commissioned to induce people to try CHB pickles, honey, and canned goods instead of other brands. Reach for a CHB instead of an S and W. Or a Libby. The idea being that if you give that brand a trial, you might like it so well that you won't use anything else. We told her truthfully that we knew all about CHB and that there was a large bottle of their pickles in the kitchen. That didn't stop her from taking our order for some honey and more pickles. The order was never delivered, but that was all right as no one ever asked us to pay.

* * *

If we were trying to introduce something to people and they said they had tried it already, we'd be stumped. We'd be on our way to the gate without another word. Fortunately, other people aren't like that. Once someone showed us a life-sized package of corn flakes, puffed wheat, or some other breakfast food, and thinking that it was being sold to us, we said that we ate it regularly. She left a package for us to sample anyway.

* * *

And only last month the lady of the house came home with a different brand of cooking fat. Someone had stopped her at the grocery and urged her to try it. She said she had tried it because though she didn't want to buy a strange brand, they had insisted on her taking it anyway as a gift from the manufacturers. We don't know if they just didn't believe her or, if they did, thought she might as well have a free package like everyone else as long as they had it to give away.

* * *

Well between carrying on a telephone conversation and listening to an explanation of that man's business on the doorstep, we got the impression that we were being asked if the street car line on the corner, now long extinct, had caused much static on our radio. Our answer was "No." Even now with the street-car line gone, as much static rumbles out of that radio as before. So the man went away without our signature.

* * *

And now that we know what it was all about, the answer is still "No". We wouldn't know what to do without that nickelodion. When the quiet became too hard to bear, the lady next door could always run up to Baguio for a month or two or give one of her noisy little dinner parties practically under our bedroom window. But we would have to stay right at home and bear all the quiet that we've gotten out of the habit of enjoying after all these noisy months.

The Closed Door...

(Continued from page 310)

"The Japanese have not only violated the 'Open Door' principle and the text and spirit of the Nine Powers Treaty on the whole. They violated the Treaty in every one of its paragraphs, nay, in every one of its lines. They committed multiple violations of the China interests of every one of the Treaty's eight non-Japanese signatories. They have made a Japanese monopoly of the 'Open Door' while applying in their new China conquests a policy of the 'Closed Door' against all the other nations. All attempts on the part of the Western countries to maintain their China interests against that 'Closed Door' policy have failed, and what remains of these interests is gradually being squeezed out of the Japanese sphere of power. The 'Open Door' has remained open only in that part of China which, thanks to Chinese armed resistance against the Japanese invasion, still remains controlled by the Chinese National Government in Free China."

While American investments in China are said to amount to only some \$250,000,000 (this is probably an underestimate), total Western investments come to over \$3,000,000,000. Mr. Ahlers points out that China actually constitutes "the globe's most important economic reserve".

"China is one of the largest countries of the world in area. She is the largest of all in population. There are other, as yet little modernized, parts of the world where large-scale economic development may be expected at some time in the future. Those parts of the world, as a rule, are wildernesses sparsely populated by primitives, or completely uninhabited. China, however, is peopled by more than 400,000,000 souls. Every fifth human being in the world is a Chinese. And these Chinese are not wild and anti-progressive natives. They form a highly disciplined, laborious, industrious, ingenuous nation which at present maintains for the third year, although immensely inferior in material armament, a war of resistance against one of the foremost military powers of the world and yet manages, at the same time, to engage in the most astonishing economic development... Foreigners in China... frequently argued about the question as to when the time would come that the entire China would whole-heartedly accept and promote modernization and westernization in economic as well as other fields... Some doubtful minds pretended to despair of the materialization of any such hopes for the current century. Today, however, even the formerly most incredulous among the westerners in China realize that that era has come. The war against Japan has brought it about. The war mobilized the Chinese masses for resistance against Japan, and these masses understand today that no resistance would be possible in the long run if China fails to adopt wholeheartedly western ways and means... The dams of Chinese conservatism are now definitely broken, and its ancient strongholds are being overrun everywhere by modern times. The great moment of China's full-scale development has come. One of the largest countries of the earth, and by far the largest human agglomeration not only of the fabulous East, but of the whole world, today is opening itself voluntarily to western culture, civilization, economy-and business. Never in the past has so much foreign business been transacted on behalf of China's West and Southwest as during the war-years 1937-39. If it were not for the continuous war, the incessant Japanese air-terror, and the Nipponese blockade of China's sea coast, that foreign China business would have assumed yet much larger dimensions... There is abundant evidence that China's quick economic development just prior to the start of the present Japanese invasion of the country finally convinced the Japanese that China's great economic hour was rapidly approaching, and that no time was to be lost in securing a firm hold on China before she definitely emancipated herself. In their effort to subdue China and to monopolize her resources, the Japanese are running up against the policy of the 'Open Door' which for four decades past has governed, and today still continues to govern the China policies of the western countries."

Mr. Ahlers might have pointed out that the Open Door policy is more than a mere commercial or even political policy. The term is suggestive of many things that are, though perhaps fanciful, none-the-less true. The Open Door is as American an expression as is President Roosevelt's term, "Good Neighbor". It signifies a world of good neighbors, equality, good faith, and mutual trust between nations. It stands for a world other than one of utter lawlessness and violence. It stands for civilization. Japan's violation of the principle, its attempts to close the Door—not its own, but a neighbor's door—suggest the evil-doer, the rapist and murderer, who would close the door to shut in its victim and shut out possible interference.

It is high time for Uncle Sam, as a good neighbor, to kick open that door slammed shut by the Japanese militarists, and to give China the help it is entitled to and should long ago have received.

Mr. Santiago's Deductions

(Continued from page 309)

as if he were riding a horse. "Your horse is very lazy," shouted Felicing. The little brother pretended to whip and spur his horse, and soon the room shook with the pretended galloping.

"It is a good thing they were found and returned," said Pedring. "They are my only pair." He threw the bundle in a corner and out flew a pair of shoes which Mr. Santiago clearly recognized.

He stared at them blankly, his thoughts in a riot of incoherence. Little Tirso slipped from his leg, wondering why his horse had so suddenly come to a full stop.

The "China Incident"

(Continued from page 308)

Japanese-American relations took a turn for the worse. The dispute between the American marines and the Japanese authorities which arose out of a brawl in Tsingtao, ended amicably with an American apology. But in Shanghai, the American command refused to give the apology demanded by the Japanese for the arrest of a number of gendarmes; the Japanese agitation against the American marines, which reached considerable proportions, petered out.

Meanwhile a graver issue was raised. The Wang Chingwei regime, echoing "its master's voice", demanded that six Americans, prominent journalists and business men, leave the International Settlement of Shanghai on the ground that they were partial to the terrorists of the Chiang Kai-shek regime. Then came two startling assassinations of men working under these "undesirable" Americans. One can judge from these cold-blooded murders who the real terrorists are.

Like a thunderbolt out of a blue sky, came the American

embargo on the export of aviation gasoline, scrap iron, and a long list of metals and chemicals deemed necessary for America's own national defence. Dai Nippon was so startled by this act of Uncle Sam's that it resorted to threats, her naval and government spokesmen darkly hinting at international consequences. Then came the news from Washington that American naval strategists were confident that they could liquidate the Japanese navy in three months if the two nations should come to close grips, and that if the Japanese navy took defensive positions, the American navy could sail to the Yellow Sea to force the issue. These naval strategists further revealed that when the American navy steamed out of Pearl Harbor for maneuvers in an undisclosed area last May, it sailed towards the Japanese mandated islands. and that the American naval command is now confident that it can take these islands with comparative ease. Since then, the Japanese naval spokesmen have not talked about "international consequences".

The fall of the Yonai Cabinet came as a surprise to many. The most plausible explanation is that it had been too successful in its propaganda for peace to suit the Army, which is determined to maintain control of all peace moves. Prince Konoye came to power once more, and was also made President of the one political party the Army has succeeded in establishing. Other political parties, with numerous political assassinations still fresh in memory, voted their own deaths to join the Party. There should, theoretically at least, be unity now vis a vis the "China Incident". But, irony of ironies, the first important news to come from Tokyo after Prince Konoye's assumption of office was that the Army was split on the question of how to liquidate the China campaign, one faction wanting to withdraw the army to the north of the Yellow River, and the other wanting to hold on to all occupied territory and at the same time to launch an offensive to cut China's northwestern overland route of communication with Russia.

The establishment of the "new order of Greater East Asia", one of the present Japanese government's objectives, is causing much speculation. Since the grandiose plans include French Indo-China and the Dutch East Indies, does it also include the Philippines? To this question only the future can give a definite answer. But the Japanese seem to have made fools of themselves when they, after having made demands on Indo-China authorities and having dispatched a large section of warships and transports to waters in the neighborhood of Indo-China, they are now held inactive because some one in Europe (Hitler) has not consented to their program. Dai Nippon seems to have become a vassal state to the Third Reich.

Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité

(Continued from page 307)

Later, once more the French reactionaries tried to imitate the Prussian, when it was discovered that important military papers had been sold to Germany. The French high command placed the blame on a Jewish officer and succeeded for a short while in diverting public attention from the

rottenness in French military circles. Anti-Jewish riots swept France and its colonies; Captain Dreyfus, though innocent, was sentenced to life-imprisonment on Devil's Island—and all might have gone well with these intrigues had it not been for the French spirit of justice. A then almost unknown writer, Emile Zola, took the lead and unmasked the reactionary criminals who, to save their own skins, had delivered the country over to Prussian methods of brutality and instituted an infamous deception of the people. The real culprit, Count Esterhazy, got what he deserved and Captain Dreyfus was released from Devil's Island. This all happened while in Germany the leaders of progress lay in prison or had been driven over the frontiers by Bismarck's agents. There was no Zola in Germany who could have hoped to live. A young German officer who beat down a peaceful citizen in Alsace with the sharp edge of his sword, got a promotion, just to show the civilians, and especially the people of Alsace-Lorraine, who the masters of Germany were. In France, liberty triumphed; in Germany the Prussian nobility.

This is why there is little chance for Hitler being able to preserve for any length of time, the detestable Petain puppet-government regime. One day the German soldiers will have to leave French soil. And the Petainists will have to go with them. Under the protection of German bayonets, the Bourbons could again climb on the throne of France. Under the protection of German guns, the French reactionaries could put the leaders of the "Commune" against the wall. Under the influence of Bismarck's successes, Boulanger and the French army leaders could start reactionary movements in France, copying German methods of propaganda and deception of the people. But while Bismarck and Hitler succeeded, their French imitators were killed by the laughter in the streets of Paris.

The paint concealing the three significant words found on all public buildings in France, LIBERTÉ, EGALITÉ, FRATERNITÉ, is still wet. Petain, by grace of Hitler, may now murder all those who know the facts behind his betrayal. He may imitate his master, the Lord of all Germans, in his barbaric methods of dealing with political adversaries, especially those who know too much. But he can never hope to erase from French hearts the devotion to the ideals of the French Revolution. And the paint, smeared over those three words, sacred to all the French, may have no time to dry before triumphant laughter will fill the streets of Paris again. The French have a little proverb that phrases their unbreakable spirit of optimism: "En France tout finit par un chanson"—in France, everything ends with a song. And they will sing again the song of Liberté, Egalité, and Fraternité.

Indonesia and the Philippines

(Continued from page 306)

Inquest along this line, however, is fatuous under present world conditions. As it is, virtually all America's rubber comes from the Indies and adjoining British Malaya, and it could not be developed elsewhere under two decades. Other Indonesian agricultural products are also vital to the United States. There is also the tin and oil that are lacking in the Philippines.

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So from an economic viewpoint, the East Indies are much more important to the United States than the Philippines, while their geographic extent gives them a much greater strategically commanding position in the Western Pacific. In the hands of the politically insignificant Netherlands, they have been a virtually neutralized area, their raw materials available on equal terms to everyone—with the United States by far the largest buyer thereof.

Under Japanese control, on the other hand, there would no longer be any assurance of freedom of trade. Further, British Malaya would be cut off. Still further, Japan would then be truly one of the greatest of empires in both political control of essential raw materials and strategic position. The Philippines would be indefensibly surrounded, the "China affair" would pale into insignificance, and with Tokyo control of the China coast the Western Pacific would become a Japanese lake.

Japan professes, of course, even as it used to in China, that its only interest in the East Indies is economic; that it has no political designs on them so long as it is assured of security in obtaining their raw materials. Nevertheless, it has already launched foreboding propaganda about the Indies being a "lifeline"; and the constant course of its empire-building since 1931, as well as all its moves since the capitulation of Holland to Hitler, have been in the direction of Batavia.

The Dutch, while trying to appease Japan as Holland tried to appease Hitler, clearly realize their only assurance of security can be the United States. They also realize that even if there is no attack from without, a small number of homeland-less Europeans can not indefinitely maintain themselves as lords and masters of 65,000,000 Indonesians.

There are only about 25,000 pure Dutch in the East Indies, although upwards of 200,000 Eurasians have the status of Nederlanders. Including the Nederlanden Eurasians, there are less than 300,000 Europeans in the islands with several thousands of them (Germans and Dutch Nazis) interned during the German conquest of Holland. At the same time, the Nazis hold as hostages in Holland some of the nearest and dearest relatives of virtually every Dutchmen in the Indies.

The politically organized Indonesians number about a half million in seven political parties that were federated into the *Gapi* last year under the leadership of the very astute Moehammad Hoseni Thamrin, a member of the Volksraad and former acting mayor of Batavia. The long avowed aim of the parties composing the Gapi has been the achievement by strictly legal means of a "responsible government"—a sort of dominion status under the Dutch flag.

I first saw Mr. Thamrin on this trip shortly before the German invasion of Holland.

"How soon the political reforms we seek in the Netherlands Indies will be obtained depends on the political situation," he told me. "It is certain that after the war there will be a change in the position of colonies."

Above him as he spoke was a large, broadly smiling picture of his "good friend" President Quezon of the Philippine Commonwealth. They became acquainted when Mr. Quezon visited the Indies several years ago, and since they have maintained close contact.

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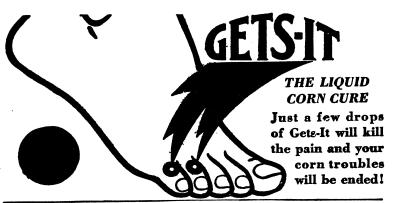
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After Hitler's blitzkrieging of Holland, Mr. Thamrin interviewed me on precisely what Secretary of State Hull meant by maintaining the status quo of the Netherlands Indies. In Mr. Thamrin's opinion, the fate of his country—and with it the security of the Western Pacific—depended on the United States. He was greatly impressed with Japanese empire-building, but not favorably: simply on the basis that Japan had already become so powerful that only the United States could halt its further aggressive advance.

So it was to the United States that Mr. Thamrin and his group turned, for only under such an egis could there now be hope of development of Indonesia along the lines of the Philippines; while, as Mr. Thamrin pointed out, the progress and security of the United States also depended on the attainment of these desiderata in the Western Pacific-And the Philippines and the East Indies are, or could be, complementary.

Dutch in culture himself, Mr. Thamrin pays full tribute to the Dutch for the benefits of their rule to Indonesia. Like all the other nationalist leaders, however, he is critical of many aspects of this rule. The average daily wage, for example, of factory coolies in the Java sugar industry is 27 guilder cents a day for men and 23 guilder cents a day for women—with the guilder meaning a little less in purchasing power than the peso. Government statistics show that in incomes of from 900 guilders a year up, 66,258 Europeans have a total income of guilders 286,770,646 compared with 31,174 Indonesians with a total income of guilders 58,414,081. The overwhelming bulk of the natives, of course, make less than 100 guilders a year, while





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wage taxes start at 90 guilders a year. The basic tax is only one guilder: but it rises rapidly, so that small clerks pay from a month to a month and a half salary to the government. There are also land taxes which are officially from eight to ten percent, depending on soil fertility, but nationalist leaders claim that arbitrary assessments make this tax from 35 to 50 percent of the total crop each year—and there are cases cited where total taxes assessed actually exceed total income! Besides the wage and land taxes, there are irrigation taxes and taxes for village upkeep.

Nationalism in the Indies has always been reformist, not for outright independence; and today all the nationalist leaders—particularly Mr. Thamrin—realize the futility of pure nationalism. Nor are they anti-Dutch; but if it is no longer possible to get what they long sought under the Dutch flag, the desired alternative is progress and security along with the Philippines under the flag of the United States.

There is an old legend known to every Javanese of Djojo Bojo, prince of Madjapahit—a kingdom of the islands conquered by the Hindus in the Fourteenth Century,—who predicted that when carts should run without horses and lights burn without fire, the end of foreign domination was near.

But before the end, the rule of a white race would be succeeded for a brief time by the rule of a yellow race.

This legend is now being oft repeated by one Javanese to another, but no publication of it is permitted.

Meanwhile, the Dutch themselves are carrying on in their traditional manner, with fortitude and with the highest order of administrative efficiency although not with their old assurance. Most, at least, expect a measure of protection by the United States against Japan; some—of great influence although not in the government—have privately voiced the hope that if the worst happens, if Holland is not restored, that East Indies will come forth-rightly under the flag of the United States. Some others, however, would prefer German rule; although none, I think, would want Japanese overlordship.

There can be no doubt at all what the vast bulk of the politically conscious Indonesians desire,—for in the light of the Philippine example this would in effect fulfil the prophecy of Djojo Bojo without, they hope, an interval of domination by a yellow race.

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MANILA

Four o'Clock

In the Editor's Office



Wilbur Burton, who writes occasionally for the Philippine Magazine, is a well known American newspaper correspondent. Recently in the Netherlands East Indies, he is now in Shanghai. He was sent to the Indies by the New York Post, but the opinions he expresses in his article, he has asked me to state, are "strictly personal ones". On this trip to the East Indies (he was there once before, in 1936), he visited

Batavia, Bandoeng, Surabaya, Makassar and Menado in Celebes and Balikpapan in Borneo, spending about six weeks altogether in the islands.

Dr. Rudolf Schay is already known to readers of the Magazine. At one time a prominent editor in Germany, he was born in French-minded Alsace-Lorraine.

Diosdado U. Aganon, author of the short story, "Mr. Santiago's Deductions", is a teacher of English in the Tarlac High School. He was born in Pura, Tarlac, 29 years ago. "Once in a while", he writes, "I take a fling at painting, music arranging, and writing. I like also: swing, the movies, girls, and, always, children." He is married and has two children of his own.

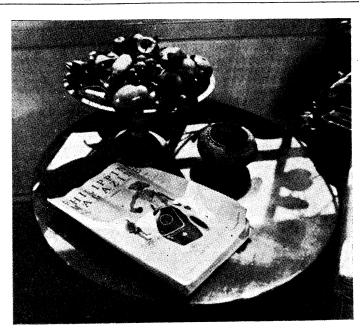
The Miami, Florida, *Herald* recently published an editorial quoting extensively from the editorial, "The Philippines and Pan-Americanism", in the April issue of the Philippine Magazine, declaring that the ideas there expressed "are of more than passing interest". The Charleston (South Carolina) *News and Courier*, recently reprinted Mrs. Martha Williams Keevan's poem, "Prelude to Storm". This newspaper frequently reprints poetry which it faithfully credits to the Philippine Magazine.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate for July 18 based its leading editorial on a note in the May Four o'Clock column. It reads in part: "A few days ago we stumbled upon one of the most thought-provoking statements on the present world situation we have seen anywhere. It was an editorial note in an inconspicuous corner of the May issue of the Philippine Magazine. Dr. Lin Yutang lectured on 'The Cause of the World Chaos', and the editor of the magazine was one of those citizens chosen to conduct a panel-discussion—to interrogate the speaker and to offer revisions of the argument presented. It appears that Dr. Lin's main contention was that 'totalitarianism' is the cause of the present world chaos. To this statement the editor demurred by saying that 'totalitarianism' is really an effort to establish some organization against chaos. He then offered the suggestion that its defect lies in the fact that it is an organization wholly along national lines and for national aims—that it is a competitive rather than a cooperative approach.

... This means that totalitarianism leaves out of account those who must be inevitable partners in any result that may be achieved, and whose interests must enter into any plan that could possibly hope to



avert the chaos which seems to impend. It requires no blueprinting or documentation of this idea to make clear that no nationcentered plan can hope to set up the machinery for world peace without which there can be no guarantee against chaos. The fact that every nation is now, whether it chooses to be or not, part of a great world community can mean but one thing: that international life and relations must be organized upon a community basis. There must be such cooperation as will effect an international harmony, disarm every form of distrust, push ideas of predominance and subordination out of the picture, and recognize a community interest in the resources of the world, not based upon power or conquest, fundamentally emphasizing human needs and human values. That can never be achieved while nations think in terms of their own frontiers, forms of governments, colonial control, and trade predominance. Such cooperative enterprise will never be set up by a group of nations seeking their own interests and no such arrange-



Photograph by Mrs. I. T. Ireland, Brookline, Mass.

"From the Philippines"

ment can be achieved by a council dominated by international bankers, monarchs of trade, and covetous empire builders. Only true, unselfish, and courageous representatives of Him who preached the brotherhood of man and the spiritual unity of the world, can qualify for that great responsibility." I must admit that it pleased me to learn that during what I considered my failure in that panel-discussion, I at least struck off one spark that landed clear on the other side of the world.

The photograph which adorns this column this month was taken by Mrs. Irma T. Ireland who sent it from Brookline, Massachusetts.

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She wrote, in part: "With this I am enclosing a photograph which you may use if you care to. I thought at first I would call it 'Four o'Clock in the Editor's Office', but then I decided that you might be embarrased about appearing to be serving clay fruit to your guests. I'm trying to keep up with a local snapshot contest, but this one came out so well that I decided to send it to you instead of the local paper. Everything visible in the picture comes from the Philippines. While I was sorry to learn that Mr. Roces was forced to abandon his pet project, Promenade, I am glad he had the good sense to turn it over to you and I am enjoying the remainder of my few months subscription. I have been giving a course of instruction to a group of Girl Scouts who wished to obtain their 'World Knowledge' proficiency badge by studying the Philippines. As a member of the Program Committee of the Boston City Council, I expect to carry on with the same work as long as we are stationed here. Having the Philippine Magazine for a reference is very helpful to me. Perhaps you would permit me to use some of the plates in applied design of the Moros without my infringing on the copyright. I am preparing some picture-books for the juvenile market and one of them will deal with the arts-and-crafts of other countries. My own trip through the Lake Lanao section was so dis-

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appointing that I have nothing of my own worth reproducing. My series of articles on the Walled City in your magazine still receives favorable comment. Every now and then I hear of some one who has read it. The only 'fly in the ointment' is that I believe they think Colonel Ireland wrote most of it, which he certainly did not . . ."

I had several letters during the month from Mr. John H. Brown of Batangas, Batangas, who wrote "The Morning Cometh", in last month's Philippine Magazine and another poem on England in this issue. His poetry is all the more emphatic in that he is himself, as he writes, "not one of the King's subjects; we know the British folk are a little diffident in speaking of themselves". "The Morning Cometh" was read during the month by Mr. Morrison over KZRH following a re-broad-cast of Foreign Minister Lord Halifax's answer to Hitler's "last-appeal-to-reason" speech. I got quiet a thrill out of hearing one of "my" poems recited over the radio.

Among other things Mr. Brown wrote me was the following in connection with a statement I made in this column last month: "Don't worry too much about the slenderness of the Magazine. They are all slenderizing these days except one or two like my old classmate Bill Bigelow's Good Housekeeping which, we know, fattens on Hearst's money. The latest to reduce are Current History and Forum. They joined up and the new magazine isn't much bigger than yours. . . . It would be hard in all New York to find a magazine better printed or dressed in better English than the Philippine Magazine. Everything in the Magazine is interesting. I suppose some readers wish there were more of it." In another letter he wrote me in connection with some comment I made on his poem: "It gives me a feeling of confidence and a feeling of admiration to see how conscientiously and meticulously the editor of the Philippine Magazine performs his work—to the veriest comma. I am moved to realize that among all the publications in Manila the one in which I have never found bad English is the Philippine Magazine. The lapses and awkwardnesses so commonly noted are entirely absent in this periodical. I think I appreciate now what an enormous lot of work this means..."

More interesting to the readers than the preceding, probably, are Mr. Brown's comments on the war made in several letters I received from him from which I cull the following: "Your views upon the possible trend of the war (see last month's Four o'Clock column) are very logical. And it is a little disturbing to read in today's paper that in the first week of July German U-boats and planes sank 120,000 tons of shipping and in the third week of June 200,000 tons. However, so far in the war, one-third of the losses have been non-British, and I believe the entire British merchant fleet amounts to 20,000,000 tons. The average loss per month does not seem to be much more than one per cent. I believe Scotland alone could well nigh build ships against these losses if it were necessary. At any rate, it will take many months to cut down the British cargo carriers very much. Perhaps one of your British friends in Manila could supply a brief article on the British weather. I think the fogs get pretty thick after October. Hitler seems to have left only a hundred days in which to operate this year. England's first chore is to hold out for one hundred days. It is very doubtful if Hitler can hold out the second hundred—say up to February. The flying machine seems to be useful mainly as a terrorizing instrument. British people are perhaps the slowest in all the world to be terrified. It would seem not improbable that the British may produce more frightfulness on the Continent than Hitler in England. I believe also the British are more homogeneous than most nations. I imagine the inside column is smaller there than anywhere else. And no country has more or better friends abroad. And it seems the next American Administration will continue the support which Britain has asked for. see that armed forces from the United States would help Britain much. Surely she has enough men and Churchill claims to have a thousand armed ships . . . We have no clear reports on the economic state of the Even the English are a little tight-mouthed about their condition. But we can assume so far that Britain holds enormous stocks of essential goods and that supplies are continuing to come in. And Britain has only one-fourth as many people to feed as Hitler must satisfy... The weather will certainly be a factor as winter approaches. I think Hitler will not let the summer go by without a mighty attack. It is nonsense for Hitler to talk of a long struggle. He requires victors this way. quires victory this year . . . As I said before, weather has strategic importance. Napoleon in 1804 had the metereologists of France con-As I said before, weather has strategic sult all their records to tell him when winds and calms could be expected in the Channel . . (Later) It has come to me this week to believe that the war will go on through the fall, the winter, and the spring. I hope you will venture some sort of forecast in the next issue of the Philippine Magazine . . .

I am not a prophet—in fact, I don't believe in prophets, but what seems most logical to me at this time is that a German blitzkrieg on Britain, if it materializes, will fail, and that Europe and possibly the Germans themselves will rise in revolt against Hitler and all he stands for by Spring.

This prospect is a happy one enough, but still a serious one. To end on a lighter note, I will tell my earnest readers that a few days ago, one of my younger sons telephoned to the office to tell me that he had just acquired some new underwear and that he hoped I would remember to buy one of those small bottles of "incredible" ink. Nevertheless, the boy thus innocently suggested what must ever be most painful ideas to any editor.

History from Day to Day

(Continued from page 297)

tions of corporate governments entails sacrifice of ideas essential to democratic form of government; ideals intrinsic in democracy of United States must be basis of any just, durable, and practical peace-freedom of information and press, freedom of religion, freedom of of expression, freedom from fear of attack, freedom from want, and elimination of barriers against cultural and commercial intercourse."

Stephen Early, Secretary to President, issues statement declaring: "There is absence of any intention whatever to interfere with any territorial problems in Europe or Asia. What this government would like to see and thinks should be applied would be Monroe Doctrine in effect for each continent. United States is not out to gain any new territorial possessions and contemplates no territorial expansion. But it is felt that if victorious Germany should lay claim to territories of conquered nations in this hemisphere, we should believe this comes under province of Monroe Doctrine... Fate of these territories and by their administration should be decided among and all American nations. In the case of French Indo-China, government believes policy should be for Asiatic countries to sit down and consider what is proposed for that country. The same applies in Europe.

Early states U. S. High Commissioner F. B. Sayre's address in Manila "is entirely in accord with policy pronounced by President at Charlottesville". Address reported creating considerable interest as it is first advocacy by high American official of aid to Britain since French capitulation.

State Department reveals Germany has rejected United States warning to non-American powers to refrain from interference in western hemisphere, and can therefore see no reason for American wenning; German note cautions American republics against interfering in European affairs. State Department rebukes Edgar Spiegel, German Consul in New Orleans, who was quoted as stating Germany will not forget United States is materially aiding Britain, declaring that stay of foreign

stresses difference between real Monroe Doctrine and use of name to serve as pretext for conquest. Secretary Early states misunderstanding is result of his (Early's) failure to emphasize this point. State Department spokesman says that on basis of press reports of arrest by U. S. Marines in Shanghai of 16 Japanese gendarmes yesterday, Department is inclined to consider it "local incident".

Gold stocks in United States reported to have passed \$20,000,000,000 mark.

Foreign Policy Association report urges United States - Russian agreement pledging support to China and cooperation in maintaining status quo in South-East Asia.

July 9.—President tells press that for time being fleet is staying in mid-Pacific. Lieut.-Col. R. K. Sutherland, member of Philippine military advisory commission, who recently left Manila by Pan-American Clipper, confers with President.

Senate confirms appointment of Stimson by vote of 56 to 28.

Adm. H. B. Yarnell (ret.) states any agreement with Japan at this time would involve repudiation of Nine-Power Treaty and Open Door policy, recognition of "New Order" in Asia, abandonment and betrayal of China in its struggle for freedom and consequently the enmity of its people, abandonment of position which our merchants, doctors, educators, and missionaries have attained through many years of effort, and strengthening of despotism in world.

July 10.—President in message to Congress requests \$4,848,000,000 for defense, bringing total amount asked for during session to approximately \$10,000,000,000. He envisages army of 2,000,000 men fully equipped and 25,000 planes by end of year, declaring "So great a sum means sacrifice; so great a program needs hard work—participation of whole country in total defense of country. We will not send our men to take part in European wars. But America fully understands threat of new enslavement in which men may not speak, may not listen, and may not think. As these threats become more and more numerous and their dire meaning is clearer, it deepens determination which men may not speak, may not listen, and may not think. As these threats become more and more numerous and their dire meaning is clearer, it deepens determination of American people to meet them with wholly adequate defense. We have seen nation after nation, some of them weakened by treachery from within, succumb to force of aggressor. We see nations still gallantly fighting against aggression encouraged by high hope of ultimate victory. That we are opposed to war is known not only to every American but to every continent in world. We will not take part in European war, but we will repel aggression against United States or western hemisphere. People and their representatives in Congress know that threats to our liberties, threats to our security, threats against our way of life, and threats to our institutions of religion, democracy, and international good faith, have increased in number and gravity from mont to month, from week to week, almost from day to day. The free men and women of United States are determined to be strong as well

as free. Apologists for despotism and those who aid them by whispering defeatism or appeasement assert that because we have not devoted our full energies to arms and war preparation, we are now incapable of defense. I refute that imputation."

Hull states no protest has been received from Japanese government in connection with Shanghai U. S. Marines incident, and that he hopes reasonableness and prudence there will continue.

Assistant Secretary of War L. Johnson states that under extension plans proposed, army would have 24,591 planes by end of year.

Senate approves without dissent bill authorizing 70% increase in navy and fixing naval air goal at 15,000 planes. Senate confirms appointment of Knox by vote of 66 to 16.

July 11.—Hull tells press he has heard reports that Germany has issued warnings to certain Latin-American countries against pursuing any anti-Nazipolicies at scheduled Havana conference and that he sees no reason for any American nation to yield to attacks on their sovereignty and freedom of action.

House passes and sends to President \$4,000,000,000 naval expansion bill providing for two-ocean fleet and then recesses for Democratic Convention; committees, however, continue work on Roosevelt's additional \$4,848,000,000 "total defense" bill. Naval bill just passed includes \$277,000 appropriation for naval station at Guam, \$75,000 for naval hospital there, \$400,000 for naval station at Tutuila. House military affairs committee recommends United States acquire fleet and air bases in Nova Scotia and Bermuda. Sen. H. C. Lodge states in Senate speech that Iceland is part of western hemisphere and comes under Monroe Doctrine.

July 12.—President announces plan to permit mobilization of National Guard as soon as possible with initial call of 4 divisions plus numerous antiarcraft and harbor-defense units. Gen. G. C. Marshall states army desires to call up some 400,000 men immediately and a similar number in April—"that is, if we can wait until next April; we might find we are obliged to move April up to

Zealand. Maurice Maeterlinck, famous Belgian author, arrives in New York; tells press he has lost all his possessions. He declares Leopold's surrender was "act of treason, unbelievable, inexcusable." July 13.—Some 16 labor leaders representing both American Federation of Labor and Committee of Industrial Organization pledge support to defense program.

program.

Announced that refugee children under 16 will be allowed to enter United States regarless of immigration quotas; refugees must furnish evidence that American citizens will care for them on arrival



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July 14.—E. R. Stetinius, Chairman of Defense Materials Commission, states United States has assured adequate supplies of all strategic materials. He says Committee expects next month to perfect methods of synthetic rubber production which will eliminate dependence on imports. "We are getting things done."

Fleet again leaves Pearl Harbor for maneuvers. C. I. O. leaders issue formal statement that members who are delegates to Democratic National Convention would vote for third term for Roosevelt.

July 15.—President extends monetary "freezing" order to include Latvia, Estonia, and Lithuania. Hull announces Ambas. W. C. Bullitt of France will return to Washington for consultation.

Princeton University Institute for Advanced Study and Rockefeller Institute reported to have invited League of Nations to transfer its Departments of Economics and International Health, and also Opoium Control Commission, to Princeton.

Other Countries

June 16.—Some 150 planes again attack Chungking, destroying some 3000 houses.

Russian army occupies major cities of Lithuania and Cabinet resigns en masse; Russians charged some of their soldiers had been kidnapped and murdered and demanded immediate trial of culprits and

some of their soldiers had been kidnapped and middered and demanded immediate trial of culprits and formation of new government.

Germans deny rumors of peace with France and state nothing but absolute capitulation will satisfy Chancellor Adolf Hitler; claim French army is "dissolving"; Cabinet members submit resignations to President A. Lebrun on motion of Premier P. Reynaud that Ministers resign and government be entrusted to high personality enjoying unanimous respect of nation, and Marshal Henri Philippe Petain is charged with task of forming new government. Gen. M. Weygand is made Minister of Defense. British churches observe day of prayer for France. British capture 2 Italian forts on Libian frontier. Announced that Egypt has notified Italy it is severing diplomatic relations because of its alliance with Britain, whom it will aid within Egyptian territory, but that it will not consider itself at war with Italy unless Italians attack Egyptian territory. Italians claim they made heavy air attacks on Malta, Aden, Tunis, and Corsica, and that army is driving swiftly on Nice.

Tunis, and Corsica, and that army is driving swiftly on Nice.

June 17.—Japanese Minister of War and Chief of Staff send message to Premier Benito Mussolini wishing him "great, swift victories".

Radio Moscow announces that Soviet ultimatum to Latvia and Estonia demanding immediate replacement of present government with "such as would ensure honest implementation of mutual assistance pact", has been accepted. Moscow accuses Lithuania of fostering anti-Soviet relations by negotiating pacts with Estonia and Latvia and attempting to draw in Finland. Reported that 500,000 Russian

soldiers, 2000 tanks, and many warplanes are now concentrated on Lithuanian-German frontier.

Petain announces in broadcast early today: "It is with broken heart that I tell you today fighting must cease. I addressed myself last night to enemy to ask him if he is prepared to seek with me, as between soldiers after combat, means of putting honorable end to hostilities. May all French people rally round government over which I preside in these hours of trial.... Sure of affection of our admirable army which is fighting with heroism, wounded and without arms; certain that in days of its magnificent resistance it fulfilled our duty to our allies; sure of confidence of entire nation, I give myself to France in order to mitigate its misfortunes..." Broadcast from Bordeaux states "so far there have been no demonstrations; people of France are too tired and bewildered to think". German troops continue to attack on all fronts and enemy forces sweep across Loire into heart of France, claiming to have encircled French armies in north-eastern France. Prime Minister Winston Churchill states, "News from France is very bad. I grieve for French people, but what happened in France will make no difference in our actions and purposes. We shall defend our islands and with Empire around us we shall fight on till curse of Hitler is lifted". Announced in London that on Sunday Britain proposed to France creation of political unit unique in world history—a single Anglo-French Union government with combined British and French cabinets and parliaments, with all financial resources, colonies, and armed forces pooled, to continue fight; every citizen of France to enjoy immediately citizenship of Britain and every British subject to become citizen of France; both countries to share responsibility for repair of devastation of war; stated Churchill and Reynaud reached complete agreement on plan during week-end in London but that French Cabinet rejected it. Authoritative quarters state Britain has no reason to doubt French will do as Czechs, P

"seriously concerned" over future of French Indo-China.

D.N.B. news agency announces Hitler and Mus-solini met at Munich and reached agreement on French armistice. Berlin spokesman states France must either accept or reject terms before they are made known to world. Petain appeals by radio to all French forces to continue resistance while armis-

tice is still unsigned. French radio announces "country will never accept dishonorable conditions, abandon spiritual liberties of people, or barter soul of France". Churchill states in Commons that "French will throw away great opportunities and their future if they do not continue war in accordance with treaty obligations from which we have not felt able to release them... It is not yet certain that French military resistance will come to end. Battle of Britain is about to begin. If we lose it, whole world will sink into abyss of new dark age. If final victory rewards our trials, France will share with us the gain and freedom will be restored to all—Czechs, Poles, Norwegians, Dutch, Belgians, all who have joined their cause to ours." British National Council of Labor issues statement paying tribute to struggle of people of France and declaring, "We are last bastion in Europe against menace of tyranny; let us meet test with calm resolution. We know countless millions of subjugated people are with us in spirit and only wait opportunity for action". Thousands of English and Canadian troops, with some American volunteers, which left England for France a few days ago, return to English ports. Gen. Charles de Gaulle, Under-Secretary of War in Reynaud Cabinet, now in London, broadcasts appeal to people of France to continue struggle, stating all hope has not disappeared and defeat is not final. Rome press suggests Italy include Jerusalem and Cyprus among its "aspirations". Spanish radio reports large squadrons of planes, presumably French, were flying toward Africa, apparently escaping from France.

June 19.—Japanese government serves sharp protest of Fearch Ambassador against alleged con-

were flying toward Africa, apparently escaping from France.

June 19.—Japanese government serves sharp protest on French Ambassador against alleged continuing arms traffic in French Indo-China. French reported to have already stopped all arms shipments. Hongkong authorities stop ship clearances to French Indo-China. Japanese press reports Japan has instructed its ambassadors in Berlin and Rome to express Japan's desire that they "refrain from any changes in French Indo-China of an unfriendly nature to Japan' and that they pay full respect to Japan's position as stabilizing force in Far East.

German troop movements reported in East Prussia along Lithuanian border. Germans take Cherbourg, key naval station on French west coast. Petain names group of men to receive Germany's armistice terms. World War veterans in Saigon address telegram to Petain urging him to accept British offer for Anglo-French Union and continue fighting. German planes sweep over English east coast and drop bombs killing 11 civilians and wounding 14; 7 of planes reported shot down. Stated in Commons that government is studying possibility of negotiating with Russia for purchase of tanks, planes, and other armaments. British Cabinet approves plan to send English and allied refugee children between 5 and 15 years old to different parts of Empire for safety. Canadian-Australian liner, Niagara, is sunk 20 miles off New Zealand coast, but no lives are lost; believed ship struck

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enemy mine as mine-sweeper found another mine in vicinity; this is first indication of such mines in Pacific. Italian news agency states Hitler will demand of France capitulation "pure and simple". Press states action against England, "Enemy No. 1", will begin before end of month. United Press reports from Istanbul that Turkey regards Turkish-French-British treaty as dead and is now looking to Russia for guidance.

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reports from Istanbul that Turkey regards Turkish-French-British treaty as dead and is now looking to Russia for guidance.

June 20.—Japan formally lifts Tientsin blockade, agreement providing for cooperation in repressing terrorist activities and unauthorized wireless communications, supervision of publications, cinemas, political meetings, etc.; silver now in Bank of Communications will remain there under joint British-Japanese seal except £100,000 to be used for relief and flood control in North China under management of international commission; British will not oppose use of "Federal Reserve Bank" currency in municipal area. Japanese Foreign Office announces that France has given assurances that shipment not only of gasoline and trucks but of "materials and goods of extremely wide range" will be banned in Indo-China and that France has agreed to stationing of Japanese inspectors in country to assist in enforcing ban. France announces adherence to joint formula drawn up by Foreign Minister H. Arita and British Ambassador R. Craigie recognizing that "actual situation in China where hostilities on large scale are in progress and that so long as this state of affairs continues to exist, Japanese forces in China have special requirements for purposes of safeguarding their own security and maintaining public order in regions under their control".

Germans take Brest and claim capture of hundreds of thousands of French troops. Germans drop over 200 bombs on Bordeaux while plenipotentiaries are on way to receive Hitler's terms; great damage is reported with high casualties. Berlin spokesman states there will be no Italian participation in armistice meeting but that "Italian interests are in very good hands in view of Munich meeting between Hitler and Mussolini". Beersen Zeitung states, "One thing will be taken care of: we know that by only military defeat of France nothing is gained and that our continent will never find peace if eternal toublemaker is not now condemned to eternal power-lessness. Reported Germany

certain local Nazi leaders, recently arrested, are deported.
Petain states in broadcast that "too few children, too few arms, and too few allies are causes of our defeat". French Ministry of Interior repudiates de Gaulle and states he has been ordered to return to France. Reported that 50,000 French Maginot Line defenders surrendered their arms to Swiss border guards and moved into Switzerland. German planes bomb wide area from English Channel coast to Scotland. British bomb Schipol (Amsterdam) airdrome. Stated in Rome that Petain government has ordered entire French fleet to return to bases in France and Algeria and await further orders. Spanish press launches attacks on England. Duke and Duchess of Windsor arrive in Barcelona from France.

June 21.—Japan Anti-British League adopts resolution urging government to occupy French Indo-China, "invoking right of self-defense", and also Dutch East Indies "to safeguard Japan's life-

line".

Hitler personally presents his terms to French plenipotentiaries in meeting at Compiegne, 40 miles from Paris, in same railway coach Foch used during negotiation of 1918 armistice. At Hitler's order, Gen. W. von Keitel read preamble, after which Hitler departed and French retired to their tent in woods for discussion and to contact French government by radio and teleprinter connection. Hitler orders coach, removed by him from Paris museum, to be brought to Berlin. Preamble states that in

1918, Germany with its "army, navy, and airforce undefeated after 4 years of heroic resistance", showed "its one weakness, that of believing in promises of democratic statesmen", after which "there began in this very train, a period of suffering for German people". On September 3, 1939, 25 years after outbreak of World War, Britain and France again declared war on Germany "without any reason". Now France has been defeated and has asked German government to make known its conditions for an armistice. Historic forest of Compiegne has been chosen to "wipe out memory of deepest shame of all times". Purpose of German demands is (1) to prevent French resumption of fight, (2) to provide all safeguards for continuation by Germany of war "forced upon it", and (3) to create preliminaries for new peace "essentials of which will be restoration of wrong done with violence to German nation". Present were Air Marshal H. Goering, Gen. von Ribbentrop, and Deputy Party Leader Rudolf Hess. Germans occupy Lyons and claim at unstated place capture of 400 planes just arrived from United States and 2000 motors; also capture of two 35,000-ton battleships, Richelieu and Clemenceau, under construction at Brest. German Nachtausgabe states, "Hour for pity in Europe is past. It must be task of responsible men in France to make it clear that not single soldier on land or air or especially in the navy, continues fighting because this is obvious condition of armistice." French colony in London telegraphs Lebrun urging continuation of war. Italy and Yugoslavia sign trade accord. King Carol decrees general amnesty and merger of all political parties together with establishment of government along totalitarian lines.

June 22.—Dutch Minister delivers note to Japanese Foreign Office expressing regrets of Dutch

political parties together with establishment of government along totalitarian lines.

June 22.—Dutch Minister delivers note to Japanese Foreign Office expressing regrets of Dutch government for firing by Dutch plane on Japanese fishing boat on May 6. Japanese forces occupy areas adjacent to Hongkong.

French-German armistice is signed by Gen. Keitel and Gen. C. Huntziger, and French delegation then leaves for Italy to sign similar declaration there, 6 hours after which order to "cease fire" will be given. Bordeaux government states agreement reached on "hard but honorable" terms and Cabinet gives Petain vote of confidence. Germans state army of 500,000 men in Alsace-Lorraine has surrendered; claim they seized 4 submarines at Le Havre. Government of Algiers affirms it will follow Petain's lead. German planes subjected southern England to other bombardment last night but only 3 persons reported killed; Germans using "wailing" bombs with sirens attached such as were used to shatter morale of people in Flanders. Six French tankers at Istanbul are transferred to British ownership. Italian planes raid Alexandria, but few bombs dropped.

June 23.—Japanese troops blockade railway to Canton. Refugees entering Hongkong state Ispanese

Italian planes raid Alexandria, but few bomos dropped.

June 23.—Japanese troops blockade railway to Canton. Refugees entering Hongkong state Japanese firing on villagers indiscriminately.

Petain appoint P. Laval Vice-Premier to facilitate armistice with Italy; was former advocate of French-Italian appeasement. D. Lloyd George states, "French pride and patriotism will never forget or forgive those who despoiled Republic in its agony. Petain who hauled up white flag won renown by his defense of Verdun; nevertheless his qualities as general always characterized by caution rather than combativeness. He never displayed indomitable spirit of Foch who saved France from irretrievable disaster in March, 1918; that defeat was largely attributed to Petain's timidity... Weygand possesses attributes of brilliant chief of staff, but he never commanded an army in a stricken field; he never possessed decision and daring of his great chief. Foch and Weygand were historic combination of gifts that make for real generalship; Petain and Weygand din on supplement each other's defects,—they simply doubled them. Hence this pitiable end

of glorious battle for right and liberty... This throwing up of hands before end of battle was engineered by Cabinet of extreme Right; French Left had no part in it. Both Petain and Weygand are definitely men of the Right. Petain was chosen to be first ambassador to Spanish Dictator and Weygand was ultimate hope of French fascist and royalist cliques." De Gaulle in London bitterly attacks French armistice, stating "a bad military system, faults in conduct of operations, and defeatist spirit in government made us lose Battle of France, but there remain to us vast Empire, intact fleet, and much gold; there remain to us our allies whose resources are immense and who dominate the seas; there remain to us gigantic possibilities of American industry. Honor, common sense, and interest of country demand that all free Frenchmen continue fight wherever they are and by whatever means they can. I undertake this national task in England. I invite leaders, soldiers, sailors, and airmen of French forces to get in touch with me." Egyptian Cabinet resigns. Italian Foreign Office spokesman states Italy and Germany "will dictate conditions to France which will make it impossible for her to continue being accomplice, slave, and victim of England. European reconstruction will begin tomorrow. Republican, parliamentary, and democratic system is finished. As soon as war has ceased in France, rain of steel and fire will fall on center of world exploitation—England—and its Mediterranean and transocean henchmen."

June 24.—Prince F. Konoye, President of Privy Council, resigns, apparently to head movement

ocean henchmen."

June 24.—Prince F. Konoye, President of Privy Council, resigns, apparently to head movement toward consolidating all political parties and secure Cabinet shift to extreme Right. Foreign Office hands Craigie note formally demanding British close Burma and Hongkong routes to Free China. Chunking press attacks Tientsin agreement stating silver is Chinese property entrusted to British and French for safe-keeping and declares that China will not recognize agreement. Some 200 more people are killed in new Japanese raids on Chunking and 1000 houses are destroyed including consulates of Britain and France; no casualties in consulates. Chinese claim Japanese suffered 5000 casualties in 3 days of fighting near Ichang.

Moscow Trud denounces French "Munichists"

claim Japanese suffered 5000 casualties in 3 days of fighting near Ichang.

Moscow Trud denounces French "Munichists" as responsible for France's disaster; "Seeking overthrow of democratic regime, they sabotaged war industries, and fearing social revolution, they betrayed nation."

French sign armistice with Italy, at Rome, Huntziger and Marshal P. Badoglio being signatories; reported that Italian troops will occupy whole of French Mediterranean coast. French High Commissioner for Syria states in radiocast "The general officer commanding in Syria, Gen. E. Mittelhauser, has decided to carry on mission of France in Syria and to defend with indomitable energy honor of France and her flag"; he adds he is in complete agreement with General. Reported from Washington that authorities there have been informed portions of French fleet have already joined British navy. Petain accuses Britain of "trying to divide French people at time country is suffering." De Gaulle is reported to have been stripped of his rank and honors for refusing to return to France. Authoritative semi-official quarters in London announce that Britain has not withdrawn recognition of Petain's government but is nevertheless giving fullest support to de Gaulle's "National Committee." Earlier, British Broadcasting Corporation, announced that British government had withdrawn recognition as "terms of armistice, made in contravention of agreements solemnly made between allied governments, have reduced Bordeaux government to state of complete subjection". British Ministry of Information releases full text of what is said to be French-German armistice, but Berlin spokesman states it is "sheer invention"; terms provide for German occupation of west coast of France and 1/3 of all France's terri-



A Good Tip for the Rainy Season...!

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tory on continent, complete demobilization and disarmament, handing over of all military establishments and armaments to Germans, and internment of French fleet under German-Italian control. De Gaulle states former Premier Reynaud will undoubtedly be member of his French National Committee. International Federation of Seamen's Union in London broadcasts appeal to French ship crews to head for British ports and not turn over their ships to Germans.

London broadcasts appeal to French ship crews to head for British ports and not turn over their ships to Germans.

June 25.—Arita tells Cabinet Foreign Office is "closely watching effects of appointments" of Stimson and Knox. Admiralty orders its China fleet to Haiphong, French Indo-China to "observe movements" of vessels suspected of carrying war supplies for Chungking government; spokesman states ships will remain only until Japanese inspectors arrive, according to agreement with France. Domei states that contrary to previous reports Adm. K. Nomura will visit Japanese mandated islands but not Netherlands Indies; he will spend day in Davao but will not visit Manila.

Hitler orders cessation of hostilities against France, and issues proclamation stating "heroic struggle against strong adversary was won in less than 6 weeks—most glorious victory of all time. We humbly thank God for his blessing." Reported he visited Paris on unrevealed date recently with Gen. Keitel. Claimed German plane sank 7000-ton auxiliary British cruiser and German submarine torpedoed 12,000-ton armed cruiser. Day of mourning, ordered by Petain, is observed in dead silence in France, but government source states people are "accepting inevitable with equanimity and resignation". French-German and French-Italian armistice terms are officially announced in Berlin and Rome and correspond closely with terms already revealed in London; France promised to halt hostilities in France and in French colonies, to turn over all armaments and munitions, to demobilize and disarm all forces "not needed to maintain domestic order" to demobilize and disarm fleet except that section which victorious powers may release to safeguard French colonial interests, axis powers promising to lay no claim to French navy after conclusion of peace and not to use it for their own purposes; cost of German army of occupation is to be borne by France; French radio broadcasts must be immediately stopped. Churchill tells Commons that British had received solemn pledge that Fra

seek armistice provided French fleet was onlined to British ports during negotiations. He is vague regarding British-French relations henceforth but states Britain will render such aid to France as is possible "through its bars". Lord Caldecote states in House of Lords, "I am afraid it must be recognized that French submission makes severance of formal relations between France and Britain for time being almost inevitable; real government of France is now in Berlin". French Ambas. Charles Corbin announces his resignation, said to be "result of personal decision". Admiralty announces sinking of Italian submarine east of Suez Monday—7th Italian submarine sunk since Italy declared war.

Corbin announces his resignation, said to be "result of personal decision". Admiralty announces sinking of Italian submarine east of Suez Monday—7th Italian submarine asunk since Italy declared war.

June 26.—Reported in Tokyo that negotiations have resulted in inducing United States to permit delivery to Japan of machine-tools ordered prior to restrictions recently enforced. Japanese complete encirclement of Hongkong, and British demolish number of bridges "purely as precautionary defense measure". Hongkong spokesman states no war materials have been transported to China since agreement reached last year. Japanese planes again bomb Chungking, but damage is reported slight; 4 were shot down. Chinese state they have regained upper reaches of Han river.

Russian government orders 6 instead of 5-day working week and increase from average of 7 to 8 hours daily "to meet increasing war dangers". British air force claims bombing of German aircraft and chemical factories and swift, brief landings at various points along French coast, inflicting high casualties on Germans and obtaining much useful information; Germans state landing operations were "meaningless and inadequate". Announced in Commons that governtment of India has decided to order compulsory military service "for urgent expansion of India's war effort". Istanbul dispatch states Turkey and Iraq have concluded joint defense agreement with Britain; Turks fear Italy might attempt to replace France in Syria.

June 27.—Official Tokyo source states Japanese Ambassador has been instructed to seek conference with Hitler, or, if this is not possible, with Ribbentrop, to discuss "Japan's position regarding territorial holdings of France, Britain, and Netherlands in Far East". Chungking suffers its 16th air raid in current series; casualties were 200 and property-damage was heavy, although many bombs fell in areas already devastated. Petain government names Adm. J. de Coux, commander in chief of French Far Eastern fleet, Governor-General M. Catroux.

Reported Russia ha

Germany might be willing to negotiate peace. Refugees from Casablanca, French Morroco, state they saw several French warships and aircraft squadrons in harbor there and that reliable sources stated French will fight on beside England. United Press reports that 4 large French warships passed Gibraltar yesterday headed for Atlantic. De Gaulle states he has definite information Governor-General Catroux would resist any attempt to invade French Indo-China. Britain officially announces blockade now includes France and that ships going to or coming from German or Italian-occupied ports will be liable to contraband control; as German-occupied France touches Spanish border, ships on way to Spain and Portugal will also be liable to search. Pittman statement as to British unpreparedness is received in London with surprise. War Secretary Anthony Eden states: "We are obtaining munitions from United States not in mere hope of delaying conquest but firmly convinced this will enable us to win war; we are confident enemy will be beaten off and will subject enemy in his own country to constant heavy counter-attack from air." England and Scotland are bombed for 6th time in past 9 days; British planes bomb Misburg and Bremen in daylight, also German seaplane bases at Texel, Helder, Waalhaven, Schipol, and DeKooy; Cologne oil refineries are also bombed. Reported that port of Bombay has been closed temporarily following reports of Italian submarine seen in vicinity. King Farouk commissions Hassan Sarby Pascha, former minister to Britain, to form new Cabinet.

June 28.—Foreign Office states Britain has notified Japan it has "found it difficult to make prompt reply" to demands to close Burma road "because of important nature of question", but that it would reply as soon as possible. Spokesman states Japan desires Dutch East Indies government to take measures assuring Japanes enterprises in and emigration to Indies. Hongkong radio announces that instructions have been received from London which indicate order for evacuation of women a



turally belongs to Russian Ukraine; "at present, international situation demands rapid settlement in interest of sound peace". Associated Press reports from Buckarest that German legation described Russian coup as "British trick to make Germany fight in Balkans, but that Germany will avoid this trap"; said that German diplomats advised Carol to yield temporarily as Germany "will settle things later". Hungary reported to have demanded return of Transylvania, and Bulgaria return of Dobruja from Rumania. Italian troops reported massing on Albanian border. Berlin Nazi quarters claim Russian move followed "general understanding among Germany, Italy, and Russia". Germany and Turkey reported to have concluded new trade agreement. Neville Chamberlain, speaking as member of War Cabinet and leader of dominant Conservative Party, states: "This would be worst possible moment to enter into peace negotiations just when Hitler seems to hold all cards in his hands. We, however, do not believe he holds all cards and are going to put this to test. We are going to beat Germany." Officially announced in London that government has recognized de Gaulle "as leader of all free Frenchmen wherever they may be who rally to him in support of allied cause"; understood this does not mean formal break with Petain government. Associated Press reports Gen. Mittelhauser has announced vessation of hostilities" in Syria in conformity with wishes of Bordeaux government. Turkey reported strengthening its defenses on Syrian border and also sends reenforcements to Thrace.

June 29.—Foreign Minister H. Arita in radiocast declares Japan's "Asia Monroe Doctrine" is based on "dominion of Far East and determination to regard East Asia and South Seas a correlated sphere with Japan as central stabilizing influence." Japanese moves on Hongkong-Kowloon border, is automatically terminated. British spokesman states, "We have received no representations from Japanese moves on Hongkong-Kowloon border, is automatically terminated. British spokesman states, "We hav

service they could render to country". Admiralty announces submarine Grampus is overdue and believed lost; is 9th British submarine lost since opening of war. Admiralty announces British planes sank Italian destroyer in Mediterranean Lady Mosley, wife of leader of British Union (of Fascists), is arrested and her home searched; her husband is already under detention. Air Marshal Italo Balbo is killed, reportedly in air battle near Tobruk, Cyrenaica, yesterday, according to official Rome announcement.

June 30.—Central China Daily News, organ of Wang Ching-wei puppet government, declares, following assassination of Mo Shih-ying, Wang publicity agent, in Shanghai last Friday, that unless Settlement authorities produce his slayer, Nanking will send troops into City and take over control. Japanese troops occupy Chennakwan, Chinese reported to have massed troops in area. S. S. Coolidge returns to Hongkong 12 hours after sailing on order of State Department to evacuate American nationals who were privately advised by American Consulate vesterday to leave as soon as possible. Nationalist Party of Indo-China calls on Chinese government at Chungking to take measures to prevent change of sovereignty over French Indo-China; Party declares it wishes to cooperate with French government and will not hesitate to wage war.

German magazine Berlin-Rome Tokyo warns American nations against being misled into sacrificing their own interests. "It is no string of successes which Roosevelt regime has to lay before American nations. It succeeded in worsening relations with Germany, Italy, Japan, and Russia. Of two remaining powers for whose fate time will make United States responsible, France has already collapsed and England faces same fate. The American helper has become grave-digger. Policy of intervention has led only to half-isolation ... Shall western hemisphere be brought into economic battle position against Europe? Europe will fight against ever again being cut off from world's trade fields. It would see itself forced to prot

July 1.—Foreign office spokesman, questioned on contradiction between Arita's earlier declaration regarding status quo in East Asia and his Asiatic "Monroe Doctrine", answers that first is "realistic" and second "philosophical". He expresses surprise at Hongkong evacuation and states Japan has taken no steps which Hongkong authorities should consider serious. Nichi Nichi states army leaders have come to agreement that it must adopt "iron attitude and rush for its objectives in view of present golden opportunity". Japanese claim occupation of Lungchow near Indo-China border. Dornei reports that Japanese have bombed Sian, capital of Shensi, on important supply route to Siberia. Hongkong authorities state with respect to evacuation: "There is no danger now and we anticipate none in near future; we are simply taking precautions and strengthening our position." Reported Adm. Sir. Percy Noble, commander of British fleet in Far East, left Hongkong for Singapore Thursday where fleet is said to be concentrating.

Russians reach new frontier on Danube and Prut rivers; oil wells remain in Rumanian territory. Rumanians reported to have left large quantities of war materials behind for lack of transportation facilities. Russian troops said to have dropped in parachutes in various places and also to have landed small tanks suspended between wheels of airplanes. Fighting reported in places where Russians, speeding their advance, encountered evacuating Rumanian soldiers. Large fleet of German bombing planes reported to have arrived at Bucharest. Lithuania abolishes state support of Roman Catholic Church. Berlin spokesman states foreign governments have been informed that all diplomatic representatives in Norway, Belgium, Holland, and Luxembourg must be withdrawn by July 15 after which all diplomatic representatives in Norway, Belgium, Holland, and Luxembourg must be withdrawn by July 15 after which all diplomatic representatives in Norway, Belgium, Holland, and Luxembourg must be withdrawn by July 15 after which all diplomatic

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of its Rumanian frontiers and that its foreign policy will henceforth be in line with new orientation in Europe. Reports received in London from Holland state that in spite of German attempt to win over Dutch on account of "blood relationship", Nazi authorities are up against independent and stubborn Dutch spirit and have had to remove various Dutch burgomasters and close down newspapers which "systemmatically maintained unfriendly attitude". Stated food of all kinds is being severely rationed, that country's live stock is being slaughtered, and that business is extremely low and unemployment increasing. British air force reported to have attacked Kiel naval base Monday night, scoring direct hits on battleship Scharnhorst in drydock; other hombers attacked Hamburg oil refineries, blast furnaces at Duisburg and Meiderich, and airdromes at Cologne, Wessel, Venlo, and Rotterdam. Communique states at least 11 Italian submarines have been sunk by British naval and air forces since June 27. Mahatma Ghandi reveals he informed Viceroy that his services were at disposal of British government and that he said while he did not want to see Britain defeated neither did he want British victory in trial of brute strength; he urged method of non-violence and passive resistance—"Let Hitler and Mussolini take possession of your beautiful island and your homes and allow yourselves to be slaughtered, but refuse to owe allegiance to them". Subhas Bose, left Wing Indian leader, is arrested in Calcutta.

July 3.—German High Command communique

Bose, left Wing Indian leader, is arrested in Calcutta.

July 3.—German High Command communique states Germany's "unparalleled victory over France has provoked world admiration, amazement, and fear". German submarine off west coast of Ireland sinks British liner Arandora Star carrying some 1640 German and Italian internees to Canada; only about half of 2000 people aboard have been accounted for. German planes bomb English towns and villages all day, killing 6 and injuring 78 persons; 6 of bombers were shot down. R. A. Butler, British Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, tells Commons that government is "considering questions that would arise with United States" if it accedes to Japanese demand to close Burma route. British Foreign Office announces it will not allow Syria and Lebanon to be occupied by any hostile power or to be used as base for attack on countries which Britain is pledged to defend, or to become scene of such disorder as to constitute danger to these countries; "any action which government may take in fulfilment of this declaration will be entirely without prejudice to future status of territories now under French mandate". United Press reports that German agents have recently proposed to group of private citizens in England a peace based on alliance between Germany and British Empire, latter to recognize new Europe with inclusion of European Russia under German leadership; colonies of France, Belgium, and Holland to become "European colonies" shared by all.

July 4.—Tokyo naval spokesman declares that

statements made in Washington show it is inadvisable for United States to attempt to intervene in Far East, adding that Japan is likewise in no position to provoke United States, and that therefore rapprochment is possible on basis of these facts; United States should cease aid to Chang Kai-shek and cease exerting economic pressure on Japan. Japanese source in London states Japanese Ambassador pleaded that possible negative reply to Japan's demands to close Burma road, withdraw British troops from China, and cease aiding Chungking regime, would embarrass Yonai government and play into hands of Japanese extremists. Japan reported to have officially assured Britain that Arita's "Monroe Doctrine" does not contemplate drawing Australia into Japanese sphere. Japanese officials establish control stations at 5 points along French Indo-China railroads and highways to prevent shipments to China.

Churchill announces that "large proportion" of French pays has passed under control of British Australia into Japanese spiere. Japanese otheras establish control stations at 5 points along French Indo-China railroads and highways to prevent shipments to China.

Churchill announces that "large proportion" of French navy has passed under control of British fleet. Brushing tears from his cheeks, he states French battleship Bretagne was sunk and another heavily damaged off Oran where battle has been raging since yesterday when French Admiral refused to accept British conditions designed to prevent that part of French fleet from falling into German hands. He states that "least that could have been expected was that French government, in abandoning conflict and leaving whole weight to fall on British Empire, would have been careful no to inflict needless injury on their faithful comrades upon whose final victory sole chance of French freedom lies. But despite every promise, armistice was signed which was bound to place French feet effectively in power of Germany. What might have been mortal injury was done to us by Bordeaux government with full knowledge of its consequences. Another example of malevolent treatment we received, not from French nation, but from Bordeaux government, concerns more than 400 German air pilots who were prisoners in France. Reynaud promised they should be sent to England, but when he fell, they were delivered over to Germany... Yesterday we decided to take greater part of French fleet under our control or call upon them with adequate force to comply with our conditions. Two battleships, 2 light cruisers, some submarines, destroyers, and 200 small minesweepers and anti-submarine craft in Portsmouth and Plymouth were boarded after brief notice to their captains. Operation was carried out without resistance or bloodshed except in case of submarine Surcouf where I seaman and I French officer were killed and a few wounded. For the rest, in main, French sailors cheerfully accepted the position. Several hundred expressed ardent desire to continue war... some sought British nationality and th

dria, where there is a strong British fleet, there are French battleships, 4 French destroyers, and number of smaller ships; these have been informed they can not leave harbor. At Oran were vessels Dunkerque rrench battleships, 4 French destroyers, and number of smaller ships; these have been informed they can not leave harbor. At Oran were vessels Dunkerque and Strassbourg, several light cruisers, numbers of destroyers, submarines, and other vessels. Yesterday, French Admiral in command refused to see a British officer who then presented document from British fleet asking them either to continue their fight against Germans and Italians or sail with reduced crew to a British port. If these conditions were refused, document required them to sink their ships within 6 hours. British battle squadron under Adm. Somerville, who helped save 100,000 Frenchmen from Dunkirk, went to Oran with cruisers and strong flotilla. When French Admiral finally refused to comply, Somerville was ordered to complete operation before darkness. He opened fire at 5:00 o'clock yesterday afternoon on powerful French fleet protected by shore batteries. British attack was accompanied by heavy attacks from aircraft from Ark Royal. By 7:30 a battle cruiser of Strasbourg class was damaged and run ashore; a battle-ship of Bretagne-class was sunk; another was heavily damaged. The French destroyers and an airplane carrier were sunk or burning. The Strasbourg and the Dunkerque succeeded in sailing out of harbor pursued by aircarft. One torpedo hit her, but she was joined by other French vessels, all of which reached Toulon before they could be overtaken. I leave it to the motion. I leave it to the United States. I leave it to the world and to history."

taken... I leave it to the nation. I leave it to the United States. I leave it to the world and to history."

Ion Gigurtu, Rumanian Nazi, forms new Cabinet after resignation of Tatarescu. Berlin statement disclaims German support to Rumania. Rome press warns Yugoslavia against publication of Reuter (English) news dispatches about "alleged British victories and Italian defeats".

July 5.—Chinese Red Cross states large quantities of American Red Cross supplies for China are being held up in Indo-China.

New "Iron Guard" Cabinet of Rumania announce its policy will be "honest adaptation to system created by Rome-Berlin axis". Americans connected with oil fields are discharged. Anti-Semitic violence breaks out. Lithuania reported to have informed Vatican of annulment of concordat with Holy See. Germany and Italy formally revoke armistice naval and air clauses, permitting France to defend itself against further attacks by British navy in Mediterranean. Berlin dispatch states "French Fuehrer Marshal Petain has communicated to American Ambassador an indignant protest against British attack". Nazis charge Britain "knifed France in back" by opening fire on French warships allegedly being "demobilized and unable to fight back"; say "there is no parallel in history for this incredibly criminal act of Churchill". French Council of Ministers at Vichy, to which Bordeaux government moved a few days ago, votes to break off diplomatic relations with Britain. French Charge

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d'affairs in London, M. Cambon, after delivering French protest against British naval action, places his resignation in hands of French government. British naval force reported to have blockaded Martinique (French West Indies) to prevent shipment of American-made airplanes there from falling into German possession. Government of Iraq and Mosul Petroleum Company reported to have diverted oil pipe line ending at Tripoli, Syria, to Haifa. Sheik of Marajhi, Rector of Azhar University in Cairo, said to be oldest seat of learning in world, broadcasts appeal that "sacred city of Cairo" be saved from aerial bombardment.

of Marajhi, Rector of Azhar University in Cairo, said to be oldest seat of learning in world, broadcasts appeal that "sacred city of Cairo" be saved from aerial bombardment.

July 6.—Reliable London quarters state that Moscow has informed London it is opposed to closing of Burma road. Vice-Adm. Koori, naval attache at Hsinking, Manchukuo, states "slightest British provocation in Pacific will be answered by action of Japanese fleets". Chiang Kai-shek states on eve of end of 3rd year of war, that Japan's threats are "nothing but baseless words aimed at gaining predatory opportunist ends without resorting to war," and urges friendly powers to meet these threats with "stern resolution". He states Japan's strength is declining and its morale low. "Despite European war, Russia and United States are not yet involved and are fully at liberty to exert themselves in China's favor in opposition to Japan. Such action constitutes not only their bounden duty but is also responsibility and right of the 2 countries. Japan is peculiarly dependent on America to supply its military and economic needs. If America and Russia can speedily take adequate steps to provide China material assistance, there can be little doubt of early clarification and stabilization of Pacific affairs such as would not by any means benefit China alone... Until enemy entirely casts off his aggressive policy and withdraws his forces from our soil, our resistance will never halt".

Hitler is given tremendous welcome in Berliafter allegedly personally directing operations on front for past 2 months; occasion attended by Italian Foreign Minister G. Ciano and other Italian effer allegedly personally directing operations on front for past 2 months; occasion attended by Italian Foreign Minister G. Ciano and other Italian effer allegedly personally directing operations on front for past 2 months; occasion attended by Italian Foreign Minister G. Ciano and other Italian Foreign Minister, end from the propersion of the punished "according to German laws of high trea

July 7.—American Marines in Shanghai arrest 15 armed Japanese gendarmes in plain clothes who violated American-patrolled sector; they are later released following apology of Japanese commander. Chinese government announces death in action on Hupeh-Honan border on May 16 of 50-year-old Gen. Chang Tzu-chung, famed for his victories over Japanese at Linyi, Taierchwang, and Hsuchow. Swedish Foreign Office confirms that Germany has been given permission to transport "all kinds of merchandise including war material" to Norway over Swedish railways. Official Berlin quarters deny Hitler-Ciano talks may result in peace offer but state "we might be inclined to accept British offer if tantamount to complete German victory". German-controlled French radio reports that 4 well known journalists—Pertinax (Andre Geraud), German-controlled French radio reports that 4 well known journalists—Pertinax (Andre Geraud), German-controlled French radio reports that for lave been ordered arrested for "spreading false information". Lord Beaverbrook, Minister for Aircraft Production, states production in June was more than double that of June last year. "American aircraft are also arriving here and represent considerable contributions to our airfleet; total value of aircraft orders in United States exceeds \$2,000,000,000." French fleet in Alexandria reported to have held plebiscite and to have decided they do not wish to fight either for or against Britain and will demobilize their warships.

July 8.—British note to Japanese government states that as for Hongkong, government there has

wish to fight either for or against Britain and will demobilize their warships.

July 8.—British note to Japanese government states that as for Hongkong, government there has already rigorously prohibited arms shipments to China, while as for goods shipped over Burma road this traffic would be difficult to prohibit as it includes Burmese and Indian products. Japanese foreign office spokesman interprets White House statement on regional application of Monroe Doctrine as "go-ahead" signal should change in status of French Indo-China and Dutch East Indies become necessary; he states it is "most important pronouncement", but that he will postpone discussing it until full text is received. Domei reports that army fliers who made observation flights over French Indo China border have "discovered" that war supplies continue to enter China despite efforts of Japanese inspectors; army heads are reported indignant. Japanese army spokesman in Shanghai charges American Marines with inflicting grave insult on Japanese army in yesterday's arrests, claiming some of gendarmes were abused and injured, and denying that Japanese commander had apologized. Col. DeWitte Peck states Japanese allegations are lies, that some of gendarmes resisted arrest and received minor cuts requiring no treatment except use of iodine. Chungking political circles express disapproval of White House statement as tantamount to recognition of Arita's "Asiatic Monroe Doctrine". Chinese War Minister places Japanese losses in killed and wounded during past 3 years at 1,600,000; 848 Japanese planes were destroyed during period.

Premier P. Hansson of Sweden admits Sweden's foreign policy in future will be predicated on fact

past 3 years at 1,000,000; and spanies plants were destroyed during period.

Premier P. Hansson of Sweden admits Sweden's foreign policy in future will be predicated on fact that Germany is dominating power in Europe; "it is impossible to overlook fact that 7 European countries have been totally or partly occupied by Germany and that France has accepted armistice". King Haakon, in London, advises "Presidential Board" of Norwegian Parliament that he will not abdicate unless he considered this demand supported by majority of Norwegian people, declaring he has reason to believe that Board's proposal that he do so was made under German pressure. Foreign Minister H. Koht states Board was illegally constituted. French government announces death penalty against persons introducing or distributing

newspapers in German-occupied zone in France printed outside zone. (French Charge d'affairs in London presents written notice that French Embassy is withdrawing.) German planes, believed advance units of blitzkrieg squadrons, continue attacks on English coast; 7 of them were shot down during night and damage so far amount to little and deaths few. Admiralty announces that British submarines are continuing to harass and inflict serious losses on German sea communications in Norway and that air force yesterday set fuel stocks afire in Bergen. Adm. Sir Barry Domville, 62, retired, head of disbanded pro-German organization called "The Link", is arrested. Syria reported under strong tension since Mittelhauser was persuaded by Weygand to rescind his original order to continue resistance; his final decision was shock to his officers and was opposed to such degree that his Chief of Staff was placed under guard but has now escaped.

Over 100 persons killed and many more injured in disorders attending Mexican presidential elections and both Gen. J. A. Almazan, said to have fascist backing, and Gen. M. A. Camacho claim victory, although government radio reports latter won overwhelming victory.

July 9.—Japanese Cabinet decides to address new representations to Britain regarding closing

whelming victory.

July 9.—Japanese Cabinet decides to address new representations to Britain regarding closing of Burma road, Domei stating members expressed "strong opinions". Press reports that Japanese Ambassador conferred with Ribbentrop and received indications Germany would back Japan in any action against Britain in Orient. Japanese demand that Peck apologize for allegedly maltreating gendermes, stating "speedy settlement of incident is necessary or matter is likely to take grave turn". Japanese papers splash headlines; "American Atrocity" and "Americans Insult Imperial Army". Foreign property, including residence of British Ambassador in Chungking is heavily damaged in new bombings.

city" and "Americans Insult Imperial Army". Foreign property, including residence of British Ambassador in Chungking is heavily damaged in new
bombings.

Alfred Rosenberg, Nazi leader, states Germany's
destiny calls for creation of great German realm
which will include "entire area from which Germanic peoples migrated". French Chamber of
Deputies, by vote of 385 to 3, adopts resolution
granting Petain full powers to establish totalitarian
government under new constitution to be drafted
which will guarantee rights of "labor, family, and
fatherland", which motto will replace historic "Liberty, equality, fraternity." Political parties, trade
unions, etc., will be abolished, and parliament will
become merely advisory. Motion is approved, also,
to investigate and insure just punishment of all individuals "found responsible for declaration and
continuance of war against Germany". French
Senate votes for establishment of new government
by vote of 255 to 1 following warning by Laval that
any wavering would mean "forfeiting of honorable
peace"; he blamed France's misfortune on "irresponsibility of those who started the war". DNB
previously announced that if necessary number of
members of French Parliament was lacking, "legal
solution had already been provided". Vatican
organ Osservatore Romano praises Petain as man
most fit to lead "in reconstruction of France". Rome
Tribuna states, "No sleight-of-hand performance
can modify position of France which wanted war
and was vanquished by Germany and Italy". British and French at Alexandria reach agreement that
French ships there are to be demilitarized and put
in condition in which they could not go to sea; crews
will be reduced to leave only enough men for maintennce, rest to be sent to Syria and thence to France;
British guarantee return of ships to France at close
of war and will in mean time supply and pay the

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skeleton crews. Announced that British have either seized or sunk 35,000-ton battleship Richelieu, 6th of France's 7 capital ships, which lay at Dakar, West Africa. Admiralty announces destrey Whirl-wind was torpedoed and sunk, beginning week anding June 30, announced theta 15 German planes were shot sown on a grandand in past 48 hours while contraints were on badly riddled they probably did not regain their bases; 2 enemy destroyers or light cruisers were bombed and set afire east of Wilhelmshaven. Announced that 9 divisions withdrawn from Dunkirk have been completely re-equipped. Among other food restrictions in England, tea ration is reduced to 2 ounces weekly. British Gallup Institute poll shows 77% of British want Chamberlain to resign, 63% want Simon, and 57% want Halifax to do likewise. Duke of Windsor, former King, is appointed Governor and Commander in Chief of British Bahama Islands; this will, in effect, make him chief British representative in western hemisphere.

July 10.—Stenographic report of interview between Peck and Japanese commander quotes latter as having said he was "very sorry" which Marines considered apology; Japanese say this phrase is merely expression of mild regret. Japanese mass meeting in Shanghai adopts resolution stating "To achieve aim of our holy war we must order withdrawal of American and other nations in China which support Chiang Kai-shek". Banners are displayed stating "Down with those who disgraced Imperial Army's Honor", and "Take the International Settlement". Singapore authorities deny report that French Honor", and "Take the International Settlement". Singapore authorities deny report that French French Parliament meets when the support of orm toralistian government in the International to form toralistian government established patterned after French. French Parliament meets are seried but admit it is being detained.

German radio stations encourage impression that Germany will offer peace on condition that Churche in the support of the support of the support of the

and airdromes at Borkum, Texel, Schipol, and Waalhaven. British announce 73 German planes are known to have been downed since first mass raid on June 18 and that total number of planes shot down over England since beginning of war is 147. Halifax states Germans are engaged in stirring up alarms in Balkans in hope of making countries there dupes of German policy, but that he hopes they will not be deceived and remain loyal to principles for which Britain is fighting. Butler states in Commons that Britain is seeking to improve and strengthen relations with Russia and that success seems more likely than before. Ireland reported to have rejected joint defense proposals made by Ulster: German radio states Germany is only interested in maintenance of Ireland's absolute neutrality. Italians claim to have scored direct hits yesterday on 42,100-ton battle-cruiser Hood, largest fighting ship, and on 22,000-ton carrier Ark Royal; British deny this. July 12.—Chiang Kai-shek states that if any stabilizing power is needed in Far East, equivalent to United States in western hemisphere, China is best qualified.

Berlin radio states Germany expects France's "final renunciation of domination of territories outside its living space... We are not much interested in discussions at Vichy... Attempt to form new government will not distract our attention from main fact that victory has opened way of settlement for centuries". Germany places all French harvests under control; no private distribution will be permitted. Germans claim to have damaged 15,000-ton oil tanker and 4 merchant shipps in Channel; claim 4,329,213 tons of British merchant shipping have been sunk by German naval and air action since beginning of war; London quarters state these claims quadruple actual losses, while German-Italian losses exceed those of Britain. Petain appoints new Cabinet with Laval as Vice-Premier, Baudouin Foreign Minister, and Weygand as Minister of Defense. American Ambassador W. C. Bullit arrives in Madrid. Some 20 or 30 civilians reported kill

reports indicate that Camacho received gleat histy ity of votes.

July 13.—Japanese press reports that agreement "in principle" has been reached on closing of Burma road. Stated in London Britain has offered to halt transport of arms and munitions over road for 3 months. Chinese press charges United States with inactivity and inability to enforce strong Far Eastern policy and bitterly attacks White House "Asia for Asiatics" statement. Official communique from Hanoi states Gen. Catroux is continuing to hold office as Governor-General despite appointment by Petain of Adm. Decoux. Anti-American demonstrations reported from Taihoku, Formosa, as result of controversy over imprisonment for 3 years of U. S. Consulate's chief clerk, C. Matsui, consular employee for 22 years, for violating military secrets law when he inquired into number of automobile registrations in Formosa for routine report; American

Consul ceased issuing visas, bills of health, and corsular invoice certificates for Japanese ships plying between Formosa and United States, the subjecting of these vessels to fines resulting in indignation against Consulate.

After 10 days of 24-hour air raids, including 2 mass raids with more than 150 planes participating, German air activity over England is reported dwindling, believed due on end for reforming damaged German unite permitted to cross frontier in case of attack on Land by hostile power.

Jens of the control of the control



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Philippine Economic Conditions

By Paul P. Steintorf American Trade Commissioner



BUSINESS was further depressed during August. The principal cause was the continued decline in prices of the major Philippine products, several of the more important commodities falling to new all-time lows. During the month, there were declines of two percent in comparing the month of the more important commodities falling to new all-time lows. During the month, there were declines of two percent in domestic consumption sugar; 11 percent in domestic consumption sugar; and six percent in coconut oil. Quotations for domestic rice were unchanged while there were advances of about two percent in prices of hemp and palay. The average decline for the seven major products was four percent for the month, while comparison with August of last year shows a drop of 21-1/2 percent. This comparison is against a period when prices were considered to be very low. The only encouraging feature of the situation is that prices now appear to have reached bottom. Certainly, the decline during the latter part of August was very small while at the end of the month most commodities showed a much firmer tone, with some indication that prices might recover moderately in the early future.

Building permits for the current five weeks period showed a very marked increase over the stream of the showed a very marked increase over the stream of the showed a very marked increase over the stream of the showed a very marked increase over the stream of the showed a very marked increase over the stream of the prices of the present declines of two percent in prices of the month of the prices of two percent in prices of the month of the prices of two percent in prices of two percen

Building permits for the current five weeks period showed a very marked increase over July. In fact, the figures are unusually high for this season of the year. Bank clearings on the contrary showed an average weekly decline of more than P400,000, to a new low for the present year. Average security sales also declined about 30 percent below July, although this comparison is somewhat misleading in that the fourth week of July witnessed unusually heavy sales which forced up the average for that month. Average security quotations moved upward gradually during the last three weeks of August, the figure for the week ended August 31, 1940, being the highest reported since June 17, 1940. However, the net advance during the month was only about two percent and the present level of prices is certainly extremely low.

The export sugar market was very inactive

The export sugar market was very inactive throughout August, since the bulk of the current year's crop has already been disposed of. There were various trade reports indicating that about 50,000 tons of the current year's export quota would not be sold. The market reacted favorably to the reduction in the United States quota with prices advancing slightly from earlier record lows.

The abaca market was quiet but firm throughout August. The strength of the market resulted from the improved statistical position, fair inquiries from London and Japan, and continued purchases by United States Government agencies. Prices of the lower grades moved upward slowly throughout the month, but quotations for the higher grades were stationary. The passage of a law increasing maximum inspection fees from 30 centavos to \$P2.00 per bale may adversely affect the market.

The coconnut products market continued to be

bale may adversely affect the market.

The coconut products market continued to be extremely depressed. Sales were very light while prices moved downward steadily. Quotations for copra declined from P3.25 to P2.75 per hundred kilos, while coconut oil fell from 8-3/4 centavos to 8 centavos per kilo and copra meal from \$18.00 to \$16.50 per short ton, all of these prices representing new all-time lows. Even desicated coconut which had previously been quite active was affected during August with a substantial reduction in prices announced during the last week of the month.

The rice market was very quiet throughout Aug-

The rice market was very quiet throughout August. Domestic consumption was very materially curtailed while arrivals in consuming centers were light. Prices were stationary despite a slight advance in quotations for palay.

The wheat flour market continued to be very depressed. Consumption was at a very low level while forward business was extremely low. There continued to be numerous sales at or below replacement cost, since dealers found it necessary to dispose of their stocks in order to secure funds for maturing obligations.

The cotton textile market was extremely de-

pressed during August. Domestic consumption was at a very low level while indent business was less than 10 percent of normal, excluding remnants which were sold in fair quantities. The local price structure continued to be very badly demoralized, with the bulk of sales made at considerably below replacement cost

History from Day to Day

The Philippines



The Philippines

July 16.—President Manuel
L. Quezon in speech at University of Philippines, states democratic government is natural and only system of government acceptable among civilized men, but that to meet challenge of times it must achieve greater efficiency and discard certain ideas such as "the discredited theory" that it can not exist without political parties and that individual liberties must not be restricted. "Only in very rare instances can there be found men actively interested in party politics who are capable of disregarding party interests and subordinating them to interests of people at large... Enlightened appreciation of and respect for human values must lead to complete renovation of outmoded concepts regarding property rights". (See editorial in August Philippine Magazine)

Delegations from British India, Netherlands Indies and French Indo-China leave Manila on Philippine Clipper for United States.

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ford, and E. E. Carter, cable Secretary of State Cordell Hull: "Rumored United States yielding to Japan on Burma road, Formosan consulate, Shanghai marines questions. If this is done merely from desire to protect us in Orient, please note we are unwilling, even if result aimed at is obtainable, to buy temporary precarious security at expense of Chinese citizens and American prestige. But far from believing security thus obtainable, believe yielding to Japanese pressure is surest way of scaling fate of all of us. Request strong attitude on part of American government."

July 17.—Four members of Japanese Diet arrive in Manila; they will meet Adm. K. Nomura in Davao later in month.

Some 50 Americans in Baguio dispatch cable to President Frankling D. Roosevelt: "Fear closure Burma road may result Chinese if lacking American support will capitulate to Japan or join Japan antiwestern alliance. Either means eventual flooding world markets with slave-labor goods if not direct aggression against us. As Americans we ask clarification of our position and denial of rumors we are joining Britain in Oriental Munich".

July 18.—Secretary of Finance M. Roxas reported to have made final decision to suspend Capt. W. Gilray, former master of S.S. Mayon for 6 months as solely responsible for grounding off Apo Island, May 5, 1939.

Mrs. Susana Paterno de Madrigal, wife of Vicente Madrigal, dies of cerebral hemorrage, age 56.

Gilray, former master of S.S. Mayon for 6 months as solely responsible for grounding off Apo Island, May 5, 1939.

Mrs. Susana Paterno de Madrigal, wife of Vicente Madrigal, dies of cerebral hemorrage, age 56.

July 19.—U. S. High Commissioner F. B. Sayre, in press conference, declines to comment on Quezon speech, but in answer to direct question, states: "I believe life of democracy is stimulated by vigorous expression of views of minority. Democracy is based on determination of issues by people and way to determine issues is through political parties". President Quezon states, "That is orthodox view. We Filipinos have to do our own thinking and learn lessons of contemporary history." Civil Liberties Union adopts resolution voicing dissent from Quezon's views on democracy and opposition to emergency powers bill on ground that present conditions do not justify concessions of such powers.

Manila Japanese Consulate states Nomura is making trip to mandated islands for his health.

July 20.—President Quezon appoint Maj. Manuel Nieto chairman of board of directors and general manager of National Tobacco Corporation.

July 22.—President appoints Jose Delgado Mayor of Cebu.

Famous Tiro Al Blanco Club of Manila, founded in 1893. dissolves "for financial reasons".

of Cebu. Famous Tiro Al Blanco Club of Manila, founded in 1893, dissolves "for financial reasons".

July 23.—Nomura states in Davao that his trip is private one and that he is there only because it is one of ports of call of S.S. Saipan Maru. sends greetings by wire to High Commissioner Sayre, President Quezon, and Vice-President Sergio Osmeña.

meña.

July 26.—Philippine Air Transport Company (Patco), after 9-1/2 years of pioneer air activity, announces suspension of its regular Manila-Baguio and Manila-Paracale service due to slump in traffic.

July 28.—Some 600 British Hongkong evacuees leave Manila for Australia.

July 29.—Malacañang announces appointments of Jose P. Melencio and Luis P. Torres to Court of Appeals and appointment of Emilio M. Abella as Under-Secretary of Justice.

Aug. 1.—Justice Pedro Concepcion of Supreme Court retired according to law, having reached age of 70.

Aug. 2.—High Commissioner Savre declares that

of 70, Aug, 2.—High Commissioner Sayre declares that "United States with its unparalleled natural resources and wealth and its vigorous, resourceful, and determined people, is most powerful nation on earth and that sooner American people realize this fact and act accordingly, the better for all concerned."





MAGAZINES

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hood	5.00	4.50	Good Housekeep-	3.00		zine	5.00	
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American Home.	2.00	2.80	Grade Teacher	5.00	4.50	Picture Play	2.00	
American Maga-	2.00		Harper's Bazaar.	10.00		Popular Mechan-		
zine	5.00		Harper's Maga-			ics	5.00	4.50
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cury	6.00		Home Arts &			Monthly	3.00	2.70
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ities	6.00	5.50	Master Detective.	3.00		can	8.00	7.50
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Aug. 3.—President Quezon states in press conference that war in Europe has taught world certain lessons and that "our former optimism as to security of Philippines after independence with defense plan we contemplated is not so bright as it was—the horizon is a little dark". However, preparations for defense will not be stopped, although there may be some changes. He expresses hope that Gen. Douglas MacArthur will continue advising government on military matters. He states that while present defense of Philippines is primarily responsibility of United States, duty and gratitude dictate that Filipinos should fight side by side with America in any situation. However, he states he believes United States will not be involved in any war in Orient and that he does not think any power is planning to attack Philippines now. He states he has not yet read powers bill but that from what he has been told he entertains some doubts as to whether some of its provisions are constitutional; what he wants, he says, are temporary emergency powers to cope with any situation that may arise as result of adverse world trade conditions. "Country is seriously threatened not so much by foreign aggression as by economic and financial difficulties".

Over 1500 more Hongkong evacuese leave Manila for Australia.

Aug. 5.—President Quezon appoints Maximo

Over 1500 more Frongacone for Australia.

Aug. 5.—President Quezon appoints Maximo Rodriguez, former Governor of Tayabas and pro-minent coconut planter, chairman of board of direc-tors and general manager of National Coconut Cor-

tors and general manager of National Coconut Cor-poration.

Aug. 6.—Assembly passes two school bills, one making support of elementary as well as primary schools obligation of insular government instead of local governments, and other appropriating P9,-500,000 additional for school purposes.

Aug. 7.—President Quezon orders widening of right of way for national and provincial roads from 60 to 120 meters to encourage planting of trees.

Aug. 8.—President signs the two educational bills.

Aug. 8.—President signs the two educational bills.

Aug. 10.—Assembly approves emergency powers bill with 1 dissenting vote and adjourns its 30-day special session during which it approved 28 of 32 bills recommended by executive and ratified results of plebiscite on constitutional amendments.

Aug. 12.—President Quezon designates Gil Mallari, City Engineer, acting Mayor of Iloilo.

Speaker Jose Yulo, defending emergency powers bill, states emergency exists both because of wars and short time remaining for preparation for independence and that Art. VI, Par. 16 of Constitution provides authority for passage of such bill. He states power grant is for only limited period and that "assembly is satisfied that on strength of his record, man who will exercise these powers will always be guided by his conscience and will do so only for best interests of nation".

Aug. 13.—Maj.-Gen. George Grunert, in Occupation Day address to veterans of Spanish-American War, states, "United States is strongest and most powerful nation on earth economically, physically, and spiritually, but totalitarian propaganda, rumors, gossip, fear, and defeatism is undermining America's who swallow this propaganda and stand for criticism of democratic institutions. "We must be quick to resent, actively, any and all reflections on things American, or praise of things un-American. We must insure understanding by all that it is extremely bad taste in this American outpost to be pro-anything except pro-American... We must resist all influence which are subversive to general American

and Philippine welfare... We are well protected against 5th columnists, despite 5th column propaganda to contrary, and this without any semblance of secret police to infringe on legitimate liberties of loyal American and Philippine citizens".

Aug. 14.—President Quezon in executive order designates National Trading Corporation as central managing and supervising body for all government cooperative efforts.

cooperative efforts.

Aug. 15.—President Quezon in inauguration of regular KZRH broadcasts to United States declares: "Our loyalty to United States is rooted in something more lasting than legal or political relationship. Our loyalty is based on faith—faith in sense of fairness and justice of American people, faith in great principles and ideals for which Stars and Stripes waves over land and sea, over free and happy people. Our loyalty to great American nation is but fruit of her altruistic policy in dealing with our people—a policy which has been characterized by justice and good will and by both moral and material assistance. That loyalty, I am sure, will outlive sovereignty of United States over our country and will attest for all time moral grandeur of American and virtuality of her free institutions".

Provincial Governors, meeting in convention in

Provincial Governors, meeting in convention in Manila, reported worried about Quezon's attitude toward political parties as many are counting on party support in December election campaign.

Trade in Philippine base metals reported rapidly being switched from Japan to United States.

Justice Jose P. Laurel states in speech at University of Philippines that with enactment of emergency powers law, Philippines has turned toward "constitutional dictatorship". He states unless democracy adopts measures to "vigorize and rejuvenate" itself, it is bound to perish. "If democracy is to survive, some totalitarian ideas must be injected into it." "Japan", he declares, "is an outstanding absolute form of monarchy and yet insists on protection of individual rights. Growth of executive power lies not in ambition of men, but in popular faith in invigorized leadership of one man... Emergency demands energetic action, rapid decision, and untrammeled leadership."

United States

United States

July 16.—Speaker W. B. Bankhead, in key-note address at Chicago Democratic Convention, lauds New Deal domestic achievements and declares Republicans have not urged repeal of any of them. He states President Roosevelt did everything possible within bound of reason to preserve peace in Europe and prevent American involvement, and declares as to American defenses that "there was one voice that tried long to arouse America to world realities—almost alone he foresaw present situation; that man was the President of United States. He declares Britain now stands alone against Hitler and Mussolini who have sworn her total annihilation and eternal enmity against so-called decadent democracies—including us, and that United States should "furnish every possible material assistance short of war". "We are assembled at most fateful moment in history of mankind. Sinister shadow of cruel, savage, and ruthless despotism hangs like pall of doom over democratic, liberty-loving people. Already juggernaut of physical force and brutal power had laid blighting hand on freedom and sovereignty of eight small defenseless nations, and now France lies in agony in ashes of totalitarian destruction..."

War Department announces \$150,000,000 worth of contracts for planes have been awarded between

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"Breakfast" Cocoa

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July 1 and 13 and \$452,000,000 for other war materials.

July 1 and 13 and \$452,000,000 for other war materials.

July 17.—Hull states in press conference that at instance of Japan, British government would prohibit temporarily movement of certain commodities through Burma and that "United States has legitimate interest in keeping open arteries of commerce in every part of world. It considers action such as this, if taken, would constitute unwarranted interposition of obstacles to world trade."

Gen. G. C. Marshal, Chief of Staff, states army's full 16 divisions will be completely equipped with modern weapons by end of year.

Sir Frederick Phillips, permanent Under-Secretary of British Treasury, reported to be in Washington to discuss means of preserving gold standard.

Democratic Convention credentials committee recommends seating of 6 delegates from Philippines; said that National Chairman J. A. Farley struck Philippines from roll because its delegates were thought to be pledged to Paul V. McNutt.

July 18.—Democratic Platform is adopted, isolationist bloc winning last-hour battle for inclusion of pledges that United States will not participate in foreign wars and will not send forces abroad except in case of attack. Aid to beleaguered democracies, however, is pledged in so far as law permits. Platform calls for rigorous enforcement of Monroe Doctrine and declares "weakness and unpreparedness invite aggression.... We propose to provide America with invincible air force, navy strong enough to protect and defend national interests, and fully equipped mechanized army". It urges granting of statehood to Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and Alaska. Immediately after adoption of Platform, first ballot gives Roosevelt momination as third-term supporters overwhelm opposition groups, Roosevelt receiving 946-1/2 votes, Farley 72-27/30, J. M. Garner 61, M. F. Tydings 9-1/2, Hull 5-2/3. Philippine votes were all cast for Roosevelt. Farley moves suspension of rules and nomination by acclamation. Earlier opposition to third term expressed by Sen. C. Glass was met with outbursts of derision.

pends on determination regarding "what is the French government".

Department of Justice announces American airplane pilots in Britain need not fear loss of citizenship so long as they take no oath of allegiance to a foreign government.

July 19.—Convention bows to Roosevelt's wishes efter 5 hours of squabbling over vice-presidential nominee and nominates Secretary of Agriculture H. A. Wallace, staunch New Deal supporter. Jesse Jones, Chairman of Reconstruction Finance Corporation, was Farley's choice, but he and Lloyd Stark, Governor of Missouri, Assistant Secretary of War L. Johnson, Speaker Bankhead, Senate Majority Leader A. Barkley, Representative S. Rayburn, House Majority Leader, Security Commissioner McNutt, and others withdraw from incipient booms when President's choice became known. Wallace pledges continuance of New Deal efforts to obtain peace, speed up employment, and restore farm prices, and appeals to country to support Roosevelt as unequalled in knowledge and experience. Farley predicts Roosevelt will win and announces he will retire as Chairman of National Committee next month. President Roosevelt in midnight radio address to Convention after nomination of

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Your liver should pour out two pints of liquid bile into your bowels daily. If this bile is not flowing freely, your food doesn't digest. It just decays in the bowels. Gas bloats up your stomach. You get constipated. Your whole system is poisoned and you feel sour, sunk and the world looks punk.

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Wallace states he views acceptance of third-term nomination as "obvious duty", explaining it had been his intention to turn over responsibilities to other hands but that conditions developed which made such announcement unwise as postponement of personal plans and partisan debate became desirable, and that he finally came to reluctant conclusion that such declaration should not be made at all before assembling of the Convention. "No call of party could prevail on me to accept reelection. Most right-thinking persons are agreed some form of selective draft is necessary today as it was in 1917 and 1918. ... In face of danger which confronts our time, no individual retains right of personal choice which free men enjoy in time of peace. Those are reasons why I have had to admit to myself and why I now state to you that my consience will not let me turn my back on call of service. Only people themselves can draft a President. If such draft should be made upon me, I say in utmost simplicity that I will with God's help continue to serve with best of my ability and fulness of my strength'. He spends but little time on domestic policies of his administration, concentrating remarks on developments abroad. "I would not undo if I could efforts I have made to prevent war from moment it threatened and to restrict area up to last. . . . All that I have done to maintain peace in this country and prepare it morally as well as physically for whatever contingencies may be in store, I submit to judgment of my countrymen. . . If government should pass to other hands next January—untried hands, inexperienced hands—we can merely hope and pray they will not substitute appeasement and compromise with those who seek to destroy all democracies everywhere, including here. We face one of great choices

of history. It is not alone choice of government... it is continuance of civilization as we know it, versus ultimate destruction of all we have held dear—religion against godlessness, ideal justice against practice of force, moral decency versus firing squad, courage to speak out and to act versus faise lullaby of appeasement. American people must decide whether these things are worth making sacrifices for of money, energy, and self..."

Under-Secretary of State Sumner Welles says United States is willing to continue to negotiate for surrender of extraterritorial rights in China under peaceful conditions.

July 20.—President Roosevelt signs bill providing

peaceful conditions.

July 20.—President Roosevelt signs bill providing for 70% increase in naval tonnage; when completed in 1946, program will give navy 35 battleships, 20 aircraft carriers, 88 cruisers, 378 destroyers, and 180 submarines.

submarines.

New York Herald-Tribune describes Hitler's
"last appeal-to-reason speech" a masterpiece of
hypocrisy and distortion.

July 22.—President Roosevelt asks Congress
for additional \$500,000,000 capital for ExportImport Bank to finance handling of South American
surplus products.

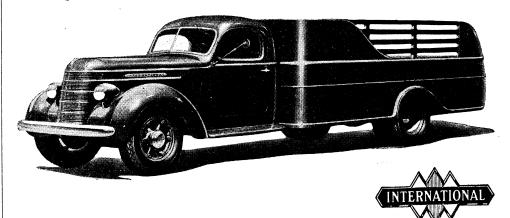
Import Bank to finance handling of South American surplus products.

Max Ball, American oil authority, states Hitler must finish with Britain by October or "go out of the blitzkrieg business, at least for a while, for lack of motor fuel".

July 23.—Welles, Acting Secretary of State in absence of Hull who is in Havana, denounces in press conference absorption of Baltic countries by Russia and states people of United States are opposed to such "predatory activities" whether carried out by force or threat of force; they are "likewise opposed to any form of intervention on part of one state,

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however powerful, in domestic concerns of any sovereign state, however weak. These principles constitute very foundation upon which existing relationships between 21 sovereign republics of New World rests. United States continues to stand by these principles because of conviction... that if abandoned, basis of modern civilization can not be preserved." He declares United States will continue to recognize ministers of the 3 states as "ministers of sovereign governments now under duress".

Senate military affairs committee approves com-

Senate military affairs committee approves compulsory military training bill which would require registration of 42,000,000 men between ages of 18 and 64; military authorities say they contemplate training 1,500,000 men between 21 and 30 during first visc. first year

first year.

July 25.—White House announces resignation of Johnson and nomination of Judge R. P. Patterson of New York as Assistant Secretary of War on request of Secretary of War H. A. Stimson.

Entire Panama Isthmus reported nervous over sudden series of false disaster rumors, all unexplained. Revealed at Washington that army and navy departments are preparing to make broad study of military and naval reservations in Philippines and will probably draft alternative plans for disposal or retention of naval bases for consideration of naval chiefs before 1946, date of prospective Philippine independence.

July 26.—President Roosevelt issues proclamation

July 26.—President Roosevelt issues proclamation applying export license control system to aviation gasoline and lubricant and ethyl ether; announced



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system also applies to No. 1 heavy melting scrap iron. Japanese Ambassador interviews Welles; understood Japan is gravely concerned about order. Reported that Maritime Commission in consultation with British authorities, has completed arrangements to prevent shipments of oil in American tankers to neutral countries from where it could reach Germany and Italy. New York financial circles consider extension of license system to oil and scrap iron as virtual embargo.

Morgenthau states America should make "every possible effort" to enable Britain to obtain 3000 military planes a month; he states American production will eventually be far above Roosevelt's announced goal of 50,000 a year.

Sen. G. W. Norris opposes conscription bill as "to compel young men to serve in army in time of peace is to me abhorrent. I do not see any necessifor it... and cost would be so great our people would not sustain such measure". Sen. B. K. Wheeler and Sen. A. H. Vandenburg state program endangers "150-year-old tradition intimately connected with personal liberty" and suggest program be delayed until voluntary enlistment methods have been tried.

W. R. Hearst states editorially that "entry of United States into war may be considered more than probability—in fact, it might be set down as certainty.... Within a year, United States will be in position to join British Empire in effective warfare and doubtless will do so."

July 27.—Government loans Wright Aero Corporation \$92,000,000 following earlier loan of \$55,500,000; new plant will be established near Cincinnati, Ohio, considered less vulnerable to attack than regions where most factories are now situated. Maritime Commission approves chartering of United States tanker to Russia, but rejects similar applications from Japanese and Spanish firms.

July 28.—New York Times states Germany is "hedging" on orders obtained in Latin-America for goods to be delivered in Octover—as indication of confidence in quick German victory—by buying the goods in United States markets in order to fill th

orders.

July 29.—Welles, clarifying recent statement on extraterritoriality in China, states United States is willing to reopen discussions at opportune time "with the established, recognized Chinese Government".

July 30.—President Roosevelt in letter to Senate stresses necessity of empowering him to call out National Guard for a year's service anywhere in Western Hemisphere or territories and possessions including Philippings.

stresses necessity of empowering him to call out National Guard for a year's service anywhere in Western Hemisphere or territories and possessions including Philippines.

W. S. Knudsen, of National Defense Coordinating Board, states present production is approximately 900 planes and 2,200 airplane motors a month, which will go up to 1500 planes a month by autumn.

July 31.—President Roosevelt bans exportation of aviation gasoline outside of Western Henisphere with exception of that needed for American-owned aviation firms to maintain operation.

House passes \$4,963,000,000 "total defense" bill; previously Stimson warned that "United States is facing potential enemy who may possibly conquer Britain in 30 days" and that "a powerful Japanese fleet is controlled by government working very closely with Berlin-Rome axis". Stimson said it would be "bitter thing for him if Philippines were deprived of American protection" and praises Filipinos for their honest affection for United States—"their advocacy of independence is simply advocacy of autonomy".

Senate military affairs committee unanimously approves legislation authorizing President to order National Guard soldiers and members of Reserve Officers Training Corps into active training for any period of 12 consecutive months. Gen. Marshall endorsed measure, and when Sen. E. C. Johnson asked him why he had proposed to President that men be sent to Philippines, he denied this but said he thought it would be shortsighted to eliminate one of our possessions, from effects of the bill; Johnson asking, "Philippines are not one of our possessions, but they are a grave responsibility."

Maritime Commission announces approval of sale of 16 speedy powerboats to England.

Aug. 1.—J. M. Elizalde, Philippine Resident Commissioner, reported to be studying possibility of Philippines being included in Pan-American economic scheme.

National Foreign Trade Convention at San Francisco endorses defense program, reciprocal trade pacts program, and action taken at Havana. It recommends re

Guam defenses.

Aus. 4.—C. A. Lindbergh in Chicago peace rally

Guam defenses.

Aug. 4.—C. A. Lindbergh in Chicago peace rally urges United States to take leadership toward peace. "If we refuse to consider treaties with dominant nation of Europe, regardless of which it may be, we remove all possibility of peace. Treaties are seldom torn apart when they do not cover a small nation".

Aug. 5.—Gen. J. J. Pershing urges government in radiocast "if proper method can be found", to make over to either British or Canadian government at least 50 of American over-age destroyers. He states it would be "absolute folly" to send another American Expeditionary Force to Europe as during the World War.

Sen. C. Pepper on floor of Senate calls Lindbergh "chief of 5th column in United States".

Senate isolationists oppose inclusion of Philippines among areas to which National Guardsmen may be sent as provided in bill under consideration.

Rep. E. L. Crawford praises High Commissioner Sayre for his attitude on democracy and states, "if Mr. Quezon can succeed in more nearly harmonizing his philosophies with those of people of United States, he may find that there will be more sympathy toward his general program". Sen E. R. Burke expresses opposition to second term for Quezon, and states, "if Filipinos want democarcy at all, they should keep 2-party system, otherwise they will become imitation followers of Hitler, Mussolini, and Stalin". Rep. K. Stefan states, "destruction of 2-party system would give ruling economic groups in Philippines opportunity to depress standard of living with people unable to resist effectively".

Dr. Frederick Cook, famed explorer who claimed discovery of North Pole, dies at Larchmont, New York, aged 85.

Aug. 6.—United States and Russia renew annual trade agreement for 4th time.

Aug. 7.—Wallace announces survey has been begun in South America to determine most promising rubber-growing aras for development to make Western Hemisphere self-sufficient in this respect.

Patterson announces program for construction of \$700,000,000.

Maritime Commission denies charter to United States ships to carry steel and petroleum to Japan.

\$700,000,000.

Maritime Commission denies charter to United States ships to carry steel and petroleum to Japan.

Aug. 8.—President Roosevelt accepts resignation of Postmaster-General Farley, effective August, 31.

Welles indicates United States and Russia are seeking general improvement in their relations.



J. P. HEILBRONN CO. Manila, Philippines

Senate votes 71 to 7 for bill empowering President to mobilize National Guard and reserves for one year. Senate votes 11 to 1 for bill empowering President to mobilize National Guard and reserves for one year. Amendment by Sen. R. R. Reynolds eliminating Philippines from areas to which guardsmen could be sent, was defeated by voice vote; Sen. C. H. Lodge contended that "United States military position would be considerably improved if obligation to defend Philippines were ended because transport problem is almost insuperable". Sen. W. H. King states he has learned that Japan, Italy, Russia, and Germany have reached agreement that India and Afghanistan would pass under Russian control and all rest of Asia and possibly Australia under Japan control; Germany would take all northern Europe, including Scandinavia, Central Europe, and northern Spain and would control Atlantic; Italy would take Turkey and control Mediterranean, and Africa would be divided between Germany and Italy. Japan would control Pacific.

Aug. 9.—President Roosevelt recalls Ambas. J.**

Aug. 9.—President Roosevelt recalls Ambas. J. Cudahy to United States while Welles rebukes his views expressed in London interview to effect that if starvation comes to Belgium and other sections of Europe it would be because of British blockade; he also asserted that history would vindicate Leopold's

Welles states American policies in Far East will remain unaltered despite announced prospective withdrawal of British troops from North China and Shanghai and that U. S. Marines will stay in Shanghai at least for present; he reiterates American readiness to give up right to station troops in China and other extraterritorial rights "under proper conditions".

Sen. M. Sheppard warns that United States is in imminent danger of attack from Japan as well as Germany; Sen. R. C. Holman states America faces imminent peril of invasion of Alaska and entire Pacific slope; state information comes from "authoritative sufferences".

itative military sources".

Aug. 10.—Announced Farley will become chairman of board of Coco Cola Export Corporation.

Aug. 11.—Reported unconfirmedly that U. S. Asiatic Squadron has cancelled plans to spend summer in North China and is leaving for Shanghai and

British Purchasing Commission states United ates has sent Britain 2,900 planes and that orders r 8,100 more have been placed; total value, \$2,-000,000,000.

for 8,100 more have been placed; total value, \$2,000,000,000.

Crawford states "Quezon is riding high, wide, and handsome, and we are letting him get away with it. Intent and spirit of Philippine Constitution and Independence Law was that Islands should follow our form of democratic government. Powers granted him by Assembly violate both. Is Quezon to say whether emergency exists, or is United States?"

Aug. 13.—Rear Adm. R. L. Chormley to London by President Roosevelt is comparable to sending of Adm. Simms by Wilson during World War, and is probably to determine how seriously Britain needs active American aid. He states American naval opinion is tending to view that United States could not afford to have Britain defeated and British fleet made derelict; trend is toward American participation in war if British defeat seems imminent.

Aug. 14.—Domestic issues reported thrust into background as country watches fateful battle of English Channel, for it is recognized that results will be fateful also to America. Washington Post states stakes are of incalculable magnitude and that if Britain triumphs, the blight which has been spreading for years throughout world will be arrested. Secretary of Navy Frank Knox warns House military

affairs committee there is great danger of Japan and Germany reaching understanding in future and of possibility of attack from two oceans. Sen. R. A. Taft says "we should not exaggerate character of emergency. To meet threat of totalitarians, we do not need ourselves to become totalitarian. I shudder when I hear such words as 'total defense' ". He states present military forces are sufficient to defend United States and that it would be impossible to defend South America with army. "Monroe Doctrine must be enforced by navy and if it can not be enforced by navy, it can not be enforced at all". He states he favors large navy. Five major defense centers reported under construction in Alaska: \$6,500,000 navy air base plus army defenses at Kodiak; \$2,500,000 navy air base at Sitks; \$2,900,000 submarine base at Dutch Harbor; \$4,000,000 army air training station at Fairbanks; and \$9,000,000 army hase at Anchorage. There is also \$55,000,000 mavy air base at Sitks; \$2,200 mile (Seattle-Fairbanks) highway and meeting of international highway commission of 5 Americans and 5 Canadians will be called soon. United Press reports that Philippines is considered paradox in drafting defense plans as Islands could be defended by building impregnable bases at Cavite and Olongapo and other bases on east coast of Luzon and in Mindanao but this would require several years and hundreds of millions of dollars and transition period to independence has only 6 more years to run.

Attorney-General R. Jackson notifies Elizalde that 100,000 Filipino residents in United States will be subject to registration on August 27 along with some 4,000,000 other non-citizens under Alien Registration Act, Jackson pointing out that word "alien" is used only in title of Act.

Aug. 15.—Wallace resigns as Secretary of Agriculture.

House passes bill, 342 to 33, to permit President to mobilize 408,000 National Guardsmen and army

Aug. 13.—Wallace resigns as Secretary of Agriculture.

House passes bill, 342 to 33, to permit President to mobilize 408,000 National Guardsmen and army reservists; measure goes to Senate for concurrence on minor amendments.

Sen. J. Lee, calling Hitler "bloodiest butcher that ever walked earth" and warning that "only British fleet stands between America and biggest military juggernaut ever devised", formally proposes that 50 over-age U. S. destroyers be sold to Britain as this "may mean difference between victory and defeat"; galleries break into applause.

Congressional delegate A. J. Dimond of Alaska expresses concern over Russian construction of huge submarine and naval base on Komandorski islands and other large-scale military activity with aid of German technicians.

Other Countries

Other Countries

July 15.—Travelers arriving in Shanghai from
Europe via Vladivostok say they saw many Russian
troop trains, complete with artillery and tanks,
moving eastward from Chita.

Wang Ching-wei regime orders expulsion from
Shanghai of 6 Americans, Randall Gould, J. B. Powell, C. V. Star, H. P. Mills, newspaper editors and
publishers, N. F. Allman, member of Municipal
Council and attorney for Shanghai's biggest Chinese
newspaper, and C. D. Alcott, radio commentator;
other new names are added to list of proscribed
Chinese considered enemies of Nanking regime,
many of them newspapermen. Chungking government cables London that "fixed policy of National
government is to carry on war without thought of
intermission until enemy is driven from our soil...
If Japan, having set out on course of boundless
selfish ambition is not checked, no other nation in
world will be able to preserve its rights and status

in Pacific and Indian Oceans". Java reported expanding its navy and air force and ships laden with American planes reported arriving at frequent intervals; several members of Volksraad propose entire Dutch navy be concentrated in East Indies.

Reported by travelers from Germany that Hitler has chosen July 27 for his triumphal entry into Berlin after occupation of London. British Admiralty announces destroyer Escort was torpedoed and lost in western Mediterranean; submarine Shark, overdue, is presumed lost. Virginio Gayda states preparations for final attack on England were completed few days ago and that Britain will be "invited to submit or be destroyed immediately".

July 16.—Emperor Hirohito, for 2nd time in 2 years, intervenes in Cabinet crisis precipitated by Minister of War Gen. S. Hata and orders Premier Adm. M. Yonai, who submitted his resignation, to remain in office. Cabinet reported under strong pressure by army to form single, unified party and adopt stronger foreign policy. Japanese launch naval operations in Hangchow Bay area, including inportant treaty port, Ningpo, through which extensive trade with free China has been maintained up to present. United Press correspondent states in Tokyo that while crossing Siberia on way to Vladivostok he saw many trains loaded with trucks, tanks, artillery, ambulances, etc., moving eastward. Netherlands Indies announces that normal budget will be about same as last year, 400,000,000 will be spent for defense of which 72,000,000 will be for airplanes.

Authoritative London quarters state United States

will be about same as last year. 400,000,000 guilders, but that additional amount of 170,000,000 will be spent for defense of which 72,000,000 will be for airplanes.

Authoritative London quarters state United States sent detailed comment on British proposed action to close Burma road, but expressed no objection. Ambas. Dr. Quo Tai-chi is understood to have made sharp protest, declaring action would be regarded as most unfriendly and that Britain adds insult to injury to suggest proposed 3-month period be used to explore prospects of Sino-Japanese peace; also that he asked that government disavow speech of acting Governor S. W. Jones at Singapore. Authoritatively stated that Jones did not consult Foreign Office before making his broadcast. British government declares that since Italy recently served notice that ships will navigate at their own risk within 30-mile limit of allied coasts, Britain regards itself justified in taking similar action with respect to Italian territory in Mediterranean. Royal Air Force despite bad weather reported uninterruptedly bombing German "taking-off" points on continent. Announced that small British garrison at Muyale, Kenya, has withdrawn after 5-day Italian siege. Admiralty announces loss of 13 British ships (75, 833 tons), 3 allied ships (9,635) and 6 neutral ships (28,669) week ending July 7, attributed to "more violent and frequent air attacks and greater submarine activity". British Broadcasting Corporation states Rome Radio has announced blitzkrieg on England will start Friday, beginning of full moon. G. B. Shaw states United States must enter war against Germany or itself collapse. Reports reach London of serious disturbances in The Hague. Vatican reported to have instructed Apostolic Nuncio in France to support Petain government. Italian planes bomb Jaifa, British Palestine port; claim they blew up oil refineries there. Spain announces severance of diplomatic relations with Chile because of dissolution of political organizations there formed by Spanish rightists.

July 1

July 17.—Emperor Hirohito orders Prince F. Konoye to form new Cabinet; was nominated by militarists and was first to announce "New Order" policy when he was Premier in 1938-39. Foreign

as first to announce "New Order" was Premier in 1938-39. Foreign Office announces Britain has agreed to prohibit transport of arms, munitions, petrol, trucks, etc., over Burma highway for 3 months beginning tomorrow and has granted Japanese consular officials at Rangoon and also in Hongkong right "to maintain close contact with British officials regarding measures for rendering prohibition of traffic effective". Arms and munition exports from Hongkong have been prohibited since January, 1939, and other war materials will be prohibited from now on. Foreign Office spokesman states this is matter solely between Japan and Britain and is no concern of United States; "It is not matter of international law but of foreign policy". Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek states no 3rd-power coercion can shake Chinese determination to resist Chinese determination to resist Japanese invaders and that Bri-tain is mistaken if it supposes closing of Burma road will shorten

closing of Burma road will shorten the war.

Reported Finland is complying with Russian demand that Aaland islands be demilitarized; evacuation of men and materials began early this month.

Hamburg Fremdenblatt states Frime Minister Winston Churchill's speech last Sunday was "England's decision to commit suicide".

"England's decision to commit suicide".

Announcement of Burma road agreement in Commons arouses storm of protest, G. Mander calling it "shameful" and asking whether move will be more success whether move will be more success-ful than previous appeasement-efforts at Munich. Sir Minister Air Archibald Sinclair states any German onslaught by land, air, or sea on Britain will fail, and that "sooner we pass from defen-

(Continued on page 360)



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band no longer loves to hold her in his arms. She never dreams that offensive underarm odour could be keeping them apart. Not when she bathes each day!

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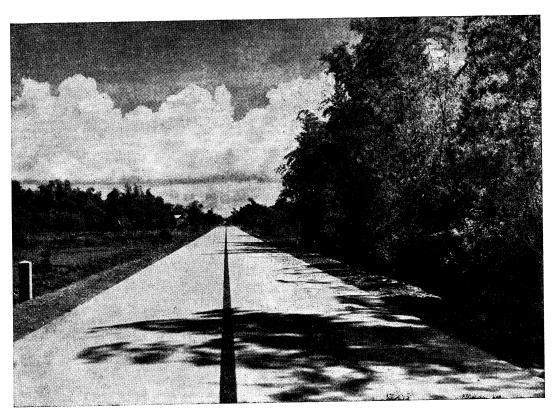
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MANILA, P. I.

Editorials

Hitler's dastardly bombing of the crowded residence areas of the great city of London, is to

The Meaning of Hitler's Bombing of London be interpreted as the act of a foiled and desperate madman venting his fear and rage—though still perhaps half hoping he can bring about in London results similar to those



that followed his mass-murders in Warsaw and Rotter-dam.

Hitler's Luftwaffe has not proved to be the weapon he believed it to be. He first hoped to use his air force to cripple British naval power, but this hope was dashed. Early in the war, when a strong British naval force was escorting a damaged submarine home across the North Sea, it was attacked by a considerable number of German bombers and flying boats. The ships opened fire on them with all their anti-aircraft guns, and not a single bomb hit any of the ships, while some of the German aircraft were shot down. The British expert, Major F. A. de V. Robertson, writes:

"Subsequent engagements confirmed the superiority of fire from moving ships over air attack, and the Royal Air Force also suffered losses when it attacked moving German cruisers. Ships in dock or at anchor have not proved equally immune, but it is now established that the air menace can not prevent the British Navy from carrying out its work."

Hitler's next move was to try to interfere with convoys of shipping moving along the British coasts. In the early attempts, German planes attacked only the escorting warships, but again the fire of the ships proved sufficient, and, on some occasions, when a convoy was near land, British fighting planes arrived in time to shoot down some of the German bombers. Later, the German planes attacked the merchant ships as well as the warships, but also, with only limited results.

Hitler also attempted a number of air attacks on British naval bases, in squadrons of fourteen planes or so, but from the first raid on the Firth of Forth in October of last year, to the latest raids of a similar nature, these have all been unsuccessful. The attacking planes were always driven off by ground-fire and by the terrifically fast Spitfire fighting planes with their eight machine-guns, often not more than half of the German planes being able to get back to their bases.

After the first U-boat campaign to blockade the British Isles had failed, the Germans began to strew mines broadcast in the shipping lanes, most of them laid by submarines, but some deposited in the mouth of the Thames estuary and in other shallow waters by German seaplanes at dusk or dawn. These attempts were largely foiled by R. A. F. fighters undertaking regular "Security Patrols" and by bombing the German airplane bases along the French and Belgian coasts.

At the same time, the German warplanes began attacking British fishing vessels and trawlers as well as other non-warlike ships. Numbers of these inoffensive craft were sunk, and the German air-heroes did not scrupple to machine-gun the crews as they tried to escape in their

boats. But the R.A.F. increased the number of its patrols, and while it was not possible to keep aircraft continuously circling over every small ship, courageous British fishermen and other sailors were not prevented from putting out to sea.

More spectacular attacks are still fresh in memory. In the Flanders evacuation operations in late May and early June of this year, the Germans

were not able to establish control of the air over Dunkirk. This was "the victory inside the deliverance" that Prime Minister Winston Churchill spoke of.

The mass daylight air raids over England began later in the month of June and increased in scope and intensity until the attacks were carried out in waves of planes numbering as high as five hundred. But not infrequently, up to a fifth or even a fourth of the German planes participating were brought down or were disabled either by antiaircraft fire or by British pursuit planes, chiefly the latter.

These mass air attacks appear now to have been abandoned, at least for the time being; Hitler found them too costly. Present tactics are to attack at night, the German planes flying very high and singly or in groups of two or three. These sky-murderers no longer make any effort to confine themselves to military objectives, but go out with the conscious object of dropping powerful demolition and incendiary bombs at random on the populous city of London.

Yet thanks to London's effective defense forces and other safety measures taken, deaths have been surprisingly few. Unlike what happened in the bombing of the undefended city of Rotterdam where 30,000 men, women and children were reported to have been killed in their homes and in the street within the space of seven and a half minutes, the highest murder-score for the Germans in London during any one night, to date, was 306 killed and 1340 seriously wounded. This is horrible enough, but in a city of the size of London—covering 693 square miles containing a population of over 7,000,000—about that many people die of natural causes every day.

If Hitler could once establish control of the air over London, he could kill people by the tens of thousands daily, and the British Isles might soon have to surrender. But Prime Minister Churchill was certainly speaking the tuth when he said in his radio address of September 12: "We are actually and relatively a good deal stronger than when the hard fighting began in July."

The British Government has instituted an Empire training program in which the Dominions cooperate, and the supply of airmen, trained according to the best standards, is practically inexhaustible. New planes are being manufactured in ever increasing numbers, and the number of planes brought over from the United States is mounting month by month. Neither the training nor the fighting is hampered by any lack of fuel or oil. "The longer the war lasts," says Major Robertson, "the greater will grow the numbers and strength of the air effort of the British Empire." On the other hand, as Churchill stated in his address, "Hitler is using up his fighter force at a very high rate, and if he goes on for many more weeks,

he will wear down and ruin this vital part of his air force."

Hitler in his fiendish efforts at the wholesale slaughter of the civilian population of England is only laying still greater guilt upon himself and incurring a greater retribution.

German propagandists, with mock sympathy, speak of Rotterdam as "a ghastly monument to the folly of the Dutch command in electing to defend the city and thereby making it a battleground." "Fortunately," they say, "Paris did not suffer the lamentable destruction that befell other cities that were in the path of the war; destruction that was preventable. Had reason instead of abysmal stupidity characterized the decisions and actions, for instance, of those responsible for the civil administrations of Warsaw and Rotterdam, they too would have escaped the withering aerial bombardment which brought such havoc on them".

The British people are now committed to the "abysmal stupidity" of defending their great, historic, beautiful capital, one of the chief centers of world civilization, against the onslaught of an unspeakable barbarism. None but the Germans could consider this "stupid".

True and magnificent were the final words of Prime Minister Churchill's radio speech, words that must have moved all those who heard or read them:

"All the world that is still free marvels at the composure and fortitude with which the citizens of London are facing and surmounting the great ordeal to which they are being subjected, the end of which or severity of which can not yet be foreseen.

"It is a message of good cheer to our fighting forces on the seas, in the air, and in our waiting armies in all their posts and stations, that we send them from the capital city. They know that they have behind them people who will not flinch from or weary of the struggle, hard and protracted though it may be, but that rather shall we draw from the heart of suffering itself a means of inspiration and survival, and of a victory won, not only for ourselves, but for all—a victory won not only for our own time, but for the long and better days that are to come."

Those who "tuned in" on the "Commonweal Radio Hour" a few Sundays ago, heard the "Ateneo Barristers", an organization of law students of the Ate-

Portugal—the Heaven on Earth of the Ateneo Fathers.

neo de Manila, a Jesuit educational institution, hold forth on the greatness and beauty of a certain government and state—one of this earth, to be sure, yet a veritable Utopia. Their theme was not, of course, the

United States of America and its government, nor any democracy at all, but a "corporative" state; not Italy, and not Germany (they have had a bad press lately), but Portugal.

The nation so glowingly described, this heaven on earth, is no other than Portugal, ruled (to quote from the standard work of reference, "Political Handbook of the World, 1940"), by "a Military-Civilian Directorate, non-partisan, appointed July 9, 1926, after a military overthrow of the elected government".

The next Sunday, the entire Commonweal-Ateneo time was given over to a dramatization in English, later repeated in Tagalog, of the life of Dr. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar, Premier of Portugal (and former seminarist), enacted by

the same young people. The script, however, according to the announcement, originated in the patriotic brains of the Ateneo Professors of Philosophy and of History. The broadcast ended with an expression of the pious hope that the Philippines might find a leader like Dr. Salazar.

A few bare facts as to the government of Portugal taken from the neutral "Political Handbook" already quoted, need no elucidation:

The President of Portugal, General Antonio Oscar de Fragoso Carmona, has held that office since 1928, and was, as unopposed candidate, elected for another term of seven years in 1935. Concerning Premier Salazar (modest man), no particulars are given.

A State Council, constituted in 1933, is composed of the Presidents of the Council of Ministers, National Assembly, Corporate Chamber, and the Supreme Court, the Attorney-General, and five life members whose duties are to advise the President when serious national emergencies arise and to convoke or dissolve the National Assembly. The President appoints the Premier, who in turn selects the Cabinet. The Cabinet is not responsible to Parliament.

The Constitution of Portugal, adopted in 1933, provides for the election of the President for a term of seven years; a National Assembly of ninety members for a term of four years; alongside of this Assembly functions a Corporative Chamber composed of seventy-nine members who are representatives of the local "autarchies" and administrative, moral, cultural, and economic activities.

Since the dissolution of the old Parliament, the party system, in the ordinary sense, has ceased to exist. The old parties are all disbanded and have been displaced by the so-called Party of National Union.

Among the thirteen newspapers and magazine mentioned in the "Political Handbook", one is described as "official" and another as "semi-official", and most of the rest are said to be "independent conservative"; one is characterized as the "official Catholic organ" and another as "Catholic, monarchistic".

Further facts are that in practice candidates for office are exclusively those put forward by the Government Party and that during the nine months in the year that the Assembly is not in session, the Government legislates by decree laws. These must later be "ratified" by the Assembly, but this of course always happens.

All this is exactly what one would expect. The entire set-up follows the general fascist pattern. Furthermore, what has led up to the establishment of this form of government were conditions and events that have in other countries produced similar results.

The following is condensed from an article by Professor W. C. Langsam in the May, 1937, "Social Studies":

Portugal was nominally a constitutional monarchy, but was in reality ruled by a reactionary cligarchy headed by a licentious and extravagant King who, in 1908, was assassinated together with his eldest son while driving in the streets of Lisbon. His younger son, Manoel II, ascended the throne, but because of his youth and inexperience and the fact that the political leaders of the country had learned nothing from the tragedy, conditions rapidly became worse rather than better. Official incompetence, arbitrariness, and corruption and the murder of a popular republican physician precipitated in 1910 a revolution in which the soldiers stationed at the capital and sailors from warships anchored in the Tagus River joined the poverty-stricken, overburdened, and desperate peasants and artisans. The King fled to England and a republic was set up with a constitution patterned after that of the United States of America. Dr. Manoel de Arriaga was elected as the first constitutional President. State and church were separated, the religious orders were expelled and their property confiscated, and the Portuguese Legation at the Vatican was abolished. While regalists and clericals plotted against the regime, the laboring masses and peasants became discontented with the slowness with which the hourgeois leaders went about instituting the expected social and economic reforms. Three fourths of the people were unable to read or write (Portugal had the greatest percentage of illiteracy of any country in Europe), and the voters were divided into ten or twelve political parties. The leaders, to keep themselves in power, resorted to the same tactics against which they had protested during the monarchist regime—bribery and corruption, restrictions on the freedom of the press, speech, and assembly, manipulation of elections, imprisonment of political op-

ponents, etc. There were renewed uprisings and assasinations, and governments rose and fell, tenures of office ranging from a year and a half down to three days.

In 1926, General Carmona, "after a display of force", became Premier and succeeded in establishing some degree of order. In 1928 he was elected President for four years. He was the only candidate and the authorities predicted a "satisfactory" outcome of the election beforehand. In 1932, just before his term of office was to expire, the government proclaimed an extension of his incumbency until 1934 without the formality of an election. In 1933, a new constitution (the one so highly praised by the Ateneo padres) was submitted to a "popular referendum" and adopted by a large majority, though many citizens refrained from voting. Carmona, again as unopposed candidate, was reelected in 1935, this time for seven years. For the major portion of his incumbency, he has "shared his dictatorial control" with Premier and Finance Minister Salazar, a former professor, an authority on finance, a devout Catholic—and the superman of the Commonweal-Ateneo broadcasts.

Truth demands the statement that Premier Salazar, the real ruler of Portugal (being "appointed" by the President, he need not bother about elections),* has given the country a period of efficient administration. According to Professor Langsam:

Despite periodic recurrence of conspiracies and revolts, both menarchist and radical, his rule has been marked by the reform of numerous abuses and the introduction of many improvements, and a measure of law and order has been restored. The currency has been stabilized, new roads have been built, state-owned railways have been leased to private companies and have become a source of revenue instead of expense, housing and street-lighting has been greatly improved, and an extensive public works program has been adopted. Strict economy has been practiced and the budget has shown a surplus since 1928. Illiteracy has been reduced to around fifty per cent. The country's leading industries—wine, cork, nuts, fish—have been fostered in many ways, but lack of electric power has hampered the working of the potentially profitable mines of the country, and the annual balance of trade has remained consistently unfavorable.

In its foreign relations, Portugal has striven for rapproachement with Spain and it naturally adopted a friendly attitude to the Franco insurgents during the Spanish civil war which broke out in 1936. Recently, a leaning away from Great Britain to the fascist "axis powers" has been reported.

MUCH was made in the Commonweal-Ateneo broadcasts of one "feature" of the new Constitution—the advisory "Corporate Chamber", though it is of course not this, but the dictatorship that is of first importance in the fascist form of government, and, in the case of Portugal, the character of the dictator himself—and certain other provisions in the Constitution which the good Ateneo padres did not emphasize. What of good that has come to Portugal is owing to Salazar and not to its form of government. As dictators go, Salazar is a scholar and a gentleman.

Other nations which, besides Italy, Portugal, and Spain, have adopted the "corporate chamber" are or were such great powers as Estonia, Rumania, and Greece! Germany had a Chamber of Economics in addition to the Reichstag, but Hitler has long ceased to bother himself about either. Brazil, a former possession of Portugal, has a "National



Economic Council" composed of production and trade representatives on the order of a corporate state. Ireland has an upper chamber of sixty members, forty-three of whom are elected on a "vocational" basis. Defeated France, under its Catholic "Fuehrer" General Petain, is instituting some sort of corporative chamber. There ap-

pears to be an affinity between Catholicism and modern corporative chambers which are, indeed, reminiscent of the artisans and merchant guilds of the Middle Ages. However, nations of such tremendous economic development and strength as the United States and Great Britain among the large nations, and the Netherlands and other nations among the small, have gotten along very well with the ordinary representative system.

At first glance, there seems to be no great objection, from a democratic point of view, to a corporative chamber in which the people of a country are represented according to their economic or social functions rather than according to their place of residence, especially if this form of representation is confined to one of two houses of the legislature and its role remains purely advisory. Such a novelty makes a good talking-point in propaganda against existing democratic forms of government such as is being so recklessly indulged in by the good Ateneo fathers. But the fact is that in practice, this institution has almost invariably been found linked with dictatorship. Labor unions and even employers associations are forbidden and the two are forcibly combined into organizations under strict government control, and the election of their "representatives" to the corporative chamber amounts to government appointment. If, in fact, such a corporative chamber should represent anything more in origin than an effort on the part of a dictatorial regime to get the support of "business" and other vested interests, it would bring with it the danger of actual domination of the government by such interests.

What freedom-loving citizens would want to be ruled by a glorified chamber of commerce? Representative government means government by the people, not by the "interests". Representation by geographical district stands for the representation of the generalized interests of all the people in that area, is associated with home and countryside, their part of the land they love, not with the narrowest and most materialistic of functional-group interests.

The representation, as in Portugal, of "moral" (church) and "cultural" (also largely church) entities, in the Corporative Chamber, runs counter to the fundamental democratic tenet of the separation of church and state. There is, however, no such separation in Portugal (though it is pretended), under the new Constitution, which is, no doubt, the main reason why the good Ateneo fathers express what to others seems such an excessive fondness for a form of government other than the one under which they live and are tolerantly permitted to carry on their propaganda. The fact that the Constitution of Portugal now permits state financial support to church schools must also be only a minor beauty from the point of view of the padres, for the following reason.

A LTHOUGH the Portuguese state in origin and development has followed the general fascist pattern, apolo-

^{*}Mussolini has not made himself King, and Stalin is only the Secretary-General of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

gists distinguish it from the strictly "totalitarian" form of government in that, while it lays claim to full authority, it "admits the limitations of that morality on which the state itself is built... Reasons of state are not valid when they conflict with the moral law"—as laid down by the Roman Catholic Church. Salazar himself stated in a recent address that "the first reality that the state has borne in mind is the Catholic formation of the Portuguese people; secondly, that the Catholic character of the nation has been a constant factor throughout their histor. When Portugal became an independent country, she was already Catholic". The Portuguese state, he said, represents "the trusting union of efforts" of church and state.

Under this "trusting union", individual and civic liberties have been severely limited and circumscribed although at the same time largely set aside as allegedly "abstract" and "academic". The family is seen as "the elementary cell of collective life"; hence the emphasis placed on "marriage and legitimate descent". This same to-do about the family has recently been made in Nazi-conquered France where the Catholic old Petain ordered the glorious national motto, "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity", superseded by "Labor, Family, and Fatherland". Fascist states are afraid of individualism because it runs counter to the whole conception of "totalitarianism" with its gleischstaltung, uniformity in totality, men as robots. And the citizen as married man is easier to intimidate, subdue, and control. What individual rights are, has been fairly well established since the drawing up of the first "Bill of Rights" which has found its way into many national constitutions. No one knows just what the "rights of the family", which are graciously tendered in exchange, are supposed to be. Anyway, under the new Portuguese Constitution, only the "heads of families" are permitted to vote. This eliminates forthwith a considerable part of the younger and more courageous element in the electorate, and makes the control of "elections" easier.

And strong control is necessary even in the idyllic state of Portugal. It is just in Catholic countries where anticlericalism reaches the most bitter extremes. Even under the semi-divine Salazar there have been mutinies aboard warships, bomb-throwings, and at least one attempt on the Premier's own life.

Just what "the trusting union of efforts" of church and state means in Portugal, appears rather clearly from the text of the Concordat just concluded between the Holy See and its vassal state, Portugal.

The Catholic Church in Portugal may freely exercise its authority and in all matters within its competence may carry out without impediment any acts consonant with its rules and jurisdiction, there being no need of previous authority from the State for the publication and circulation of Bulls or any instructions or regulations of the Holy See... The Church may organize itself freely in harmony with the provisions of Canon Law and thereby constitute associations and organizations

whose personality at law the State shall recognize.... These associations and organizations may acquire property and dispose of it in the same way as other bodies.... The Church may freely collect from the faithful offerings and any amounts for the furtherance of its ends. . . . It is acknowledged to be the owner of the property which originally belonged to it and which is still in the possession of the State.... Churches, seminaries, or any establishments for the education of the clergy are exempt from all taxes and duties, and special taxes may not be levied on any kind of ecclesiastical property.... Ecclesiastics in the exercise of their ministry enjoy the protection of the State as if they were public efficials Church associations and organizations may freely establish and maintain private schools on the lines of state schools and in the same way may be subsidized and given an official character.... Religious education in schools and private courses does not require to be sanctioned by the State and may be freely administered by the ecclesiastical authorities or those whom they may depute. The teaching ministered by the state in public schools shall be guided by the principles of Christian doctrine and morals traditional to the country. Therefore the Catholic religion and Catholic morals will be taught in public elementary, complementary, and intermediate schools to pupils whose parents or guardians have not lodged a request to the contrary. In asylums, orphanages, official establishments and institutions for the education of children, of correction, or reform, under the State, the Catholic religion will be taught and the observances of its practices ensured, at the expense of the State.... The civil faculty of applying for a divorce can not be applied by civil courts to Catholic marriages. The proceedings in respect of clauses relative to the nullity of Catholic marriages which have not been consummated, are reserved to the proper ecclasiastical courts and departments.... Missionary corporations shall establish in Portugal or in the Adjacent Islands training establishments and rest homes for their missionary staff. These establishments and homes shall be run together as single institutions and will be subsidized from the Central State Budget. Dioceses and missionary districts shall be subsidized by the State....

The foregoing sentences constitute only a few of the 'high-spots' in the lengthy Concordat, mostly quoted verbatim from the text itself. The church diplomats overlooked none of the church's good chances in Portugal under the devout Professor Salazar.

THE Commonweal-Ateneo combination has for several years been carrying on a bitter propaganda against what it calls the "godless" public schools—one of America's chief gifts to a free Philippines. The present glorification of the fascist-church state of backward Portugal is a new step in this anti-democratic, anti-American, anti-Commonwealth campaign.

The Ateneo clerics, most of them American Jesuits, and their faithful Filipino followers, the majority sons of the country's more prominent families, do not sigh in secret for a Filipino Salazar. Openly, over the airways, they express their hopeful longing for his advent. Perhaps some personage living among us has already been selected by them for this sanctified role. If so, is he some one already fairly well known (how could such a genius hide his light under a bushel?), or is he some young and promising and pliable person until now an unknown and unsuspected character?

A people jealous of their liberties may well be on watch and guard.

Rite

By Harriet Mills McKay

When the interval of night
Becomes a mystic moon-charmed rite,
Then the silver-dowered palms
Are silent readings of the psalms.

A Street-Building Program for Manila

By I. V. Mallari

HE rotogravure section of the Sunday Tribune for August 25 carried a full center-spread reproduction of an aerial photograph of downtown Manila which serves excellently to show the great possibilities of evolving a modern street plan for our capital that if carried out would solve our main traffic problems and greatly add to the city's beauty.

A study of this photograph, for example, leads to a realization that Dasmariñas might logically be perhaps our main thoroughfare. Combined with San Vicente in the same way Regidor was combined with Martin Ocampo to form the newly opened Quezon Avenue, it would make a street as noble in its proportions as any we have now—comparable, indeed, with the Champs Elysees in Paris and the new Avenida de Mayo in Buenos Aires.

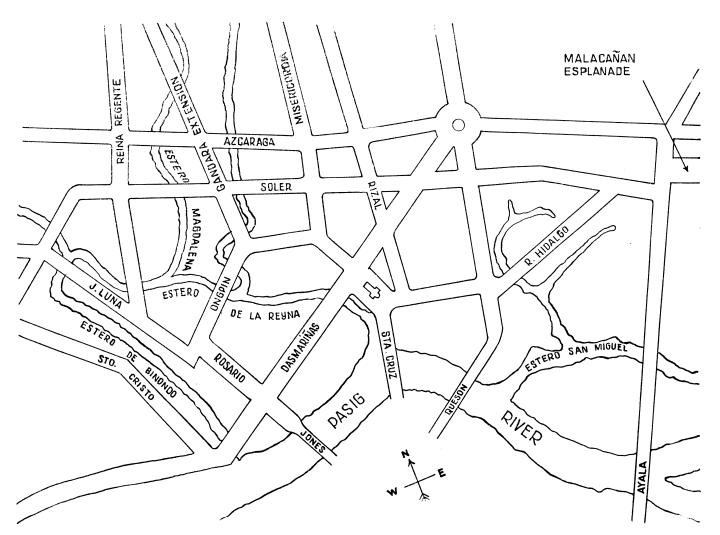
If this proposed super-avenue were extended straight east, it would bisect the angle formed by Azcarraga and Quezon Avenue. It could still be further extended to connect with España. But this would no longer be necessary, as traffic could easily be routed through the new and wide Morayta and Conrado Lerma. It could, instead, terminate very well at the intersection of Azcarraga and

Quezon Avenue. This intersection could be marked by a large circular plaza, similar to the Place de l'Etoile in Paris.

Towards the west, it could be extended straight to the banks of the Pasig, at the point where the Elizalde Offices are located. From there on as far as the lighthouse, it could follow the course of the river. This section of the proposed thoroughfare would be as beautiful and magnificent as the Bund in Shanghai, the Victoria Embankment in London, or the Wacker Drive in Chicago.

The next step would be to widen the Santa Cruz Bridge in the same way the Ayala Bridge was widened—by adding another span on the west side. Unfortunately, this would involve the expropriation and removal of the Consolidated Investments Building, now in process of construction, but there would be no other satisfactory approach to the widened bridge. The narrow area between the estero and the bridge could be landscaped.

A companion street could then be opened immediately to the east of Santa Cruz Church. North-bound traffic could pass to the left of the church, and south-bound traffic to the right. Standing in splendid isolation as a landmark—



Project for Widening of Manila's Down-town Streets. Narrower streets not shown.

historical, religious, and architectural—Santa Cruz Church could also serve as a traffic island.

As a logical continuation of this double artery of traffic, Ongpin could be proportionately widened. Just beyond the Santa Cruz Fire Department Station, this new thoroughfare could branch out—one arm leading to Binondo Church, the other tracing the present Misericordia, paralleling Rizal Avenue as far as the city limits.

This new and wide Misericordia would relieve the awful congestion of traffic on Rizal Avenue. The street-car tracks on Rizal Avenue could be transferred to this new thoroughfare, in order to avoid the bottle-neck in front of the Roces Building at the corner of Carriedo and Rizal Avenue.

It would also help to have Resurreccion Hidalgo widened and extended to Plaza Goiti. There would, then, be a straight avenue extending from Plaza Goiti as far as San Sebastian Church and passing directly in front of Quiapo Church. Those who have ever been caught in the tangle of traffic around Quiapo Church on a Friday would highly appreciate the improvement of this avenue.

Meeting Resurreccion Hidalgo at San Sebastian Church, should be another wide and straight avenue, formed by developing and linking together Bilibid Viejo, Soler, Felipe II, and Marcelino de Santos (see any map or aerial view of Manila). We would thus have a fine and important thoroughfare linking Sampaloc, Quiapo, and San Sebastian with Tondo and San Nicolas.

If one draws a straight line due east from the north approach of Ayala Bridge, it would connect directly with Legarda just were the Ortigas residence is located. Here would be the logical location for another avenue, connecting with Bilibid Viejo and Resurreccion Hidalgo.

To complete the improvements just enumerated in this vicinity, San Rafael should be widened into an esplanade connecting San Sebastian Church and the Executive Building of Malacañan Palace, adding to the beauty of the setting of the latter.

No one can help seeing that Rosario is crying for improvement. It should be made at least as wide as the present Plaza, providing an adequate approach to the Jones Bridge. This new Rosario would meet the new Ongpin, already mentioned above, at Binondo Church.

Starting at Plaza Calderon de la Barca, Juan Luna should be widened as far as Sangandaan. But, instead of including in this improvement that section of Juan Luna between Jolo Bridge and Pritil Bridge, it should include Ylaya and Sande, because these two streets are the ones that are carrying the heaviest traffic. This condition is due to the fact that both the Divisoria Market and the Tondo Church are located on these streets.

To relieve the traffic congestion around the Divisoria Market, in fact, Santo Cristo should be widened by combining it with Ylang-Ylang. It should also be extended south as far as Dasmariñas, and north as far as Lakandola.

Starting at Plaza Calderon de la Barca, Reina Regente should also be widened and extended to the city limits. If one draws a straight line from Maura Bridge, it connects with Rizal Avenue Extension just where it turns to the La Loma Cemetery. Reina Regente, therefore, would furnish Manila with another traffic outlet toward the north.

All these improvements would, of course, take time and a lot of money, and would involve numerous expropriations. But Manila could never be improved without undertaking such expropriations. Chicago had to do the same thing when it improved Michigan Boulevard and built the Wacker Drive. It even had to straighten the Chicago River. Buenos Aires had to wreck eighteen blocks in its business district to build its wonderful Avenida de Mayo. Even Washington had to tear down marble buildings before it could build Constitution Avenue and Pennsylvania Avenue into thoroughfares worthy of the capital of the greatest nation on earth.

Manila can do the same. In building Quezon Avenue, we have shown that we can do it. All we need is courage and vision.

Benedictive Lines to a Daughter Overseas

Anonymous

JULIANA, daughter of my home and heart
Since solemn Easter's Eve saw thee depart,
Until this day, until this hour, thou art
Of my lone life the fullest fondest part.

Despite the intervention of the sea,
A tender tie unites still thee and me;
The nightingale, from his accustomed tree,
May call unto the fledgling that may flee.

Whatever wait in Time's stark store for me
Of good or mean or futile destiny,
From all the Fates that have been or may be,
I covet each good gladsome thing for thee.

In silent hours of deepest reverie, Amidst some measure of despondency, Thy sire preserves a fair-formed phantasy, Dares yet maintain a fervid prophecy.

The winsome wightling, wayward, wild, and wee, He held before so proudly on his knee, By God's great gracious promise yet may be The noble spirit he still longs to see:

However from the path she may be hurled, Wherever by vicissitude be whirled, While this old clod amongst the stars is twirled: The bravest kindest woman in the world.

Water from the Well

By Estrella D. Alfon

of the morning we had traveled, and all the afternoon. We had ridden in a truck that had been crowded with people speaking a variety of dialects and smelling of a variety of smells. The way had changed from smoothly

asphalted highways to rutted dirt roads on which the truck had lurched and jolted until our insides seemed torn loose. There were also roads that seemed made up of nothing but dust, many feet deep; loose, powdery dust that rose in dense, choking clouds and made breathing and seeing difficult feats. Our eyes had smarted also to the infliction of swirling wind and glaring sun. Our limbs had gradually dulled to the agony of cramped positions maintained for hours on end. The heat of the morning had changed to the fiercer heat of the afternoon, but at last evening had come, an early moon, and coolness.

This was February. I had been two years in the city and was very tired of crowded days and rushing people. I was excited over the thought that for some days I would not see only people with worried faces, tired eyes, and grim mouths. I would see the mountains, and there would be a cool little house, different from the city tenements of the one never-varying pattern—two rooms, kitchen, and bath, the walls whitewashed and peeling, all smelling of cockroaches and mice.

Tesiang had said, "You will love it". And when my mother had said, "Yes, go", this excitement had come, and also a deep delight; the mountains were always a dream with me. This day Tesiang had sat beside me in the truck as we sped farther and farther away from the city and saw fields rolling away out of sight, some sere and brown with plump rice-stacks scattered about them; some waving and green, alive with women in loose jackets and wrap-around skirts in oddly matched colors, with big hats on their heads and big shallow baskets under their arms. Sometimes they were gathered about huge machines that belched rice-chaff into the wind.

The countryside had become lonelier as we lurched on, the mountains had come nearer. I got the impression they were moving to meet us. My excitement had deepened, and when dusk fell with its early stars, I felt a keen impatience for the long journey to end. But it was deep in the night when we arrived at the place where we had to get off the truck. We hired a carretela to take us the rest of the way. Our flimsy jackets were ineffectual against the cold and we wrapped ourselves in big towels. The stars were clear and brilliant; the moon seemed very near. We passed a small cemetery, crowded with gleaming white crosses. We passed a few houses shrouded in that somehow living dark of dwellings with sleepers within, different from the dark of deserted houses. Where a rare lamp shone, the beams seeped feebly through the innumerable tiny holes in the sawali walls and the whole house seemed encircled with a dim halo.



The house that we finally stopped at seemed the darkest of all the houses we had passed along the road; perhaps because it stood surrounded by large trees. There was not a glimmer of light within the house itself. There was a chorus of barks and I stopped in the act of lifting a foot over the low

railing in the gate when a big black dog rushed upon us, its coat gleaming sleekly in the moonlight. Tesiang put out a hand and patted the huge animal on the head.

From a window of the house a man looked out, calling Tesiang by name and scoldingly remarking that it was very late. A moment later he was at the door, a lighted kerosene lamp in his hand. A small boy arose from his slumber on the floor as we entered the house which appeared to be all one large room. Tesiang said to the boy: "Marcial, get the things we brought along; they are at the gate." The boy rubbed his eyes, cocked a sleepy eye at me, and went out. Tesiang then introduced the man to me as her husband. He was thin and white-haired, and I remembered what Tesiang had said to my mother when she had breathlessly told her she was married—"He is erderly but very kind." I had not imagined he would be as old as he was. He placed the lamp on the table and, telling us to sit down, now included me in his scolding. He said he had been anxious about us because only the week before there had been a murder on the road we had come over. Tesiang asked who it was that had been killed and it came out that a neighbor had been murdered for the amount of a drink.

The possible dangers of the road seemed real enough here in the big room with just the solitary lamp to give it light, and I imagined thieves creeping out from behind the trees and climbing through the windows. We talked for a little while at the table while the boy Marcial hurriedly cooked a pot of rice and opened some tinned meat we had brought. Outside, the dogs, for there were two of them, kept up a continual clamor. Once in a while Tesiang or her husband would call sharply at them to be quiet.

Tesiang's husband apologized for having to welcome me in such a poor house, stating he was planning to build a better one. I looked around and told my host that the house was not poor and that I was used to much worse. The house was, in fact, one big room, stacked at one end with sacks of rice up to the unceilinged roof. At the other end stood two large iron beds, side by side. Except for the table, at which we were eating, the chairs on which we sat, and a long and shiny bench against the wall, there was little else except the stove, which consisted of a sort of sand-table, in one corner. There was a small stand, covered with a threadbare plush cloth which I thought concealed perhaps a phonograph, and a trunk beneath a window. That was all.

After the meal, I washed as much of myself as they would allow me to, out on the batalan, a sort of verandah, at

(Continued on page 354)

Tagalog Talkies Today

By A. E. Litiatco

I THEN the Hollywood publicityman who is credited with having "sold Gone with the Wind to the world" was in Manila some time ago, he expressed the belief that the Philippines may soon become, what with half of the world in war flames, the second best market for American motion pictures. Doubtless, he was not merely bent on saying something flattering: this country has long been one of the leading importers of Hollywood films—even of late.

We add "even of late" because in recent years one thing has prevented Hollywood from raking in as much money from our shores as it would have but for that aforesaid thing. We refer to the industry which locally has come to be regarded as "crisis-proof": the production of Filipino talkies.

Depression or recession, war or peace, the average native photoplay makes money, and makes enough to make Hollywood feel it. It is said that there are now many theaters which show nothing but native pictures. Many others release foreign films only occasionally or as the minor offering in a double-feature program.

To be sure, that may be true mostly in the provinces and in Manila's district theaters (e.g., the Star) only. But, as the writer pointed out in an article published in Graphic some two years ago:

"Even the big, first-run theaters of the capital are increasingly yielding, so to speak, to Filipino talkies. A time there was when local productions were content to have their initial screenings at second-class theaters like, say, the Fox. But to-day, most of the better native films make their bow at the Grand, while a number have had their first showings at the Lyric and the Metropolitan.... It should also be noted that whereas at the Grand, for instance, Hollywood products usually last no more than three or four days, native pictures remain on exhibit for from five to ten or more days, with the 'Standing Room Only' signs up most of the time.''

Hollywood awoke, of course, to the increasing precariousness of its position in the local market, with the result that at least one major company, Twentieth Century-Fox, attempted an innovation. On what Zanuck, head of the company, considered his most ambitious production up to that time, In Old Chicago, Tagalog subtitles were superimposed.



Norma Blancaflor in "Dalaga"

It was futile: the homemade pictures were in no way affected. If anything, indeed, In Old Chicago was handicapped rather than helped by its Tagalog subtitles: they annoyed fans who, curious to read the superimposed native words yet preferring to listen to the English diadistracted were logue, from concentrating on the picture itself. To date, no American film has ventured to repeat the In Old Chicago experiment.

In significant contrast, Samuel Goldwyn's *The Real Glory* proved to be a distinct success wherever screened out here. It had a Philippine setting throughout, but the majority of the principal characters were Americans, most of the dialogue was in English, and the story was none too flattering to Filipinos. All of which may be taken to indicate that many of us

prefer Tagalog talkies to foreign ones, not so much because we can understand the former better as because their plots unfold amid familiar surroundings and characters, thus being that much nearer to us.

In any case, Philippine film-making has definitely come into its own. As an industry, if not as an art, it has probably made more progress during the last three years than during the first thirty or so of its existence. The history of those initial three decades was covered by the writer in two articles published in this magazine, "The Silent Drama in the Philippines" (July, 1928) and "The Progress of Philippine Photoplays" (December, 1930), of which the latter ended with these paragraphs:

"Talkies are, it is said, to be attempted soon locally. There is the language problem, however. In what will the dialogues be—English, Spanish, or Tagalog? Whichever is chosen, our present crop of players will in all likelihood be, most of them, superseded by others more suitable to audible movies. A Filipino talkie in Tagalog and Ilocano, Philippine Night, has been produced in Hollywood.

"So far, locally, the mere sound pictures are far from perfected, one must admit. But let us see what the future will yield!"

That future is now yesterday, and we are in a position to know that it has yielded much. In the ten years which have elapsed since the publication of "The Progress of Philippine Photoplays," the guesses made in that article have been proved right, and the one question asked in it has been answered.

Filipino films have indeed improved, even if they still leave much to be desired. Talkies were attempted long ago, quickly shelving silent pictures for good. Most of them are in Tagalog, but there have been some in Spanish and Visayan and it is already planned to make others in English.

Character players like Juana Angeles, Patring Carvajal, Salvador Zaragoza, and Manuel Eloriaga are still active, but such names as Naty Fernandez, Sofia Lota, Eva Lyn, Elizabeth Cooper, Hector Nieto, Alejandro Celis, and others borne by once popular stars no longer mean anything to the movie fans of the present generation. Gregorio Fernandez, Eduardo de Castro, Raymunda Guidote, and Aniceto Robledo are still seen occasionally, but the first two are now better known as directors.

II

Let us now review briefly what happened during the last ten years. While the pioneer producing company, Malayan Movies, was still maturing its plans to turn out Filipino talkies, two other talkie companies were announced. One was the Paragon Talking Pictures, managed by James Matthews (said to have worked in Hollywood studios and now a cameraman for Filippine Films); the other Manila Talkatone, headed by George Musser, who is still lending his services to minor producers—such as Philippine National Pictures—by which is meant those who have no studios and equipment of their own. Incidentally, Matthews and Musser were once schoolmates at the local La Salle College.

For some reason or other, Paragon never turned out talking pictures, although Matthews did succeed in giving the public one of the better Filipino "silents" of its time: Dinukot. But Manila Talkatone went ahead and, in due time, completed the first talking picture to be produced in the Philippines: Aswang.

Both Ang Punyal na Ginto and Children of the Philippines-the latter made by Leon Britton, of Hollywood-whose premieres occurred within one day of each other, were advertised as "the first Filipino talking picture," but the distinction belongs to Aswang, which was presented to the public months ahead of the others. This is excluding Philippine Nights, made in Hollywood by Filipinos and starring Cecilio Joaquin. It was never released in the Philippines, but on the strength of the publicity it gave him, Mr. Joaquin was able to secure role after role upon his return to Manila. He is still acting, has done some directing, and has just turned into a producer.

The Malayan Movies bigwigs—i.e., the Nepomucenos pioneer film-makers—finally got going by associating with some Americans in organizing Filippine Films. This company was in no time on the way to being a big moneymaker. It presented, as its debut production, Ang Punyal na Ginto, the picture which made able Alma Bella a star at one stroke; and, soon after, Mag-inang Mahirap, still one of the best Filipino films and the one which may be said to have started Rosa del Rosario's long reign, ended only some two years ago, as unofficial queen of Philippine movies. It was under the FF banner that such directors as Carlos Vander Tolosa and the Silos brothers, and such stars as the Padilla brothers, first came into prominence.

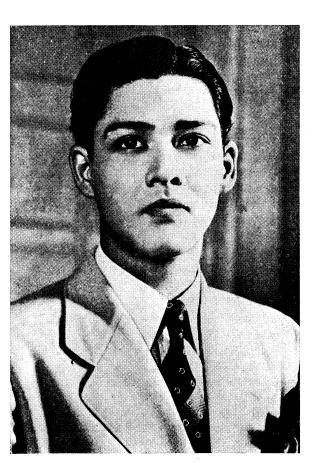
In time, however, the Nepomucenos severed their connections with Filippine Films, leaving it in the control of Harris and Tait in order to form another major producing company, Parlatone Hispano-Filipino. But this company, too, the Nepomucenos eventually left. It may be mentioned in passing that it is a curious fact the Nepomucenos have never, with all their opportunities, been able to have a film concern wholly their own—since the advent of local talkies, at any rate.

For some time, Filippine Films and Parlatone had the field all to themselves. But there came a day when some of the most progressive people on the Parlatone lot—a group headed by ex-newspaperman Luis F. Nolasco—had a disagreement with the capitalists and left in a body. With the backing of other capitalists, principally Assemblyman Pedro Vera, they founded Sampaguita Pictures, which company may be credited with raising Philippine photoplays to their present standard.

Sampaguita's debut production was Bituin Marikit.

Directed by Carlos Vander Tolosa, whose fame had been enhanced by his direction of Nasaan Ka Irog and Milagro ng Nazareno for Parlatone, and starring Elsa Oria, "Singing Sweetheart of the Philippines," and Rogelio de la Rosa, probably the most popular of Filipino stars, Bituin Marikit established a box-office record. So did the next Sampaguita offering, Inang Mahal, which, though inferior artistically to Bituin Marikit, was built on the surefire maternal love situation and had for stars Rogelio de la Rosa and the almost as popular Rosario Moreno.

While Sampaguita was building up a reputation that is still unsurpassed in the opinion of local fans, Filippine Films and Parlatone unwittingly helped their competitor by offering no fight to speak of. FF's muchpublicized Zamboanga was really nothing extraordinary, while



The Late Rudy Concepcion

(Continued on page 351)

Myths and their Magic use in Ifugao

By R. F. Barton

HE Ifugaos, the pagan, head-hunting, rice-terracecultivating people in the mountains of Central Luzon, use myths in their rituals to a greater extent than has been reported for any other people, probably as a part of the excessive development of religion and magic among them. This hypertrophy must have been due largely to the general peril and uncertainty of their lives and their corresponding helplessness. The lack of governmental and territorial organizations, the internal dissensions which rive every village, the unending feuds with neighboring peoples, the sporadic head-hunting and slaveraiding, the capriciousness of the climate of their mountain home and the consequent precariousness of their main crop-rice, the frequency of borrowing and lending and the difficulty of paying and collecting, the dangers entailed in trading trips, the lack of medical and sanitary knowledge,from all of this the Ifugaos have turned to the supernatural as a way out, with the result that their magic and ritual have grown almost boundlessly and their god-creation has proceeded on an equal scale. Another factor in this hypertrophy of religion and magic, very likely, is the lack of masked spectacles and dances among them as outlets for exhibitionism—there is only one mimic dance, the cockfight dance. It appears, too, that spoken magic has largely taken the place of enacted magic. The former requires less exertion, and, as Malinovski has pointed out, the attitude of both the savage and the child toward speech is that it is essentially magical in its nature.

Myths enter into nearly every Ifugao ritual and they are, in fact, never recited except ritually. Many myths have individual names. From one to fifteen priests may officiate at such rituals, most of which are family affairs, the priests being drawn from both the husband's and the wife's kindred.

The priests, seated on mats of runo reeds laced together in parallel, whether the ritual is held in village or field, and amidst jars of rice-wine, large wooden bowls into which the wine is occasionally poured, and ritual chests piled with freshly-plucked betel nuts or betel flowers with pepper-vine leaves, first invoke their respective ancestral spirits and these spirits then "possess" them, and partake of the wine and promise the benefits desired through the bodies of the priests. For sipping the wine, the priests use coconutshell cups with symmetrically notched rims.

The deities, of whom over a thousand are known by name, divided into some thirty classes, are next invoked; several hundred may be called through messenger deities on occasions of moderate importance. Each priest invokes from three to five at a time, after which he says a prayer and then invokes another group. These deities possess him and as he sips wine for each group, they promise him whatever he has prayed for. Priests of more than ordinary prestige perform such special rites as invoking a live cock or they may swing knives and spears in a particular manner. In war and sorcery rites, the priests flourish their bolos, sharp edge forward, whenever they utter a "clinching" phrase.

Next, chickens or pigs, or both, are killed, the priests naming the gods to whom they are sacrificed as rapidly as possible while the victims are in their death-throes. After the meat has been cooked, it is piled in large, square, shallow baskets, and the principal actors in the myths to be recited are invoked. In some rites, wooden granary idols (bulol) stand on the mat, or there may be a sorcery box containing war charms.

The various myths are first allotted among the priests and each recites the myths assigned him simultaneously with the rest, one myth after another, the recitation consisting of short phrases barked out in two or three musical intonations. At a distance, one hears only a faint hum like that of a swarm of bees, which, as one approaches, grows into a murmur and finally into a roar like that suggesting an approaching mob on a stage. The Ifugaos appreciate the jumbled voices as mere sound; they say it "rises and falls like the sound of the bamboo harp". Boys and youths sometimes snuggle alongside a priest and turn their ear to him alone so as to listen to his myth, and in this way begin their education for the priesthood. In Ifugao, every male eventually becomes a priest. Myths are never recited for mere entertainment.

The myths embody what is fundamentally a sympathetic magic. They tell about hero-ancestors or gods or other supernatural beings who in the past were confronted with situations and problems similar to those which worry the one for whose benefit the ceremony is being performed. The language of the myth is always in the present tense but it is of the nature of a historical present. The myth sets up parallels in magic and these are "clinched" or made effective by phrases which I term "fiat" (poltak). In Central Ifugao the fiat is introduced by the phrase "Batdakana" which may be resolved with a fair degree of plausibility into the ancient Indonesian prefix b, the root at meaning "like" or "so", the pronoun daka, "thou", and the contraction (h) na, from hina, meaning "that (Continued on page 351)



Ifugao Priests Reciting Myths. Note the Listening Boy.

(From the author's "Philippine Pagans", Routledge & Sons, Ltd.,

London.)

The "China Incident"

By Lin Yu

HE Japanese are having the toughest time in North China since the spring of 1938. After a careful planning of five months, the communist 8th Route Army launched simultaneous attacks on the Japanese in three provinces, Suiyuan, Hopei, and Shansi. So wide-

spread were the attacks that in the first week of the communist offensive, the invaders lost forty-six towns and strategic points. Five railways and eleven highways have been paralysed, some for weeks already, and are not expected to resume running in the near future, and all the telephone and telegraph lines along these roads are cut.

At one time, the Japanese position in Peiping was so precarious that the gates on the east side of the city were closed even in daytime and those on the south opened later than usual. The fighting in this province was not confined to the northern and eastern parts alone; the south and the west also had their shares. Paoting, the provincial capital, was attacked, and also Tingssien and Sunteh, while Ankuo and Chichow were recaptured by the Chinese. The recapture by the Chinese of Tsingsing was especially significant for its destruction of the coal mine there, which was so completely burned as to be beyond salvage. Along the Shihchiaochwang-Taiyuan railway in Shansi, Niantzekwan, Showyang, and Yangchwan were also taken by the Chinese. Later the Japanese did recapture the last named station, but their westward push from the place ended in failure. In the northeastern part of the province, Hweilichun, Taochun, and Taihwaichen were besieged by the Chinese; the Japanese garrisons in these places are facing the danger of complete annihilation. In the northwestern corner, Fengchian had already been retaken by the Chinese. Fengyang, central Shansi, too, was attacked, and in the southern part of the province, the Japanese resumed the defensive and shut themselves up in Chincheng. In Suiyuan, the Chinese are gradually closing in upon Kweihua, the provincial capital, and on Paotow, western terminus of the Peiping-Suiyuan railway.

In northern Honan, Chinese fighters hold positions dominating most of the towns garrisoned by the Japanese. In southern Shantung, Taierchwang, the battleground of the Japanese Army's first defeat in this undeclared war, was recaptured by the Chinese. In northern Kiangsu, Peihsien and Hsuchow, once more saw sanguinary fighting; there the Japanese casualties were estimated at half the number of Chinese casualties.

In western Hupeh, the Chinese continued to attack and harrass Japanese positions in Kingmen and Tangyang, north of the Yangtze. The invaders south of the river opposite Ichang lost more than half of their men and their positions are extremely weak. In southern Hupeh the railway was cut near Szetingchiao, while in northern Hunan, Changanyi and Taolin were raided by Chinese troops. There was also some fighting in northern Kiangsi, where Japanese forces suffered heavy losses.

In Kwangtung, the most spectacular achievements of the Chinese were the bombing of the Japanese airdrome just outside Canton and the raid by Chinese plainclothes men upon the western section of the same city, destroying the headquarters of the Japanese gendarmes and burning the Japanese ammunition depot.

In southern Kwangsi, the Japanese again suffered many reverses. Shangchin was regained by the Chinese. The westward push of the Japanese from Lungchow once more ended in a debacle, and the Chinese, following up their victories, closed in upon the Japanese, forming a semicircle around Lungchow and constantly attacking it. The Japanese push from the same base southward toward Indo-China borders was not very successful. Once a Japanese column reached its objective; hotly pursued by the Chinese, the Japanese tried to cross the borders but were fired upon by Indo-China frontier guards resulting in over hundred deaths among the invaders. Shangssu was wrested from the Japanese after a three-day battle, while the Japanese failed to take Paima and Mengyu.

Schools founded by the China Inland Mission in southern Kiangsi and one missionary church in northern Kwangtung were bombed by Japanese war planes.

Along the China coast something of a tell-tale nature happened. A British steamer was refused entry into Hinghua harbor by the Japanese navy; later a pirate ship flying the Japanese flag robbed the British steamer.

An important development is taking place in Manchuria. The farmers there, after having learned the bitter lesson that selling farm-produce to the Japanese is unprofitable, are starting a passive resistance program. The Japanese exploitation of the land and the people is proving to be a boomerang.

The negotiations between the Japanese and the Indo-China authorities continue to be shrouded in mystery. However, certain facts may be considered established. Berlin, unable to win a decisive victory in the air over the British, has consented to give the Japanese a free hand in Indo-China. While the Vichy Government had no choice but to submit to the German decision, Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General of Indo-China, though a Petain man, has refused to yield to the Japanese demands. Ninetyfive per cent of the population of this French colony is more inclined to resistance than to yielding to the Japanese. The Japanese handled the situation clumsily. General Nishihara, chief of the Japanese mission for the supervision of the closing of the Hanoi-Kunming railway, also conducted these negotiations. He first sent the French Governor-General an ultimatum, whereupon the negotiations broke down. He then withdrew it. Meanwhile Admiral Decoux was said to have sent President Roosevelt three messages, the contents of which were not revealed but which can be readily guessed. Whether or not this be true, Cordell Hull, American Secretary of State, indirectly gave a warning to the Japanese, through a press interview in which he declared that America desires to see the status quo maintained in Indo-China and that any Japanese threat to

(Continued on bottom of next page)

The Higher Life

By Catuca

T will be an anxious day when Schiaparelli, Mainbocher, Patou, Valentina, Molyneux, Balenciaga, Chanel, Alix, Adrian, Dolly Tree, Hattie Carnegie, Lanvin, Lelong, Maggie Rouff, and Paquin, put their heads together and decide that all skirts should be short again. Not just for daytime because day dresses are short already, but for evening as well. When that happens, our own mestiza dress designers might follow suit.

Or she discards the camisa of an old terno and has a matching top made to turn it into a European gown. Last year a fashion show even featured a flock of States-made evening dresses which had been changed into ternos simply with the addition of pañuelos and sleeves.

That sounds funny. Ternos have always had long skirts, never shorter than ankle-length anyway way the Filipina dress has been following American and European fashions, it wouldn't be very much of a surprise to us if we all lived to see the day of short-skirted ternos. At a Kahirup annual dance, a New Year's celebration at the Club Filipino, or anyone of our frequent other fashion shows, some enterprising local style creator might some day bring forward a collection of mestiza dresses featuring

the new short skirt for evening

A man we know likes to go about springing jokes on his unsuspecting friends. One of his favorites is the spelling trick. You are not supposed to write anything down but he spells out a long list of Scotch names one by one and you must pronounce each one as it comes. They come fast: MacDonald, McDuff, MacArthur, MacGregor, MacKenzie, McKinley, MacHenry. After a little while you are so used to saying Mac-this and Mac-that that when he comes to the end of the list you say MacHine when he spells machine. What we're trying to say is that we're so used to copying foreign styles that we might be wearing short skirts before we know what we're about.

When hoopskirts made their appearance on European ballroom dresses several years ago, our evening ternos grew hoopskirts over-night. Girdles and belts on European dresses were matched by girdles and belts on ours. Bustles came; we wore bustles too. No need to ask why there was such a vogue for slit skirts. Or saris. Then when Vogue and Harper's Bazar said small, vari-colored prints were new, our ternos bloomed in bright, tiny prints; when they changed to enormous designs placed wide apart, so did we.

As a matter of fact, our mestiza dress is just a fairly accurate copy of the European dress. When a girl doesn't want to have a new terno made, she cuts the top off an old evening dress and has a camisa made to take its place.

Our national costume has long been called the most beautiful costume in the world, not only by obliging newcomers, but also by ourselves. It does look pretty good. But if it continues to lose its distinguishing features at the present rate, it won't be our national costume much longer. The first thing to go was the apron. You will remember the time when no terno was complete without a black tulle tapis, embroidered or trimmed with lace, beads, or sequins. That was many years ago. Today no one even owns one anymore. Even old women have finally given up wearing them.

Then the train disappeared. There was a time when a train was carried in one hand, or less stylishly but more practically tucked in and even pinned at the waist. Either way you disposed of it for purposes of dancing or walking, it was always with an eye to revealing a coquettish triangle of petticoat below. Now photographers no longer have to spend ten minutes draping their subject's train carefully about her feet before they dare even touch their camera. We shouldn't be surprised if it was a tired photographer who first suggested a trainless skirt.

Something we'd personally be sorry to see discarded is the pañuelo, and even that is absent in an occasional evening terno. The pañuelo-less mode hasn't been taken up seriously yet except by one or two women we can think of right now, but still it might go in time. It isn't the easiest thing in the world to take a square of babarahin or rengue and fold it right. Many girls who wear mestiza dress a lot have to have the help of mothers or dressmakers with their pañuelos.

Right now balintawaks are being worn with neither tapis nor alampay. A current favorite is the jumper model which was featured in a recent NEPA fashion show, suspenders replacing the soft pañuelo. Only its sleeves distinguished it from the little cotton formals that American magazines make much of. We thought that was placing too much of a responsibility on mere sleeves. It's a fact that we don't see how we're changing the Philippine costume; we're so busy urging the use of Philippine mate-

The "China Incident"

(Continued from page 349)

destroy it would produce unfortunate reactions in America. Shortly after this, the British also told the Japanese Government of their desire to maintain status quo in Indo-China. China, on its part, has prepared to send troops into Indo-China, should the Japanese invade the French colony to attack China, and warned the French Government of this intention. In face of such unfavorable international reactions and the apparent determination of the Indo-Chinese authorities to resist, will the Japanese be rash enough to undertake the forceful occupation of Indo-China? That is a question only future can answer.

Worth watching, too, are the negotiations that will be started by the Japanese delegation to the Dutch East Indies for "economic" concessions. The intention of the Japanese obviously is to obtain oil, tin, and other raw materials necessary for the prosecution of war in view of the actual or prospective American embargo on such materials. Meanwhile American interests have also been negotiating with the Dutch for the purchase of such materials. An economic war is already definitely on between America and Japan.

Ifugao Myths

(Continued from page 348)

which is nearer to the person spoken to than to the speaker". Thus the expression means, "Be (or act) thou in that"—most often addressed to omens, events, or magic forces, or sometimes to the power in the myth itself or to the powers that stand back of the myth. In Kiangan, besides batdakana, another phrase is often used: "It is not there, but here, in our village of ———————————, so that", the priest then naming whatever benefits it is desired to secure.

Many myths are followed by a tulud, the purpose of which is to bring to the place of the rites the principal actor or beings or powers of which the myth relates or the mana or virtue which it contains. The primary meaning of tulud is "pushing", but it also means "compelling". In Kiangan, it is mostly the actors who are brought, and they declare through the priests that they will confer the benefits of which the myth tells, that it shall be now as it was in the past. In "pushing" the myth character from the scene of the myth to the site of the recitation, the priest "pushes" him from place to place, has him going uphill, downhill, across a valley, over a ridge, wading streams, walking on rice-terrace dikes, and so on, according to the character of the country.

In Central Ifugao, the tulud usually takes a different form—the form of subordinate appended myths that are essential repetitions of each other. Charms and objects having inherent power, such as granary images and various talismans are called *Dinakwat*—"Endowments", "Obtainments". In this form of tulud, somebody living between the scene of the myth and the site of the recitation, borrows the power or talisman or obtains it as a gift and takes it home. There it repeats its wonder-working and, being much heard-about, is borrowed by another Ifugao who lives still nearer the site of the myth recitation. And so, by three or four stages, it is finally brought home. The last obtainer is, of course, he for whom the rites are performed. The tulud serves the function of a magic bridge from

"there" to "here" and from "then" to "now". The first parts of it are in the historical present, the last part in the present tense.

At the end of the myth-tulud recital, there is the final clinching phrase. In Kiangan it is always, "It is not there, but here, so that..." In Central Ifugao the ending is most often, Tabina..., "It was the source, beginning, or cause... (of such and such benefits)", followed by Kalidi..., a compelling or clinching word, after which the priest enumerates the benefits desired in the present and ends with the final phrase, "because thou art being mythed" or "for there ye have been mythed this myth of ours."

Editor's Note:—In the October issue of the Philippine Magazine, we hope to publish an Ifugao myth, recorded, translated, and annotated by Dr. Barton entitled, "Numputol" (The "Self-beheaded"), a very weird tale indeed, used in war and sorcery rites.

Tagalog Talkies Today

(Continued from page 347)

their box-office hit, Kalapating Puti, drew the crowds mainly because it was the screen version of a novel which was, to Tagalog readers, something of a Gone with the Wind.

Parlatone, on the other hand, hardly did better. They had such widely liked stars on their lot as Yolanda Marquez, Angel Esmeralda, Purita Sta. Maria, Maria Clara Ruiz, Rosita Rivera, Lucita Goyena, the late Rudy Concepción, Gloria Imperial, Mona Lisa, and Octavio Romero, but as a rule wasted them on poor vehicles. This was also true of Rogelio de la Rosa, whom Parlatone lured away from Sampaguita, subsequently nearly ruining his career by casting him in mediocre picture after mediocre picture. Eventually, Rogelio returned to Sampaguita, which company also acquired Yolanda Marquez and Rudy Concepción while at the same time building up new luminaries like Ely Ramos and Ernesto La Guardia.

Meanwhile, three other major producers cropped up: Excelsior, X'otic, and L-V-N. The first two started with



A Good Tip for the Rainy Season...!

If you want an invigorating drink to pep you up during the rainy days, make it SAN MIGUEL FIFTY FIFTY, a half glass of San Miguel Pale Pilsen and a half glass of San Miguel Eagle Extra Stout. IT'S DIFFERENT...!



San Miguel Brewery

a few pictures which set no river on fire, but finally hit their stride with Arimunding-Munding (which made Carmen Rosales a star overnight) and Punit na Bandila (in which Lucita Goyena and Fernando Poe reached new heights) respectively. On its part, L-V-N began with a big production, the premiere of which was attended by President Quezon: Carlos Vander Tolosa's Giliw Ko, which marked the belated but glorious coming in of Mila del Sol's ship.

Then Filippine Films and Excelsior joined forces, the Araneta-Mapa group getting control of both companies. Shortly after, the Nolasco faction rebelled again, this time at the expense of Sampaguita: Nolasco, Octavio Silos, composer Miguel Velarde Jr., Rosario Moreno, Yolanda Marquez, Rudy Concepción, and other players moved over to FF-Excelsior. Elsa Oria and Ely Ramos had previously left Sampaguita to join L-V-N, but they also are now with FF-Excelsior.

At first, Nolasco was production manager of both Filippine Films and Excelsior, but in time he was confined to supervising the productions of only the latter company. In the mean time, FF (with José Generoso of the University of the Philippines at the helm) launched itself on a spending spree designed to give its productions more "class" than has hitherto been associated with Filipino pictures. Established stars, as already indicated, were recruited from rival lots; new players, such as Norma Blancaflor, Amparo Karagdag, and Mina de Gracia, were scouted and groomed for stardom. Directors new to the movie game but well-known for their activities in other fields—e.g., Lamberto V. Avellana, Nick Osmeña, and Hermenegildo Atienza—

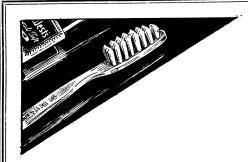
were hired. And Filipino writers in English were encouraged to dispute the monopoly so far enjoyed only by Tagalog novelists.

III

And so we come to Tagalog talkies as they are today. We come to them and are moved to ask questions as to their various aspects.

For instance: Do they mean anything to the people? The answer is: To as many as could be called the majority, yes. Most of those of the higher—socially, culturally, financially—class do still, it is clear, prefer foreign to native pictures. But it can not be doubted that the rest of the movie fans—and they include some of the moneyed folk among the older generation—would rather patronize Filipino than imported films.

This is a fact which has not been sufficiently noted even by some of those whose business it is to keep a finger on the pulse of the public. When Rudy Concepción passed away recently, an afternoon paper contented itself with reporting the news in two or three brief paragraphs tucked away in the last column of its back page. And yet, the departed star was known and loved—nay, adored—by more persons than had ever even heard of, say, Jorge Araneta, whose death was front-page news which rated many paragraphs. True, President Quezon himself headed the select list of mourners for the leading financier, but countless men, women, and children filed by Rudy Concepción's casket hour after hour, for several days, for a last look of him. On the day of his funeral, the streets leading to the



the New Dr. Wests Miracle-Tuft

THE TOOTHBRUSH WITHOUT BRISTLES

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cemetery from the funeral parlor presented All Saints' Day scenes. Vendors of "eats" posted themselves all along the route, the sidewalks and even the streets themselves were jammed with people (it is estimated that 25,000 persons at the very least attended the funeral, although it was held on a Monday), and traffic was tied up.

It is true that not all those who turned out for that funeral did so solely for the departed idol's sake; the majority must have come to get glimpses too of the many movie stars who were expected to be on hand. But it should be noted that Rudy's last picture, *Ikaw Rin*, crammed the Grand to the proverbial rafters, and anyway this fact has emerged clearly: no group of people in the Philippines are a bigger attraction to the public than are the screen luminaries. These, by the way, are among the prominent participants in the ball and pageant which will be held at the Santa Ana cabaret on August 19th on the occasion of the nationwide antituberculosis birthday celebration sponsored by the Philippine Tuberculosis Society in honor of President Manuel L. Quezon.

This is another indication that locally, the movie-acting profession is climbing the social ladder. Not so long ago, the general impression was that most screen actresses and actors were recruited from such disdained groups as the cheaper vaudeville performers and street-corner loafers. Today, many a member of a prominent family, or a former co-ed of the University of the Philippines, the University of Santo Tomas, the Far Eastern University, etc., is in the movies. Examples are Nida Rufino, Edna Icasiano, Virginia Oteyza (Lydia Leynes), Sigrid von Giese (Mina de Gracia), Lydia Velasco (Norma Blancaflor), Maria Luisa

Hernandez (Yolanda Marquez), Ely Ramos, Precioso Palma, Edwin Bennett, Serafin Garcia, et al. Gone are the days when it was an article of the Filipino credo that every actress is somebody's mistress and every actor a ne'er-dowell.

For money does talk, and money is something which local movies make in impressive quantities; in such increasing quantities that whereas in the old days producers did not venture to invest more than \$\mathbb{P}10,000.00\$ in a picture, the average production cost of a Filipino film today is said to be around \$\mathbb{P}35,000.00\$. Stars used to consider themselves lucky if they were assured a salary of \$\mathbb{P}100.00\$ a month. In these affluent times, one hears of an actor getting \$\mathbb{P}500.00\$ a month, plus a bonus of another \$\mathbb{P}500.00\$ per picture, or of one able to demand \$\mathbb{P}2,000.00\$ for every single assignment.

In the past, producers did not bother much about what their actresses wore. Today, even the extras are attired with taste and care, while the stars sport Valera and Roa creations. Settings are bigger and better, musical numbers more elaborate.

Better still, Filipino pictures have become more intelligent. That dreadful delusion of local producers, that the surest way to break box-office records is to turn out an orgy of saccharine and tears, is all but completely dissipated. They are learning to present essentially thin material in so palatable a form (as in the case of Señorita, Sa Dating Pugad, Sawing Gantingpala, Leron Leron Sinta, Katarungan, Pusong Wasak, Giliw Ko, Madaling Araw, Arimunding-Munding, Dahong Lagas, etc.) that it becomes acceptable to the more discriminating as



well as the average movie-goer. Once in a while, they even attempt something "different"—as in Huling Habilin, Pugad ng Aguila, Maria Alimango, Kataksilan, Tigre, Nagkaisang Landas, Magdalena, Lihim ng Dagatdagatan, the somewhat overpraised Buenavista, and the like. The attempts are not always successful, even without considering box-office requirements; but that they have been made at all is in itself encouraging.

The time will come, we hope and even believe, when our producers and directors will find out that simply because a picture dares to have an unhappy ending or to subordinate the love element, it becomes *ipso facto* a better one artistically than, say, *Punit na Bandila*; also, that if a film which sets out to avoid beaten paths fails at the box office, the failure may be owing not to its effort to please the more brainy but to such factors as a weak cast, a presentation not as good as the intention, and so forth.

Furthermore, it should be borne in mind that even an intelligent person may not immediately succeed as a movie director although he has done well in other fields. Theoretically, for instance, Lamberto V. Avellana and Nick Osmeña should give us fine productions. Actually, we find them turning out such tedious affairs as *Inday* and *Flores de Mayo*. Compare those two pictures with two others having a similar plot, Gregorio Fernandez's Señorita and Carlos Padilla's Sa Dating Pugad, and you will see the difference that experience can make. Manuel Conde (Sawing Gantingpala) is about the only director we can recall who made good with his debut production.

Finally, will directors and production managers please refrain from invading territories in which they only too obviously don't fit? Such people as Mr. Nolasco and Octavio Silos can be respected as production manager and director respectively; but they—as well as Tolosa (perhaps our best director), Don Danon, etc.—merely risk making themselves ridiculous when they try writing, or at any rate plotting out, stories. They should leave that activity to people whose main and natural business it is to write stories.

When all those things have come to pass, Tagalog talkies will become even more successful—from every standpoint—than they are now. We like to think that that happy time is in a not too distant future.

*Since this was written, Parlatone Hispano-Filipino, Inc. has announced that it has entered into an agreement with Jose Nepomuceno to operate the business for five years on a profit-sharing basis.

Water from the Well

(Continued from page 345)

the head of the stairs. The mountain breeze was cold. I heard a pig grunting nearby. I slept fitfully that first night, listening in between periods of slumber to the wind whistling through the trees and buffeting the house. Under the house a hen would sometimes cluck-cluck very gently. The dogs barked sharply once in a while or whined softly in their sleep. Among the rice sacks, beside which my bed was placed, there would sometimes be a scratching and scampering of tiny feet. From the bed on which my host and hostess slept, there came a soft, companion-

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able sound of snoring. The mosquito nets on our beds seemed to divide us as if we were in separate rooms. The beams of the moon, now low in the sky, sifted into the room and I could make out ears of yellow corn dangling from the rafters.

In the morning, I arose as soon as I heard Tesiang moving about. It seemed very early to me, but Tesiang voiced a fear that her husband would scold her for not having fed the chickens yet. Tesiang always referred to her husband as Mr. Garcia when she spoke of him. I smiled to myself every time she did it. When she spoke to him, she did not call him by any name; I wondered whether she said Mr. Garcia to him, too.

Tesiang was well past forty. When we first got to know her, she was already of middle-age and we had thought possible marriage was already a thing of the past for her. She was tinily built and singularly unblessed with good looks. When she had stayed in Cebu with us, finding her work there for the Red Cross difficult because she spoke no Visayan, we had taken her to our hearts for her helplessness and had cheered on her stubborn determination to learn Visayan despite the general amusement at her awkward tongue. About the house she was a dynamo of energy with amazing ideas on all sorts of subjects but especially on home decoration and the dressing of children. She insisted on hanging up curtains which she herself embroidered in color harmonies only she was able to understand. And she insisted on embroidering our dresses and even my brother's shirts with such colors as only she ever thought of. We tried not to hurt her feelings about those dresses and shirts, but did our best to soil them quickly so we could change to plainer clothes again. My grandmother had especially loved Tesiang, because Grandma's domain was the kitchen and there Tesiang's helpfulness excelled itself. Tesiang seemed destined to be an old maid of the kind who love other persons' houses, care for other persons' children, live other persons' lives, shedding tears or being happy over them. But here was Tesiang married, and calling her husband Mr. Garcia.

We went down to feed the fowls. There were some twenty hens, a few roosters, and several beautifully feathered capons. Only two of the hens had broods of chicks that followed them noisily about, trying to swallow grains too big for their little gullets. There was also a devoted couple, a drake and a duck, always waddling closely side by side. They all came clucking and cackling and hissing at Tesiang's call. She threw them a mixture of rice and corn grains, and then we went to the two big pigs tied under the house. Both lumbering creatures were gravid and emitted pleased squeels and grunts when Tesiang poured their feed into a trough. The bigger of the two, a red-haired hulk, seemed almost too heavy to lift herself on her small legs. After they had swilled their feed noisily, without seeming to pause for breath, Tesiang scratched their big bellies with her fingers and they lay down heavily, with ecstatic little squeels. They did not object to my touching them, so I scratched their bellies too, laughing at the foolish noises they made.

We heard Mr. Garcia shouting to Marcial, telling him not to carry two heavy cans of water at the same time. I peered around the corner of the house and saw Marcial

sheepishly put down one of the two kerosene-cans of water he had been lugging. I went back to Tesiang and asked her how I should address her husband, and she said, "Call him Juan; that is his name"; but when he greeted us and inquired how I had slept, I found myself calling him Mr. Garcia.

Tesiang scrambled only two eggs, one for her husband and one for me, insisting that she did not want one that morning. Mr. Garcia sniffed the coffee and genially praised heaven that I had come to visit them, for Tesiang had brewed real coffee in my honor. At other times, he said, she made a beverage of scorched rice grains. There was no bread, but we had fried rice to eat with some bago-ong Tesiang had made herself. It was prepared with vinegar flavored with a very hot pepper, and my first unsuspecting taste burned my lips and tongue. It was a simple meal, but I surprised myself by eating with real gusto. We did not linger over the breakfast, for soon Mr. Garcia hurried off to look after a tree that he said needed attention. Tesiang enjoined me not to get out under the hot sun too much and told me that if I wanted to take a bath, the water jar on the batalan was full. Tesiang then put some clothes in a basin, hoisted it to her head, and said she was going to wash at the well. I asked her where the well was, and learning that it was on their own land, within calling distance of the house, I decided I would go with her and take my bath there.

CHOOSE WHITE HORSE



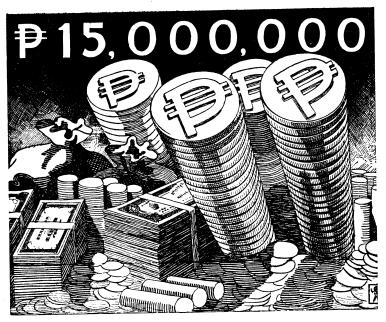
FINE AS A FINE LIQUEUR

WHITE HORSE

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It was a very pretty well, the mouth ringed with flat stones, neatly cemented. Beside it lay a flat slab of wood, about half a foot thick, its broad surface worn smooth. Over the well hung a bucket dangling from a bamboo contrivance making it easy to raise. There was also a big, squat water jar, its sides moss-grown and green, and into this Tesiang poured the bucketsful of water that she drew. The wide branches of a chaimito tree, its leaves and fruit glistening in the sun, threw a welcome shade over us. The fruit presented a tempting sight, and, pouring dippers of water over myself and squinting upward, I wondered whether it was ripe enough to eat.

Tesiang touched the trunk of the tree when I praised the size of the fruit, stopping her water-drawing to do so. She touched the tree with both her hands, and looked as if she were bestowing a caress on a friend or a child. "This is chaimito number one," she said; "it bears the biggest



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fruit." Over where Mr. Garcia was digging, she pointed out chaimito tree number two. She pointed to other trees, too, lanka and duhat, all in blossom. "Mr. Garcia planted all of them," she said, indicating with a broad sweep of her hand all the trees that were on the land. Some of them he planted while his first wife was still living, she said. The young trees he had planted because she, Tesiang, asked him to. She told me she had explained the art of grafting to him and the early fruitfulness of grafted trees and how one did not have to wait until one was old before he could hope to see the fruit.

She pointed out to me the course of the ravine that bounded the land they owned. Where the land was not covered with trees, rice had been planted up to the very edge of the ravine, but it had already been harvested. When I expressed my disappointment about having come too late to see the harvest, Tesiang assured me that if I wished, I could come back next year.

Mr. Garcia came to us as we were talking. Tesiang smiled at him and said that it really was not too tiring for her to wash the clothes. Then she said she had been telling me about the trees. Mr. Garcia squatted down beside the water jar and washed his hands of the earth that clung to them. Then he straightened out and as he and Tesiang stood there together, neither of them young, there was still something in both their faces that made them somehow not seem old. And, as Tesiang had done before him, he moved to the chaimito tree and caressed it; but he did more: he reached up for a leaf and fingered it gently, as one does a baby's ear. Then he touched one of the fruits and, turning to me, said: "I'll plant all of this land to chaimitos, and the fruit will all be as big as this one, and the people will call me Don Juan, the chaimito king." The three of us laughed together, and then he walked away, advising us not to stay too long at the well.

Tesiang and I took turns drawing water. She told me her husband had dug the well himself, lined it with stones, constructed the drawing pole, and brought the slab of wood for washing clothes on. "After I lost my child", she said, "he made all this for me."



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I had not known that she had had a child. She told me then how she had lost it and that she was probably past the age for child-bearing. She herself had nearly died. I clucked my tongue in sympathy. "I wonder if I will ever have a child again," she said.

THE rest of the day I spent under a lanka tree in the yard. I had brought my typewriter with me, but it stood before me untouched. I had stuffed the pockets of my overalls with peanuts which Marcial had roasted for me. Bobby, the big dog that had run to the gate the previous night, sat beside me on his haunches, a black monster with slavering jaws but the most beautiful eyes. He watched me mournfully as I munched the peanuts, barking short little barks. At last I thought of giving him some, and to my surprise he gobbled them up with relish. Jake, the other dog, that was kept tied up, howled and whined. When Bobby and I strolled over to him, Jake rose up on his hind legs and looked to my frightened eyes as enormous as a barn, for he was even bigger than Bobby. I recognized the friendliness that made him want to put his paws on my shoulders, but I had no illusions about being able to stand up under such an affectionate assault.

I had promised my mother and myself that I would do some writing while on this vacation, and guiltily returned to my typewriter, but back on my bench, with my head against the trunk of the tree, my fingers would find Bobby's rich pelt instead of the typewriter keys. There was a blustery wind and the air was fresh. Every gust of wind lifted the dust on the ground and whirled the fallen leaves about in little eddies. The ducks kept me company under another nearby lanka tree. They shook out their feathers, hissed, and blowed, and made pretense they were sailing on a pond. Sometimes the drake would make love to his mate. Their form of courting was strange to me; they would preen their feathers, brush their wings at each other, and look at me as though in question. I wished I were the maid in the fairy tale who understood the language of animals and fowls.

Occasionally a truck rumbled by and I wondered idly who was traveling on it and where they were going. Bobby muzzled my pockets trying to get at what was left of the peanuts, Jake whining in the distance. Then Tesiang called to me that it was time for lunch and I was surprised that the time had passed so quickly.

(To be concluded next month)

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"Water from the Well", in this issue, is the first part of a two-part short story which will be concluded in the next issue of the Philippine Magazine. It was written by Estrella D. Alfon, already well known to readers of this Magazine, who recently married and is now Mrs. Bernardino L. Rivera. She has moved back to her old home, Cebu. In a note accompanying the manuscript, a little too intimate for

publication here, she states she is very happy and wonders whether happiness is good for a writer. "Here," she writes, "is the story I promised you so very long ago. I dallied so much over writing it that I am afraid it may have grown stale. Please read it and tell me

ARE YOU THE TYPE THAT'S



How often have you admired the girl who can "put herself across" on every occasion . . . win more than her share of dates and attention? In every group there seems to be one whose luck is unlimited. I know, because I've seen it happen. . Why not that lucky type yourself? Why not win new confidence, new poise and a more radiant personality?

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what you think. Perhaps it is so—about happiness not being good for writers; it dulls their pen. The difficulty with which this story was written would make me fear that is true...." I could detect no evidence of this difficulty. I am not one of those who believe people must be miserable to be artists. Granted that cries and groans and curses have sometimes taken on high literary form, so have the laughter and shouts of happiness. Art covers the entire emotional range. True serenity has reached the loftiest heights in art, as serenity is also the noblest state of mind in the individual; and serenity commands both exultation and despair.

Professor I. V. Mallari is a member of the faculty of the Library Department of the University of the Philippines and has long taken a critic's interest in architecture and city planning. His article in this issue, he states, "embodies practically all the dreams I have cherished about the improvement of Manila". He points out, by the way, that the logical Main Street of Manila is Dasmariñas, widened to include the present San Vicente. Extended, this street would reach from the light house at the mouth of the Pasig to the intersection of Azcarraga and the new Quezon Avenue, furnishing the city, he says, with a thoroughfare along the lower Pasig that would be comparable to the Shanghai Bund and the Victoria Embankment of London. Mr. Mallari is the author of a book just published by Robert S. Hendry, of the "Progressive Schoolbooks", entitled, "The Birth of Discontent-An Autopsychograph". The book is written in the third person, the author referring to himself throughout as "the Boy". The opening chapters -"Eden", "Mother Closes the Gates of the Garden", "Fear Enters the Garden", etc., are very effective and later chapters take the Boy to the School, to the City, to America, and finally home again, through the various experiences of childhood, youth, and young manhood. The book is original and well written but gives the reader an impression of ending somewhat inconclusively, largely because it does not carry the tale on through to the maturity of the Boy. Perhaps the author plans a second or perhaps even a second and third volume, corresponding to the later periods of life. One feels that the "birth of discontent" must have resulted in consequences of endeavor and action of which the book, breaking off where it does, makes no mention.

I had the pleasant and rare experience during the month of being thanked for having rejected a certain manuscript offered me for publication. The writer informed me that he had been on the point of writing to ask me for its return. "I feel much more comfortable since you sent back this manuscript. I see now what we have editors for. And I see also that beer is no help to orderly composition!"

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I received a good many expressions of appreciation of the long editorial in last month's issue of the Magazine on "partyless democracy". Mr. George H. Fairchild wrote me: "I have just finished reading your excellent editorial on 'Mr. Quezon's Partyless Democracy' in your August issue. I want to compliment you upon the excellence of this editorial and its addendum. The Philippine Magazine is fortunate in having an editor in times like this to clarify the issue as you have. Will you please send me six copies of the issue with a statement of expense?" A teacher in Baguio, Mr. Bonifacio P. Sibayan, wrote me on the same subject, in part: "... The editorial should be studied through by every man and woman; I don't say every Filipino, but every man and woman, regardless of nationality.... I was and am disgusted with the way some Manila editors wrote on the subject. . . . I think your editorial should be reprinted in booklet form and distributed free. It would be worth the investment. In the mean time, I am lending my copy of the Magazine to as many people as possible telling them to read the editorial. Please accept my congratulations. More power to you...."

A letter from Mr. Francisco N. Dizon, a Filipino residing in Chicago, reads in part: "One must think how negligent we Filipinos are in the matter of imported manufactures the raw materials for which are produced in our own country, due to lack of technicians and capital and perhaps enterprise, and also to our preferring imported over domestic articles. Unless we can overcome these anomalies, we will never be a self-sufficient people.... Mr. Buck's article, "Tagalog, the National Language" (June issue) is very interesting and reminded me of my long conversation on the same subject with my friend, J. Scott McCormick when he was here a few years ago. From the nationalistic point of view, much is to be said for Tagalog, but for its adequacy in our economic and scientific life—I am more than doubtful...."

In another letter from a reader in Wilmington, Delaware, U.S.A., Mr. Walter E. F. Smith, writes with great severity: "I am not going to mince any words in expressing my disgust with the gratuitous insults handed to me and 21,000,000 American fellow-Catholics in the June number of the Philippine Magazine in the article entitled, 'Dr. Steinmetz'. I might add that it is also strange that you insult Catholics who are numbered by millions in the Philippines. Now to get down to a bill of particulars. Page 237 of your June, 1940, issue, paragraph 2: 'Christened a Catholic, he lived a Protestant, farther and farther removed from ritual and taboo, and he died as he had lived, as all free men must, foe of Rome'. The italics are mine. With the good doctor's rejection of Catholic Faith I have no quarrel; only a prayer for his soul. But for the injection by the writer of the article of a piece of lying and vicious anti-Catholic propaganda, there is no defense either by him or by you; except apology and promise of amendment in the future. I am as free a man as any Dr. Steinmetz, freer in fact, if he only knew it; and I am as proud of being a Catholic as I am of being a man and an American of many generations' standing. No, free men who have thought through history and religion are not enemies but

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either members or friends of the Catholic Church; such was Louis Pasteur, a greater man and a greater scientist than any Dr. Steinmetz of the Philippines. The crowning irony of the article on this Dr. Steinmetz is that he apparently used and drew inspiration from the prayer of Mary Stuart, Queen of Scotland, who died crucifix in hands, steadfastly refusing to deny her Catholic Faith, brushing aside firmly but kindly the eager rush of simpering Protestant ministers striving to distress this brave woman readying herself for her unjust death at Elizabeth's hands." I have no desire to enter into an argument on religion. The phrase in the article objected to was that of the writer of the article, Dr. Steinmetz' son, and he stated it as his opinion, which, in my opinion, he had a right to do, just as Mr. Smith has the right to state his opinion. Mr. Smith, who lives in America, (where only about a fifth of the population is Catholic), no doubt is as free as any American except in so far as he is willing voluntarily, as a Catholic, to restrict his freedom. How free Catholics, and others, are in Catholic countries, is another matter. Regretfully I refer Mr. Smith to the editorial in this issue on Portugal. I have just finished writing that editorial, and from a sense of my duty as a commentator. I understand very well why most editors leave such a subject severely alone. In attacking what I consider evils, I take no joy in the attack itself, like persons more bellicose than I might. I would much rather there were no such evils to expose and to attack. I would much rather think of Catholicism as purely a matter of religion, a matter between an individual and his God. But not only the past, but the present shows that we can not think of organized Catholicism as such except at our own peril. Catholicism as an institution is authoritarian and is today, before our eyes, allying itself with political authoritarianism-fascism. Catholics who are also Americans and all Catholics who consider themselves free men, may well consider very seriously just how far they should support their hierarchy in its support of dictatorship in the political realm. Only last week the newspapers carried the report from Vatican City that the negotiations for a concordat with Germany were progressing "satisfactorily".



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History from Day to Day

(Continued from page 337)

sive to offensive, sooner will war be won". He says that during month 105 enemy planes were brought down while Britain lost 24 planes, and that "there has scarcely been I hour in single day when we have not carried war into enemy territory; we have reasons to believe that damage done to German war industry and communications is heavy". French Foreign Minister P. Boudouin tells press: "The new order will provide new basis for relations between labor and capital, new conception of morals, and education based on authority, order, and obedience... We are not copying our conquerors." Italian sources state Foreign Minister G. Ciano will visit Berlin and that Chancellor Adolf Hitler is expected to make important speech warning England that world's most destructive offensive is about to begin, last moment for compromise has arrived, and no quarter will be given once offensive is under way. Italians claim to have taken Dolo salient of British Kenya into Ethiopia. Gen. F. Franco voices Spain's first official open declaration of claim to Gibraltar, stating "there are 2,000,000 soldiers ready to oppose whoever stands in way of Spain's rights".

Col. F. Bautista, Cuba's "strong man", reported to have won presidential election held Sunday.

July 18.—Japanese naval spokesman states Hull's assertions on Burma road issue are "uncalled for".

stands in way of Spain's rights".

Col. F. Bautista, Cuba's "strong man", reported to have won presidential election held Sunday.

July 18.—Japanese naval spokesman states Hull's assertions on Burma road issue are "uncalled for". Domei states Japan is not completely satisfied as agreement closes road for only 3 months.

Reported that Gen. C. Winkelman, head of Dutch army, was arrested and taken to Germany "because he failed to carry out demobilization along lines laid down by Germany". Churchill states in Commons, "We could not ignore dominant fact that we are ourselves engaged in life and death struggle.... It was clear tension was rapidly growing owing to Japanesecomplaints regarding passage of war materials over Burma road. On other hand, to agree to permanent closure would be to default from our obligation as neutral power friendly to China. What we have therefore made is temporary arrangement in hope that time so gained may lead to solution that is just and equitable to both parties in dispute and freely accepted by them both. We desire to sechina's status and integrity preserved and as indicated in our note of January 14, 1939, we are ready to negotiate with Chinese government after conclusion of peace on abolition of extraterritorial rights, rendition of concessions, and revision of treaties. We wish to see Japan attain that state of prosperity which will insure its population kind of economic security which every Japanese naturally desires." Announced that R.A.F. bombed barges carrying troops and other troop concentrations at Armentieres. Admiralty announces auxiliary cruiser Van Dyck was sunk off Norway on June 10 with 7 killed and 141 officers and men held prisoners of war; delay in announcement due to difficulties of obtaining information concerning personnel. Disclosed in reliable circles that J. Stalin during recent conversations with Ambas. Sir Stafford Cripps emphasized Russia's determination to remain neutral and refused to believe German domination of Europe would menace Soviets. British air ra

Hitler, speaking before Reichstag assembled in Kroll Opera House, Berlin, and broadcast to world, warns Britain to come to terms or suffer consequences

of slaughter which would be inevitable outcome. He warns against interpreting his speech as sign of meakness. "I am not vanquished, begging for mercy. I speak as victor". He states he stretched his hands out to democracies in his speech on October 6, 1939, even though he was wholly convinced of Germany's military superiority and of outcome of war. The two cardinal aims of his policy were friendship with Italy and at same time with Britain. He states he made sincere efforts at friendship with England "which would have blessed us both. Destruction of great British Empire was never my wish or aim". He warns against hope of split between Germany and Russia stating their relations have been "finally and decisively established". He reviews "reasons" for occupation of Denmark, Norway, and Low Countries, claiming this was done only after discovery of alleged British and French plans to invade them, and attacks "Jewish capitalist warmongers and their diabolical plans". He states German armed forces are stronger than before war started, that munition reserves are larger, and that "food supplies are assured however long war may last. Our productive capacity is on increase and within short time will be sufficient for our requirements even if our imports should cease". He warns that "what is coming to England" if his warning is disregarded, "will visit the people and not Mr. Churchill, who will probably be in Canada". British War Office announces that Lieut. Gen., now acting Gen. Sir Alan Brooke has been named Commanderin-Chief of Home Forces; Gen. Sir Edmund Ironsidhas been promoted to Field Marshal and Lord Gort, Chief of Staff, becomes Inspector-General of forces in training. Brooke, 57, said to have been appointed because of his experience of command in France and Belgium; he played important role in mechanization of British Army. Rome report states Gibraltar was successfully bombed; British reported landing reinforcements. Royal Canadian Air Force states at least 15,000 American citizens have applied for membership. Au

are "favorably impressed" with Hitler's speech.

July 20.—Samuel Chang, prominent Chinese newspaper man and one of directors of Americanowned Evening Post and Mercury, and named in Nanking puppet regime "black-list", is shot and killed by two unidentified gunmen while having tea in a cafe. Hallett Abend, New York Times correspondent, is beaten up by 2 Japanese carrying revolvers who entered his room late at night and demanded manuscript of "anti-Japanese book you have been writing", Abend surrendering only book he was working on—biography of late American adventurer, Frederick Townsend Ward. British Chairman of Shanghai Municipal Council, W. J. Keswick, in letter addressed to Paul Scheel, senior consul-general, appeals to Consular body to cooperate with Council in effort to check "present terrible wave of political crime". Reported at least 100,000 tons of Chinese supplies—oil, tires, trucks, medicines, etc., trapped at Haipong due to sudden closing of border. Adm. J. Decoux, appointed by Petain government nearly month ago, takes over govern-

ment of French Indo-China from Gen. G. Catroux; latter announces he is relinquishing office on "authen-tic instructions" from French government, but no explanation of 25-day interim.

no explanation of 25-day interim.

British press unanimously rejects Hitler's "peace" proposals, stating if they are sincere at all, acceptance would mean "helotry under German yoke". Number of Dutchmen connected with colonial administration in The Hague are arrested by German authorities who state "it will depend on attitude of Netherlands East Indies government how long this situation must be maintained". Netherlands Legation in Washington issues official statement that German nationals in Indies receive same treatment as Dutch soldiers in Indies army and that those without funds are even given pocket money. Rome Regime Fascista describes Gibraltar as "den of pirates, agents, and spies" and that problem of Gibraltar, after 240 years of usurpation, will soon be solved. solved.

July 21.—Following election of communist parliaments last week, Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia today proclaim themselves part of Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Italian press voices suspicion of Russian intentions and declares that if Russia accepts British offers for conciliation and cooperation, Russia's fate "will be same as Poland's".

tion, Russia's fate "will be same as Poland's".

Rumored that German High Command lacks unanimity regarding outcome of invasion of British Isles; some of Hitler's leading generals said to have advised him failure must be anticipated. Said in British circles that prior to Hitler's speech, Britain received at least 4 invitations to discuss peace; overtures came from Spanish, Swiss, and Vatican circles and from "one government in Mediterranean". London Daily Sketch states Hitler has pledged he would not interfere in Americas and would agree to incorporation of Canada into United States if United States will cease aiding Britain. Germans launch heaviest air attacks so far and defense shoots down 16 German planes of more than 100 engaged over southeast coast. Government announces 336 civilians were killed and 476 others seriously wounded in air raids since June 18.

July 22.—Emperor Hirohito gives imperial sanc-

air raids since June 18.

July 22.—Emperor Hirohito gives imperial sanction to new Konoye Cabinet; Y. Matsuaka is Foreign Minister. Shanghai consular corps postpones meeting called by Scheel because Japanese Consul-General stated he would not be present as he was "very much occupied". American newsmen "ordered expelled" by Nanking government send message to President Roosevelt asking United States government to inform Japan it will be held responsible for their safety; Municipal Council supplies them with bodyguards.

Berlin spokesman states Hitler is awaiting England's reply before starting his offensive but that he is growing impatient; he would be willing to wait longer if British people disavow Churchill. Foreign Minister Lord Halifax in radio speech rejects Hitler's "peace offer" and reiterates British determination to fight to finish. "We never wanted war; certainly no one here wants war to go on day longer than necessary, but we shall not cease fighting until freedom for ourselves and others is secured. Hitler's only appeal was to base instinct of fear; his only arguments were threats. His silence as to future of nations which on one false pretext or another he has subjugated is significant. His picture of Europe is one of Germany lording it over these people whom he has one by one deprived of freedom... there was in his speech no suggestion that peace must be based on justice, no word of recognition that other nations of Europe have any right to self-determination principle he has so often invoked for Germany. In their hearts, people he has beaten down curse him and pray that his attacks may be broken on the defenses of our island fortress. They long for day



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when we shall sally forth and return blow for blow. We shall assuredly not disappoint them. Then will come day for final reckoning when Hitler's mad plans for Europe will be shattered by unconquerable passion of man for freedom. And beyond bounds of Europe, across wide Atlantic, there are mighty nations which view his works with growing detestation. People of United States did not build new home in order to surrender it to this fanatic. They have judged his narrow, twisted vision; they see his gospel is gospel of hate; his policy one of brute force; his message to mankind the enthralment of human spirit under ruthless tyranny... We shall ask God to take care of those we love and to bless our cause.... We shall go forward seeing clearly both splendor and perils of the task, but strengthened by faith, through which, by God's help, as we try to do His service, we shall prevail." German press states that rejection of Hitler's "peace offer" is "new confirmation of thoughtlessness and irresponsibility of British government" and charges Roosevelt with "joint blame" for England's "choosing of destruction instead of reason". British air force and coastal defense claim to have downed over 2,530 German planes since start of war. Gen. Charles de Gaulle announces in first communique from London that French flyers participated in R. A. F. operations over northwest Germany last night. Vice-Premier P. Laval is appointed chief of information, press, and radio in France and establishes tight control. Petain government decrees that "all non-native Frenchmen" are prohibited from holding public office (an anti-Jewish measure). Rome fascist quarters reported "hopefully waiting" for last-minute mediation or counsel by Pope Pius XII or President Roosevelt to prevent hasty refusal by Britain to discuss peace terms. Vatican Bulletin states Holy See is "studying text of Hitler's speech with great attention".

President F. Laredo of Cuba, opening Havana conference of American republics, states American

President F. Laredo of Cuba, opening Havana conference of American republics, states American nations "must assume sacred mission as trustees for remainder of betrayed civilization" and urges "common protective preparedness and progressive defense".

fense".

July 23.—Konoye states first task of Cabinet will be to strengthen totalitarianism at home. Matsuoka states Japan will sweep toward its diplomatic objectives "without preliminary exchanges, discussions, and delays". Minister of Economics I. Kobayashi states Japan must free itself from economic orbit of United States. Home Minister E. Wausi states "day will soon come when Japan can share world with Germany and Italy". Lin Yu-tang states only course left to China is alliance with United States and Russia.

Berlin quarters scoff at "hypocritical piosity" of Halifax speech and state "die is cast"; Germany's answer will be "hard language of its armed forces". D. N. B. (German news agency) states British government, "contrary to international law", has organized "murder bands" (home guards), but that civilians

who take up arms against any German soldier will be duly punished even if they are priests or members of Parliament. Chancellor of Exchequer Kingsley Wood in brief speech in Commons shoves 4-monthsold war budget up 53% to all-time high of £3,700,000,000, which will absorb estimated 57% of national income; he announces basic income tax of 42-1/2% and at same time calls for loans totaling more than £1,993,000,000. Commons accept supplementary budget. Britain's total debt end of fiscal year will amount to £11,000,000,000. Thousands of Indians reported enlisting in British army. Reported that Russian-United States conference to deal with Japanese expansion in Far East. Ministers of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania in London inform British Foreign Office they are unable to recognize surrender of independence of their countries as free and independent expression of will of people.

Hull is chosen president of Pan-American Con-

roteign of the countries as free and independent expression of will of people.

Hull is chosen president of Pan-American Conference peace commission; Leopoldo Melo, Argentina, president of neutrality commission; and Eduardo Suarez, Mexico, chairman of economic commission. In keynote speech, Hull presents economic program to strengthen Western Hemisphere against totalitarians, including plan for inter-American coperation to handle surplus commodities. He recommends collective trusteeship over French and Dutch colonial possessions in hemisphere declaring that if fascist powers should sttempt to take them over "we must be in position to move rapidly and without hesitation". He contrasts inter-American system based on non-aggression and intention to preserve independence and integrity of American nations with regional policies pursued elsewhere "which pretend to invoke our inter-American system as precedent" but which seem instead to be "pretext for conquest, military occupation, and complete economic and political domination of other free and independent people". Heads of Argentine, Mexican, Ecuadorian, Cuhan, and Peruvian delegations also speak. Slight tinge of non-unity is indicated in speech of Argentine spokesman who, though he pledges his country's solidarity with other American republics, warns against "precipitate measures to meet situations that might not occur or might occur in unforeseen forms", pointing out that "post-war situation in Europe can only be conjectured at present".

July 24.—Konoye in radiocast indicates Japan will follow policy of closer cooperation with Ger-

ent".

July 24.—Konoye in radiocast indicates Japan will follow policy of closer cooperation with Germany and Italy, but that it should take "guiding role" in establishment of "new world order". He asserts economic advances in South Seas and complete cooperation between China and Manchukuo are "urgent necessities". Anti-American mass meetings are held in Nanking and Hangchow and in latter demonstrators in Japanese army trucks shout anti-American slogans in front of homes of American residents. Java press denies German allegations of mistreatment of German prisoners and

declares civilized nations do not fight defenseless

declares civilized nations do not fight defenseless civilians as Germany does.

More than 100 planes reported battling over Thames estuary in attack on convoy in what is considered possible prelude to German mass attack. Admiralty lists British naval losses since start of war at 1 battleship, 2 aircarft carriers, 3 cruisers, 4 armed merchant cruisers, 26 destroyers, 11 submarines, 11 small naval vessels, and 61 small auxiliaries. Evacuation of civilians from Gibraltar reported begun. Petain orders withdrawal of citizenship and confiscation of property of all Frenchmen who fied France after May 10. Italians claim to have sunk Australian destroyer and British submarine. Rumanian government confiscates British-Dutch oil properties.

Iuly 25.— Japanese Consul-General at meeting of

July 25.—Japanese Consul-General at meeting of Shanghai consular body refuses to discuss anti-terrorism measures on ground that procedure used in calling meeting was "improper"; date is set for another meeting.

other meeting.

Germans claim they sank 31,000 tons of British commercial shipping in past 48 hours and did great damage to airplane factories, railroads, and ports in England. Germany and Turkey sign trade agreement providing for exchange of goods valued at 1,000,000 Turkish pounds—Turkish tobacco and linen for German medical supplies and railway material. British Admiralty announces that Germans last night torpedoed French steamer Meknes which was repatriating some 1,300 French naval officers from England of whom some 300 were lost; ship was flying French flag and was fully illuminated. English sources state Germans are using American-made planes obtained from Frence after capitulation. British state German mass attacks have been delayed by British bombing of nearby continental airbases more than 1000 times in past 3 months, hits being scored daily and nightly. Italian news agency reports British bombed Rome last night, killing 2 and wounding 4 civilians. Italians bomb Haifa second time, killing 46 and wounding 80 persons.

Hull submits 4-point plan for (1) close economic

time, killing 46 and wounding 80 persons.

Hull submits 4-point plan for (1) close economic collaboration, (2) control of disputed territory of foreign powers in Western Hemisphere, (3) cooperation against subversive foreign activities, and (4) limiting diplomatic status of foreign agents. Argentine delegation proposes declaration regarding European colonies based on reaffirmation of international law and principle of self-determination, status of these colonies to be determined by their own people without pressure from outside; proposal is in marked contrast to plan sponsored by United States for joint Pan-American trusteeship. Venezuelan delegation introduces proposal that American republics pledge reciprocal aid to one another in event of attack; proposal would supplement United States policy of making bilateral defense agreements with countries in Caribbean. Netherlands government in London notifies Pan-American nations it still exer-



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cises full authority over Dutch possessions in Western Hemisphere and that there could be no question of putting them under Pan-American protectorate. Petain government announces it is determined to retain French possessions in Western Hemisphere regardless of any decisions made at Havana, claiming these possessions are not affected by armistice with Germany. D.N.B. dispatch from Havana states Argentine, Brazil, and Chile have "no intention of participating in plan for commercial domination of continent by United States".

July 26.—Japanese Foreign Office spokesman states that if United States embargoes on oil and scrap iron shipments to Japan, Japanese reaction "will be very great". Reported from Shanghai that Japanese for past month by import and export restrictions have brought American business in North China practically to a stand-still just as in Manchuria. Reported that American radio station in Tientsin, located in British concession, was ordered closed by British authorities as result of Japanese pressure.

Premier I. Gigurtu and Foreign Minister M. Manoilescu of Rumania confer with Hitler at Berchtesgaden. Germans claim they sank 63,000 tons of shipping and shot down 23 British planes yesterday. British claim to have brought down 28 German planes in all-day fighting over England, losing 5 planes themselves. Le Temps states editorially that American intervention in Europe will justify European intervention in America; "If United States fight for democracy in Europe, axis powers will fight for fascism in America".

League of Nations accepts invitation of Princeto University to transfer its economic and financi departments to Princeton for duration of war.

departments to Princeton for duration of war.

July 27.—Britain enrolls class of 1906, bringing fighting forces to 4,000,000. Cabinet orders tightening of blockade around Germany, limiting imports of neutrals to goods only for home consumption. Britain detains 2 Rumanian oil tankers and other Rumanian merchant ship at Port Said. Announced British navy has been strengthened by number of French warships, some manned entirely by French crews. Admiralty denies German claims of huge British shipping losses yesterday, admitting sinking of 5 merchant ships and damaging of 5 others. Gigurtu and Manoilescu arrive in Rome. Reported from Rome that virtual agreement has been reached for Rumania to yield part of Transylvania to Hungary and part of Drobudja to Bulgaria.

July 28.—Reported that revolutionary change in

July 23.—Reported that revolutionary change in administration was adopted last week when Konoye was given supreme command of all government activities, including those of army and navy; hitherto army and navy have been responsible only to the Emperor.

New Russo-Afghan trade agreement is reported

signed a few days ago. Hitler completes series of conferences with representatives of Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Slovakia in which he outlined axis proposals for "new order" in southeast Europe including territorial concessions by Rumania to its neighbors. Germans claim their planes sank 7,000-ton auxiliary cruiser, 2 destroyers, and a 7,000-ton merchant ship. Reich Commissar A. Seyss-Inquart states in The Hague speech, "Germany would no more make claim on Dutch colonies than it would aim to abolish independent Netherlands, but warns that demonstrations for Queen Wilhelmina or House of Orange will not be tolerated; German authorities would "regard benevolently" attempt to form government along "national socialist" lines. British spokesman says government will hold itself free to impose such measures as it may see fit by way of reprisal for actions of Rumanian government which recently took over British oil properties, river barges, and tank cars, and expelled British engineers. All-India Congress Party working committee votes 95 to 46 for complete independence, offering British full cooperation if this is granted; committee also votes to abandon creed of non-violence in so far as meeting external aggression and internal disorder is concerned. Petain government blocks all British accounts in France in reprisal for British blocking of French accounts. Fourth of posters appearing during past few months on walls in Madrid shows map with red arrows pointing at Gibraltar, West Africa, Philippines, and parts of Mexico and Tecas.

July 29.—Foreign Office spokesman states "Japan will not be affected by export licensing system" and

July 29.—Foreign Office spokesman states "Japan will not be affected by export licensing system" and "there is evidently no truth at present to speculation in Japanese press that system is intended as potential embargo". Domei reports that M. J. Cox, Reuter representative in Tokyo, died 1-1/2 hours after throwing himself out of window while under detention at police headquarters where he had been confined and examined on espionage charges. Eleven other British citizens have been arrested since Saturday, allegedly "part of British espionage network covering entire country". Ambas. Sir Robert Craigie protests. Chien Hong-yei, chief criminal judge of first special district court of Shanghai, still under Chungking national government jurisdiction, is assassinated. is assassinated.

Germans make violent air attack on Dover and 23 enemy planes reported to have been shot down. Churchill states, "Backed by a united kingdom, we are resolved to pursue to victorious conclusion the struggle against Nazism and all it implies for whole world". Former Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain undergoes operation for intestinal obstruction. French government protests against British bombing of Cherbourg, Nantes, and St. Nazaire, stating heavy casualties were caused. Virginio Gayda, Italian spokesman, states, "Africa must belong above all to those people who are able to populate it with white settlers and cultivate it and civilize it...."

Ambas. W. Philips leaves Rome for Washington on leave. Spain and Portugal sign new protocol of friendship and non-aggression.

leave. Spain and Portugal sign new protocol of friendship and non-aggression.

Committee of whole, representing 21 American republics, unanimously adopts "Havana Resolution and Convention", and Latin-American representatives praise Hull whose labors at Havana are considered crowning achievement of his long public service, stating that such cooperation among so many foreign ministers and government representatives would be impossible in any other part of world. Entire continent has reportedly been welded into military, naval, and economic whole on basis of all for one and one for all. Monroe Doctrine will be part of basic law of all American nations and United States navy will have legal status as first-line defense force of entire continent. Declaration asserts European colonies in hemisphere can not be transferred to non-American countries, re-asserts doctrine of self-determination, and establishes provisions for provisional administration to govern such territories if occasion arises; this latter task would be assigned to salaried commission of 3 members from different American countries and would be empowered to ask for military and naval help if they deem it necessary; income of supervised region would be used in that region only and deficits would be covered by governments represented on commission later to be repaid on pro-rata basis by all American countries; territories would eventually be restored to their original owners or their independence would be recognized if capable of self-government.

July 30.—Two more Britons are arrested in Kobe and Navaseki Domes states Ministry of Educa-

if capable of self-government.

July 30.—Two more Britons are arrested in Kobe and Nagasaki. Domei states Ministry of Education is planning replacement of some 500 foreign teachers in Japanese schools. Craigie tells Matsuoka that only charge that can be brought against arrested men is that "they worked hard for improvement in Anglo-Japanese relations". Diplomats in Shanghai stated to believe Japanese arrests have spread beyond limit of reasonable anti-espionage campaign and to be reaching first stage of wartime action against enemy aliens. American Consulate warns 6 Americans "ordered" deported by Nanking puppet regime to take special precautions; radio commentator C. Alcott received telephone threat giving him 3 days to get off the air.

Germany reported to have demanded food sup-

Germany reported to have demanded food supplies and other materials from Switzerland. Halifax announces in Lords that government is unable to accept Japanese "unwarranted rejection of guilt" in Cox "suicide" case, and declares charges of British espionage in Japan have no foundation whatever; he states he has asked Ambassador to inform Matsuoka Britian takes serious view of arrests of Britons in Japan. Petain government announces death penalty is applicable against all Frenchmen who enter or remain in service of foreign power without permission. Algiers report states 5 people were killed today and 22 on the 26th at Gibraltar by Ita-



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lian bombers. Turin La Stampa states editorially that Havana agreements will be short-lived as after war is over, Europe will replace United States economic predominance in Central and South America.

Argentine delegation makes last-minuted reserva-Argentine delegation makes last-minuted reservation to effect that their signature to Havana Act would have to be approved by Buenos Aires government. Under program as finally approved, any one of 21 governments was left free to stand aside from actual measures taken to carry out policy of conference. Clause was inserted in colonies convention making it inapplicable to "territories in litigation" between American and non-American powers, this referring to Anglo-Argentine controversy over Falklands and Anglo-Guatemala controversy over Honduras; clause also leaves way open to Argentine claims to Orkneys, South Georgia, and Antarctic islands and territories.

July 31.—Reported Japanese have arrested 1 more Briton, but released 2. Britain has reportedly demanded release of all Britons in Japan held on espionage charges. Foreign Office spokesman states Japan will refuse to entertain British protests but explains measures are not specifically taken against Britons but against any persons found linked with espionage activities.

espionage activities.

Britain announces order-in-council providing that any vessel on way to or from enemy territory will be liable to seizure unless it carried valid "navicerts" covering entire cargo—a form of commercial passport intended to prevent goods from reaching enemy; announced, too, that British coal and oil bunkering dockyard facilities throughout world will be available only to shipowners undertaking not to carry enemy cargoes. Italian communique claims Italian planes bombed Aden, scoring hits on several ships. Oil men state Spain has only 30-day supply of fuel oil for essential transport.

Hull states in Havana that system of economic defense has been established dedicated to frank and fair dealing in friendly purpose, fearing none and favoring none; there is not slightest thought of taking advantage of European situation to grab territory, but only thought has been to protect peace and safety of continent.

territory, but only thought has been to protect peace and safety of continent.

Aug. 1.—Konoye issues statement: "World stands at great historic turning point and is about to witness creation of new forms of government, economy, and closure based upon growth of sundry great states. Japan, too, is confronted by great trial such as it has never experienced in history.... We should grasp inevitable trends and developments of world history, effect speedy renovations along all lines of government and strive for perfection of state structure for national defense... Foundation must be solidarity of Japan, Manchukuo, and China and extension of Japan's domination to French Indo-China and Dutch East Indies." He calls for "renovation" of education and "establishment of new ethical principles stressing above all service to the state and eradicating all selfish and material thoughts". He calls for inauguration of "planned economy" and "reenforcement of banking control directed toward development of nation's total economic power". Matsuoka tells press Japan has discarded policy of "trying to win friendship of realcitrant nations" and is "through with toadyism... Japan will try to fulfill its mission in concert with those friendly powers which are prepared to cooperate with us". Dome' reports Japan will refuse to obtain cargo certificates for vessels plying to Spain, Portugal, and other neutral European ports as British action is violation of international law.

Authorities reported to have released 6 or 13 Britons arrested.

Authorities reported to have released 6 or 13 Britons arrested.

Foreign Commissar V. Molotov tells Supreme Soviet that Russia will not participate in European war, but warns that question of redistribution of Dutch and Belgian colonies and "imperialist designs" of United States may turn war into a "world imperialist war". He states Britain "has been trying to scare us" with prospects of clash with Germany, and we "can only reiterate that in our opinion good-neighborly and friendly relations established with Germany are not based on fortuitous considerations of transient nature but on fundamental state of interest of both Russia and Germany". "After all hostile acts committed by Britain against Russia it would be difficult to expect their relations would developp favorably, although appointment of Sirtafford Cripps as Ambassador possibly does reflect desire on part of Britain to improve relations". He states relations with Italy have recently improved and that there is every possibility understanding will be reached... Successful settlement of Bessarabian question has been welcomed by Soviet people with great joy and declares "Russia's position in Rumania insures German security in the east." With regard to Japan... our relations have lately begun to assume a somewhat normal character... Relations with free China are of the best. He also expresses satisfaction with course of events in Baltic states and warns ruling classes of Finland to strengthen good-neighborly relations with Russia lest these suffer damage. He states economic negotiations are being conducted with Sweden which will be of benefit to both countries. In spite of this alleged generally favorable outlook, however, commentators note he includes statement that "full mobilization and state of preparedness must be continued in face of danger of military attack."

Berlin spokesman states Monday's heavy bombing of Dover is new phase of pre-invasion activity which

Gerministry attack."

Berlin spokesman states Monday's heavy bombing of Dover is new phase of pre-invasion activity which involves systematic destruction of British ports, one at a time; he alleges Dover has been definitely put out of commission. Authorities claim British have lost 370 war planes since June 25 and that German sea and air forces sank 1,270,000 tons of British shipping since that date. Large German forces reported moving to seaports in northern France. British government announces armed merchant cruiser Alcantara was attacked by German raider off coast of Brazil on July 20, but that raider was hit and disappeared in smoke screen. Duke and Duchess of Windsor sail from Lisbon en route to Bahamas. De Gaulle reported sentenced in absentia to death for continuing resistance after armistice, for communication with foreign powers "against interests of France", and for exposing French citizens to reprisals by Germany. Dana Schmidt, United Press correspondent, states poor cement was partly cause of collapse of French Maginot Line.

Aus. 2.—Japanese arrest 2 more Britons in Kobe.

Aug. 2.—Japanese arrest 2 more Britons in Kobe. Foreign Office spokesman says Japan will probably disregard British protests as arrests are "entirely an internal affair". Charles Metzler, leader of White Russian community in Shanghai, is assassinated by unknown gunman; was employe of American-owned Asiatic Underwriters Company of which C. V. Starr, one of Americans ordered expelled, was president; stated he refused Japanese demands that White Russians be organized into military units for ultimate war against Soviet as in Manchukuo.

Germans drop leaflets containing extracts from itler's Reichstag speech headed "Last Appeal Reason". K. Makihara, London manager of

Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, and S. Tanaba, vice-manager of Mitsue Trading Company, are arrested in London. Daily Sketch states Japanese sabotage network throughout British Empire has been discovered. Authoritative circles state fact that arrests followed arrests of Britons in Japan is merely coincidence. Japanese Embassy officially states, "We were flabbergasted; 2 arrested persons were very pro-British". Said that British have taken offensive away from Germany in number of mass flights yesterday and today which inflicted terrible damage; Hamburg and Bremen reported practically in ruins and irreparable damage also inflicted at Duisburg, Dusseldorf, Essen, Wesel; Ruhr district reported being bombed day and night. British aviation authorities state Britain has already passed production figure of 1800 planes a month which is Germany's estimated current production, not counting steadily increasing flow of planes from United States and Canada. Home Secretary in written reply to question in Commons states that since June 18, civilian air raid casualties in England totalled 287 men, 42 women, and 7 children killed, and 369 men, 91 women, and 16 children injured. Two bankers Rotschild and others including well known French journalists "Pertinax" and Madame Tabouis reported to have been deprived of citizenship and all their possessions 'unless they can produce valid reasons for having left country".

Aug. 3.—Gen. K. Koiso, expected to head mission to Dutch East Indies, tells newsmen Indies have long been oppressed and exploited and that Japan can not tolerate such conditions.

Italian Gazetta del Popolo renews axis warning to Britain, asking "is there no alternative for the Island but empire or death?

Aug. 4.—Reported from Vichi, seat of Petain government, that negotiations have begun in Tokyo for Japanese military and naval bases in Indo-China and greatly increased trade between 2 countries.

Franco acknowledges debt of 5,000,000,000 lire (\$250,000,000)to Italy for aid during civil war and also acknowledges debt to Germany for same services without specifying amount.

Aug. 5.—Foreign Office spokesman states government is following "calm policy" with respect to arrests of Japanese by British. Nichi Nichi states Japan "should meet outrage with outrage". Foreign Office denies Japan is negotiating with French Ambassador in Tokyo for bases in Indo-China. Chungking sources state Indo-China authorities are adopting stronger policy toward Japanese and have approved transportation of ordinary goods along French railways to China to be resumed at early date.

ways to China to be resumed at early date.

Norwegian sources report Germans have been practicing landings there for past 2 weeks. British reported to have arrested 4 Japanese in London, 1 in Hongkong, 1 in Singapore, and 3 in Rangoon. I. Kobayashi, Japanese news correspondent in Singapore, will be deported. Makihara is released from custody in London, authorities stating evidence against him was not deemed sufficient to justify further detention. With releases during week, only 5 Britons now still under arrest in Japan, according to Japanese London Embassy. De Gaulle adopts emblem carried by Joan of Arc (Lorraine Cross) to be flown in addition to French flag. Petain government reported taking steps to halt various epidemic diseases spreading in France; government also reported to have approached United States with view to bringing about relaxation of British blockade. Exiled Belgian government which came to France

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after surrender of Leopold, reported to have proposed their resignation to King and to have asked for amnesty and permission to return to Belgium.

amnesty and permission to return to Belgium.

Aug. 6.—Japanese salvaging company reportedly will make effort to raise S.S. President Quezon, sunk off coast of Japan, planning to use wreckage to build 2 10,000-ton liners. Paul Yanhovski, Russianborn Frenchman and senior detective and Japanese-language officer of French Concession police, Shanghai, is assassinated in his home; various other kidnappings, threats, etc., are reported. Japanese railway inspectoral mission in Indo-China now exceeds 100 persons; French having provided mission with government building and fleet of automobiles, city presents effect of Japanese occupation. Japanese planes arrive and depart from Hanoi daily and in "economic survey" Japanese are mapping highways, etc., not connected with possible smuggling of goods into China. Governor Decoux reported stiffening in his attitude and now insists on referring all Japanese requests to home government at Vichi. He recently refused to allow Japanese to land 100 "seamen" and large boxes of "supplies".

Petain government replaces the 40 with the 51-

Petain government replaces the 40 with the 51-hour work week. British Admiralty announces that week ending July 29, Germans sank 18 British ships (65,601 tons) and 2 allied ships (7,000), compared to German claims for same period of 229,298 tons. Mayor Houde of Montreal is sent to internment camp for announcing he would not register under government's new compulsory military registration program and advising population to follow his example.

Aug. 7.—Reported 18 Japanese transports have been seen on way from Formosa traveling south. Said that Japanese may seize \$8,000,000 worth of supplies—trucks, tires, engines and other machinery, and gasoline—paid for by China and now held up at Haiphong. British Municipal Council, Tientsin, notifies American Radio Service which maintains uncensored communications with Shanghai, to suspend operations by August 20, apparently in compliance with Japanese demands; local American Chamber of Commerce protests to U. S. State Department. Chinese government warns French Indo-China it will take military measures if Japanese are permitted to establish bases or transport troops over French railways. British report states Russian fleet is maneuvering in Pacific on large scale.

British report they have repulsed first major Italian attack in British Somaliland but admit collapse of French Somaliland, Italian raiders again bomb Jaifa, killing I and injuring 8 persons. Vatican quarters assert negotiations for concordat with Germany are progressing satisfactorily. Pope in public audience appeals to newspapers throughout world "to tell truth". "It seems as if certain members of press have taken on task of destroying great family of nations between sons of same Heavenly Father.

This work of spreading hate is sometimes done by bombs, but more often by newspapers".

Leon Trotsky states in Mexico City that United States will become "legitimate inheritor" of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and part of Latin America without firing a shot, but werns it will face inevitable war later with Germany and Japan. He states a strong England might not work to best interests of United States so that "job of smashing England is left by United States in hands of Germany". United States, he declares, "will emerge from present war as most imperialistic nation in history of world".

as most imperialistic nation in history of world".

Aug. 8.—R.A.F. shoots down 60 German planes of 350 which took part in attack on armed convoys; 5 small ships admitted sunk (5,039 tons) and 7 others damaged; 16 British planes lost. Germans claim they sank 67,000 tons of shipping. British admit Italian forces have occupied Port Zeila on Gulf of Aden together with Odweina and Hargeisa, endangering British hold on Red Sea, entrance to Suez Canal; reported Italians are continuing drive on Berbera. R. L. S. Amery, British Secretary of State for Indian Affairs, announces in Commons that India will be given "free and equal partnership" in British commonwealth of nations and that new constitution will be drawn up by Indians themselves. Similar statement is made by Lord Linlithgow in India, who expands Governor-General's Council "which will more closely associate Indian public opinion with conduct of the war by central government". He states that "His Majesty's government has authorized him also to say that it will assent to setting up, after conclusion of war and with least possible delay, body representative of principal elements in India's national life in order to devise framework of new constitution." Duke and Duchess of Windsor arrive in Bermuda.

Aug. 9.—Britain orders all British troops in

framework of new constitution.

of Windsor arrive in Bermuda.

Aug. 9.—Britain orders all British troops in Shanghai and North China, about 2,000, to withdraw for service elsewhere, presumably either Hongkong or Singapore, after reported advance notice to United States late in June. As most of French forces have been withdrawn to Indo-China, this will leave defense of International Settlement chiefly to small U. S. Marine garrison. British troops made their first appearance in Shanghai in 1842 to protect Settlement from Chinese violence. Japanese spokesman states Japan is "very much pleased. Japan at beginning of European war requested troops of belligerent nations to withdraw to prevent incidents. In notifying Japan of intended withdrawal, British government stated it reserved all rights under Peking protocol of 1901. E. Lennox Simpson (Putnam Weale), well known author on China, reported to have died in Dairen on July 12; he had been under arrest by Japanese between June 26 and a week or so before his death. Over 100 persons reported killed in Japanese bombing of Chungking today. Reported French Asiatic Fleet is deploying off Indo-China. Reported from Singapore that appeasement

policy of Indo-China government has so irritated French soldiers that mass desertion are feared. Colonial Secretary H. Weisberg of Singapore denounces rumor that Dutch Bast Indies might be incorporated in British commonwealth of nations, but states Britain would not hesitate to defend interests of its allies.

September, 1940

German war planes swarm allover England throughout night and early morning, believed chiefly for pre-blitzkrieg reconnaissance. British claim successful air battle in Libya, in which 15 Italian planes were shot down, British losing 2. De Gaulle states trials to begin shortly at Riom "to fix war-guilt" is "piece of stage-management by wretched people who betrayed France by capitulating to Germany and who are trying to divert attention of people from their own crimes. Those guilty of having lost Battle of France are the men who neglected to remodel French army and adapt it to mechanized warfare." Official quarters in Buckarest reveal that Rumania and Bulgaria have reached agreement in principle on return of Dobrudja to Bulgaria on basis of an exchange of populations.

Aug. 10.—Nomura arrives in Yokohama from trip to mandated islands and Davao and tells press with respect to latter, "I advised patience, but think it necessary that measures be taken enabling large Japanese immigration in order to start enterprises". Chungking Central Daily News states Chinese government has made adequate preparations to back French Indo-China with force should Japan attempt to invade colony.

Russian Dnieper-Bug Canal, part of 900-mile waterway between Danzig and Black Sea, reported open to navigation. Germany and Switzerland sign new trade pact. R.A.F. reported to have dropped thousands of tons of bombs on German industrial centers, airdromes, and oil tanks, inflicting enormous damage. British admit Italian motorized units are continuing their advance to main positions in British Somaliland. Mexico City dispatch states that hundreds of Republican Spanish refugees in France are being sent back to Madrid to "almost certain death".

Aug. 11.—Heavy rains and floods reported making Japanese invasion of Indo-China more unlikely. Japanese in South China said to be incapacitated by malaria and dysentery, necessitating large-scale replacements.

Germans claim they shot down 73 British planes today in attack on naval bases at Portland and Dover, Germans losing 17 planes; they claim heavy damage was done there and also at Newcastle, Sheerness, Chatham, and Bristol. Reported that Comte de Paris, now in Brazil, has accepted German offer to become "King of Brittany". Amery urges Indian leaders to join in supreme war effort, stating, "Indian civilization is more ancient even than ours;

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people of India belong to religions which differ from ours in many aspects but are one with ours in their recognition of spiritual value of individual soul, in their reverence for the moral which knows no boundaries of race and applies alike to rulers and ruled.... There is no common meeting ground between Nazism on one side and on other Islam with its profoundly democratic sense of equality and its emphasis on spiritual side of life". A. K. Azad, President of All-India Congress, states "I do not see any meeting ground or scope for further discussion." Pandit J. Nehru, former president, states "There is big gulf between Viceroy's offer and demands of Congress". Indian press calls British offer "colossal sham". Reported in London dispatches from Moscow that Spain is prepared to enter war against Britain and is only waiting for success of Italian Mediterranean operations; reported that Spanish ships have already been ordered to neutral ports.

Aug. 12.—Domei reports that United States has

Aug. 12.—Domei reports that United States has informed Japan that export embargo on aviation gasoline was considered necessary for military reasons and is not directed against any particular country, and that it could therefore not take Japanese protest into consideration. Reported 100 Japanese warnips are lying off Indo-China coast. Chungking press states 2 French divisions and 300,000 native Indo-Chinese troops are ready to defend French colony and that thousands of Chinese troops on border are ready to give assistance.

Berlin sources state destructive aerial blows on England have "softened" British defenses to point where invasion is but matter of hours. Air battle has raged for 24 hours and still continues, Germans singling out Portsmouth as they did Portland and Weymouth yesterday. Germans claim 89 British planes were shot down to only 17 of theirs and to have sunk 3 merchant ships (17,000 tons) and damaged others, including a destroyer. British state Germans yesterday lost 60 of 400 planes used in attack. R.A.F. Saturday and Sunday again bombed Wilhelmshaven, Hamburg, Cologne, and numerous airbases in Belgium and Holland. Former War Minister L. Hore-Belisha urges creation of army several millions strong; "we should plan to strike enemy in territories he has occupied as only thus can we bring war to successful end". He criticizes closing of Burma road and withdrawal of British troops from North China. British spokesman states blockade against Germany will be maintained and that problem of feeding peoples in occupied territories is Germany's.

Aug. 13.—Reported from Shanghai that Adm.**

Aug. 13.—Reported from Shanghai that Adm. T. C. Hart boarded submarine at Tsingtao and accompanied by 5 other submarines and tender Pigeon will arrive tomorrow to attend meeting of commanders of defense forces summoned by Japanese commander to consider which forces will take over British defense rights in International Settlement. Col. DeWitt Peck, U. S. Marine Corps, at meeting called by him yesterday in accordance with Admiral Hart's in-

structions last July after British had disclosed intentions to withdraw, proposed United States take over defense sectors south of Soochow Creek, leaving Japanese one British sector north of Creek, but giving former control of 7-block-long Bund waterfront, last crack in China's "Open Door", where third powers can still land goods; district also includes American Consulate, American Club, and major banks and foreign business houses. Meeting was attended by British and Italian commanders and French sent observers, but Japanese refused to attend and Peck's proposal was carried over to Thursday. Nanking puppet government spokesman states withdrawal of British leaves United States forces in "same illegal position British occupied and sole defenders of western imperialism in China. National government solemnly declares it will not tolerate any private transfer of treaty rights. It is hoped that in interest of friendly relations, United States will follow good example of Britain". Tientsin American Radio Service reported to have informed President Roosevelt that closing of station would give an unlicensed Japanese station monopoly of North China communications and would mean Japanese control of currency remittances by Americans as Peiping "Federal Reserve Bank" has already fixed 200 yuan as remittance limit which would make further American business impossible; closure would also cut off last channel for uncensored news messages.

President M. Kalinin decrees abolishment of political commissars in Red Army on ground that their political tutelage is no longer necessary. Izvestia and Pravda state Bulgarian claims on Rumania are "just and well founded".

Germans continue attack on southern England for 3rd successive day with as many as 500 planes in action at one time and claim to have achieved control of the air over Dover and to have shot down 164 British planes Monday and Tuesday while losing only 19 planes. British claim 62 German planes were shot down Monday and dispute German planes hid behind smokescreens today but that nevertheless 37 of them were shot down. Ten persons, including Gen. Sir Cyril N. White, Chief of Australian army, Minister of Army G. A. Street, Minister of Air J. V. Fairbairn, and Sir Henry Gullett, Vice-President of Executive Council of Cabinet, are killed in airplane crash near Canberra on flight from Melbourne to attend cabinet meeting: accident believed due to failing motor. Petain government decrees abolishment of all secret societies, including masonic order which was very powerful in former Parliament. Greece officially denies Italian report that Daut Hoggia, Albanian "patriot", was assassinated by Greek agents, and states Hoggia was notorious brigand killed by 2 Albanians who were arrested after crime about 2 months ago when they

crossed frontier into Greece after crime. Diplomatic sources state Premier J. Metaxas has rejected German-Italian "suggestions" that Greece renounce British guarantees of its territorial integrity and independence.

President L. Cardenas of Mexico signs compulsory conscription law in sweeping measures for defense of Mexico and its waters in cooperation with United States.



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Aug. 14.—Shanghai British owner of freighter Shen Hwa states that Japanese and Chinese pirates in Shinwa Bay took \$5,000,000 wheat cargo and other goods off ship while Japanese warship stood by; Japanese warships had previously refused permission for ship to enter port. Head of Dutch East Indies army tells Volksraad that preparations have been completed to destroy oil fields, refineries, and oil stocks within few minutes and would not hesitate to do so "if necessary".

After short breathing spell in morning, German air attack is resumed in afternoon, planes scourging industrial midlands district, south shore, and also northern Scotland and Wales. British Air Ministry states 140 German planes were shot down Monday and Tuesday and a greater number damaged. Eleven German parachutists are reported to have been captured, but finding of some 50 abandoned parachutes throughout country, followed by intense search for parachutists, leads to conclusion parachutes were dropped empty to create confusion. British Air Ministry states R.A.F. planes inflicted serious damage on aircraft works at Milan and Turin during night; Italians reported taken by surprise and anti-aircraft fire was scant and ineffective. Gayda states Italy will not tolerate Greece's "acts against independence of Albania" and denounces murder of Hoggia as designed to intimidate Albanian minority in Greece. He hints Italy may claim Corfu and entire Adriatic coast. Turkey reported concerned.

Aug. 15.—Minseito Party is formally dissolved, bringing to end 60-year old history of political parties in Japan and clearing way for Konoye's single-party movement in connection with establishment of "new political structure". Japanese Ministry of Justice issues statement declaring Cox committed suicide and that reported marks of injections in his body were caused by "restorative injections" administered after his leap; statement reiterates claims that examination of Cox's papers disclosed evidence supporting suspicions he had engaged in espionage activities, including "records of troops dispatched to China, number of troops in Manchukuo, and dead and wounded in Sino-Japanese hostilities." Reported agreed at 4-hour conference of defense heads in Shanghai that United States Marines will police central district, including the Bund, and Japanese the west Hongkew sector, only British sector north of Soochow Creek, the agreement being a compromise as Japanese demanded all British sectors. Two hours prior to meeting, held in Municipal Council Building and not at Japanese barracks as Japanese wanted, two Japanese bombers flew low over Shanghai business area and circled over Admiral Hart's yacht Isabel.

Churchill in Commons admits small British force in Somaliland has been driven back by Italian forces numbering 2 divisions supported by armored forces and considerable artillery. Germans attack Croydon air port, 10 miles from London, and vital Tyneside area near Newcastle. British state 31 German planes were shot down today in raids of somewhat lessened intensity. British planes carried out destructive counter-attacks on German air bases along coast from Calais to La Havre. Air Ministry states R.A.F. attacks Wednesday night on refineries and storage tanks near Bordeaux were extraordinarily successful and that great damage was also done at Cologne and to airdromes in northern France both yesterday and last night. Reported 17,250-ton armed merchant cruiser Transylvania was torpedoed by U-boat in Atlantic and sunk; some 300 officers and men were saved; 30 lost. Italian news agency states raids on Milan and Turin were carried out by British planes which flew over Alps and deliberately violated Swiss neutrality and that Italy will lodge protest and may demand right to establish antiaircraft batteries there. Greek light cruiser Helle (2,115 tons), at anchor off Tinos Island, 75 miles from Athens, is sunk by 3 torpedoes fired without warning by unidentified submarine, injuring 30 members of crew; 2 of torpedoes struck stone quay, packed with children on holiday, killing a large number of them.

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Philippine Economic Conditions

By Paul P. Steintorf American Trade Commissioner



A LTHOUGH business continued to be very unsatisfactory during September, increased resistance to depres-

increased resistance to depressing influences was apparent. War developments both in Europe and the Orient failed to adversely influence local markets, but on the contrary business sentiment showed a noticeable improvement. September marked a definite halt in the downward trend of prices which had been evident since the beginning of the present year. The only important product to show a decline during the month was export sugar, nominal quotations for which fell slightly. All other important products were either stationary or somewhat higher, with the average for the seven major commodities showing again of 2.2 percent during the month, which contrasts with a four percent drop in August.

Available indices indicate a low level of business activity during September, as shown in the following tabulation:

Bldé. Permits Bank Securic Securic

	Bldg	. Permi	ts Bank	Securi-	Securi-
	No.	Pesos	Clearings	ties	ties
				Sales	Aver Quot
Wook	andar	1			guoi

Week ended Sept. 7,

1940.18	83,200	6,360,166	291,487	51.65
Sept. 14, 1940.19	53,500	5,486,504	108,973	51.33
Sept. 21,	33,300	0,100,001	200,5.0	
1940.24	132,300	5,196,575	178,497	51.91
Sept. 28,				
1940.13	73,600	4,819,736	184,399	50.34

Average building permits show a drop of nearly 50 acreent compared with July, although this may be attributed partly to seasonal influences. Average weekly bank clearings also dropped about \$\mathbb{P}\$200,000, while each succeeding week of the month showed a decline. The average value of securities sales advanced about 30 percent. Average security quotations were moving upward slowly during the first three weeks but declined during the fourth week, with the result that there was a net decrease during the month.

The export sugar market was seasonally dull throughout September, since the major portion of

the month.

The export sugar market was seasonally dull throughout September, since the major portion of the current year's crop had been sold previously. The Philippine Sugar Association announced that

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the entire export quota for the current year had been sold and shipping space booked therefor. This eased previous fears that the quota would not be sold during the present year. Local prices moved downward nominally in sympathy with developments on the New York market.

The market for domestic consumption sugar was much weaker due to lessened demand and to unconfirmed reports that the Sugar Administration would refuse to approve deliveries from reserve sugar against certificates of shortage.

The abaca market improved rather considerably during September. The principal influencing factors were the improved statistical position, renewed purchases by cordage makers in the United States and heavy buying by Japan. Prices moved upward steadily throughout the month, recording a net average gain of nearly 14 percent.

The coconut products market continued to be very weak, with no change in basic conditions. Copra prices advanced slightly during the first week of September, but later receded owing to unfavorable reports from the United States market. The volume of business during the month was very small. The coconut oil market continued to be depressed, with prices static. A moderate amount of forward business was reported at a slight premium over spot quotations. Copra meal prices moved upward slightly during the early part of the month, but later receded owing to poor demand on the United States Pacific Coast market. Average prices were approximately the same as in August.

The rice market showed the usual between season dullness during September. The volume of domestic consumption continued to be somewhat reduced, but there was a slight improvement in prices. The market for palay was stationary with volume severely restricted.

The wheat flour market showed very little change from the previous month. Consumption continued to be very low with forward business somewhat restricted, although there was some improvement in bookings toward the close of the month. Many dealers formatic prices are consumption continued to

from the previous month. Consumption continued to be very low with forward business somewhat restricted, although there was some improvement in bookings toward the close of the month. Many dealers found it necessary to continue to sell at less than replacement cost in order to dispose of surplus stocks. Stocks at the end of the month were generally rather heavy but were undoubtedly smaller than in August owing to comparatively light arrivals during the current month. Dealers anticipated that surplus stocks would be disposed of during October and that normal business might be possible thereafter. thereafter.

The cotton textile market continued to be

The cotton textile market continued to be very depressed during September, although a slight seasonal improvement was apparent during the last week of the month. There was a fair volume of import orders placed during the month, but the bulk of these orders consisted of job lots, remnants and close-outs, with sales of standard goods made at somewhat below established market prices. Retail business continued to be severely restricted owing to reduced purchasing power. Stocks of both wholesalers and retailers were quite heavy at the close of the month, although the total probably was somewhat below earlier months of this year owing to small arrivals. Local prices moved downward very sharply during September, owing partly to the increased United States export subsidy and partly to continued forced sales. There continued to be substantial sales of all classes of goods at considerably below replacement values. Dealers anticipated a seasonal improvement in sales during the last quarter of this year but felt that the volume of business would be considerably below normal.

History from Day to Day The Philippines



Aug. 16.—Reported that Moro fishermen on Bangkawan Island were attacked by 80 armed Japanese in 4 motorequipped fishing boats when Moros interferred with their gathering of turtles.

Aug. 17.—National Commission of Labor and National prover resolution endorsing grant of emergency powers to President Manuel L. Quezon as justified by world situation; declared, however, that "labor is not in position to relinquish any rights and prerogatives which it has already attained through legislation." Communist leader G. Capadocia and others opposed to powers grant were not present at meeting.

Aug. 18.—Secretary of Agriculture B. S. Aquino in newspaper article advocates re-election of Quezon.

in newspaper article advocates re-election of Quezon. Aug. 19.—Country observes President's 62nd birthday; highlight of day in Manila is opening of \$\mathbb{P}3,000,000\$ Quezon Bridge, replacing old Colgante Bridge. In radio talk, President states fate of human race depends on application of social justice and that in Philippines "stage is set for organizing our society on basis of social justice as there are no special interests here so strong as to be more powerful than the government... I renew my pledge to devote my life to the poor man." He is given book signed by 100,000 laborers urging him to run for re-election. He issues executive order creating National Social Security Board, consolidating different relief activities of government and taking place of former National Relief Administration. He pardons 169 prisoners.

Aug. 21.—Reported U. S. High Commissioner F. B. Sayre has been informed that Act of July 2 restricting exports of strategic materials, does not apply to shipments from United States to Philippines or to exports from Philippines to foreign countries; no transshipments through the Philippines may be made be made.

be made.

President Quezon signs emergency powers bill. In press conference he wards off dictatorship charges, stating bill is constitutional and that he won't invoke provisions unless necessary; he states law has well-defined and specific objectives and powers could only be exercised for these objectives and for limited time. He declares he believes in democracy and that democracy can be as strong as any other form of government, stronger because people's will is stronger than physical force; he says he favors state



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socialism, but not of the Nazi brand. He reveals he has given up plans of going abroad because of abnormal conditions, but that Speaker José Yulo will leave for United States in September. He announces High Commissioner Sayre has accepted invitation to join him in inauguration of Cotabato-Bukidnon road.

Aug. 23.—President Quezon designated Ray Hurley, census adviser, as acting head of new Bureau of Census and Statistics. In Nepa (National Economic Protectionism Association) Day speech, President warns against excessive nationalism.

Aug. 24.—Department of Public Instruction reported to have started investigation of "5th column" activities in educational institutions in accordance with Cabinet decision following warning in public lecture of Maj. J. K. Evans, U. S. Army military intelligence division, that some schools in Manila are supporting foreign propaganda.

Aug. 27.—High Commissioner Sayre and Rear-Adm. J. M. Smeallie leave Manila on destroyer for trip to Mindanao; Sayre will meet President in Mindanao for opening of road.

President Quezon appoints Lieut.-Col. Arsenio Natividad acting Mayor of Cavite City, created by act passed in special session of National Assembly. Minority leader J. Sumulong issues statement declaring grant of emergency powers to President by "weak and inept legislature" is "groundless and premature" and "while it must be admitted our economic difficulties are worsening every day, this must be blamed not so much on existing wars as on lack of economic orientation and chronic prodigality of administration. In times of economic dislocation when coordination of all vital forces of country is indispensable and when duty dictates that all of



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nation's energies be stimulated rather than paralyzed, suspension of normal life of nation in style set by totalitarian governments is veritable madness which may conceal perhaps for a time, but surely not forever, government's responsibility for approaching economic debacle."

Aug. 29.—Malacañang announces acceptance of resignation of Secretary of Public Works and Communications J. M. Cuenco, presented last year and recently renewed, and announces his appointment as Chairman of Board and General-Manager of Cebu Portland Cement Company. Announced also that Governor T. Confesor of Iloilo has been appointed Vice-Chairman of Board and Assistant General-Manager of National Trading Corporation. President Quezon sails for Mindanao on S. S. Don Isidro.

Aug. 31.—Goodwill mission of Japanese peers arrives in Manila and leave late in day for Davao; entertained at luncheon by Vice-President Sergio

Aug. 31.—Goodwill mission of Japanese peers arrives in Manila and leave late in day for Davao; entertained at luncheon by Vice-President Sergio Osmeña.

Sept. 1.—Manila Tribune reports lack of unity in Nacionalista Party is believed to favor Quezon's plans for "partyless democracy" as there is almost no province where there are no factional divisions which even President himself could not adjudicate. U. S. Maritime Commission reported to have instituted inquiries into alleged unfair practices of number of Philippine shipping companies and exporters involving rate-cutting.

Chartered KNILM plane leaves Manila for Java carrying 3 Standard-Vacuum Oil executives and a representative of Royal Dutch Shell who will attend conference with Japanese oil men to consider Japanese demand for larger share in American and British oil production in East Indies.

Bishop Gregorio Aglipay, head of Philippine Independent Church, dies of cerebral hemorrhage, aged 80; was ordained Catholic priest in 1889 and finally broke with Church in 1902. Followers number some 1,600,000, according to last census.

Sept. 2.—High Commissioner Sayre and President Quezon inaugurate new Pl.100,000, 155-kilometer Cotabato-Bukidnon highway, President stating in speech that because of important part played by former in early release of oil-excise-tax fund with which road and much other building work has been done, road will be called the Sayre Highway. High Commissioner states he is deeply touched and recalls that three fundamental policies of United States in Philippines were building of roads, mass education, and "most important of all, implantation of democratic form of government".

Group of American newspapermen arrives in Manila from Java and Singapore via Hongkong and state "East Indies and Malaya are much better defended than most people think."

Group of American newspapermen arrives in Manila from Java and Singapore via Hongkong and state "East Indies and Malaya are much better defended than most people think."

Sept. 4.—President orders Immig

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Mercolized Wax Cream serves more than one purpose in skin care. It is a cleanser, softener, lubricant and clarifier. Whatever the climate, no matter the season or the locality, Mercolized Wax Cream will rise to the need of the moment. Its versatility is amazing. For over a quarter century Mercolized Wax Cream has been a favorite beautifier to millions of lovely women the world over. Use Mercolized Wax Cream to bring out the hidden beauty of your skin.

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in this immediate era at least, whereby Filipinos could assure themselves as full measure of personal and political independence as they enjoy today." As to East Indies, he states he is convinced "if anything happens, they will make real stand... Dutch are going about matter of defense with well-known Dutch thoroughness and efficiency". As to China, "it can hold out indefinitely". He states he had 2-hour interview with Generalissimo Chiang Kaishek and found hin "never more confident than he is today of ultimate victory."

Two-man mission composed of Speaker José Yulo (accompanied by his wife and daughter) and Assem. Dominador Tan, leaves on S. S. Coolidge for United States in accordance with resolution of Assembly to work for approval of Constitutional Amendments.

Sept. 7.—Howard in press statement declares that "in their ability to view situation in light of world events, lies main hope of Filipinos for future... An idealistic goal can hardly be worth while if its very consummation destroys it... If Filipinos are able to view situation realistically and are moved by what is happening in Europe, then they should do something about it... American attitude which would have Filipinos make first move is compliment to Filipinos... Any ideas that there are Americans who want to snatch independence away from Filipino grasp, reflect extremely provincial point of view."

Sept. 10.—President Quezon names Dr. Rufino Luna and Judge José Abreu to Electoral Commission; chairman will be appointed later. Malacañang makes public President's letter accepting resignation of Secretary of Labor José Avelino as Chairman of National Commission of Labor and National Commission of Labor and National Commission of Peasants, stating he agrees with Secretary that he should not serve permanently in this capacity as his appointment was only a matter of expediency and enough time has passed, it may be assumed, for these organizations to have found men to head them.

Sept. 11.—Antonio D. Paguia is elected Acting Chairman of two national comm

The United States

Aug. 16.—President Franklin D. Roosevelt reveals to press government is negotiating with Britain for acquisition of naval and air bases in British American possessions. Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt,



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wife of President, states in speech that United States may have to take world military leadership.

Aug. 17.—President in special train on railway siding at Ogdenburg, New York, within sight of Canadian border, tells press that pledge he made at Kingston, Ontario, 2 years ago, that United States would come to immediate aid of Canada if attacked, is still good. He will meet tonight Premier William Lyons Mackenzie-King who will be his overnight guest on train

is still good. He will meet tonight Premier William Lyons Mackenzie-King who will be his overnight guest on train.

Assistant Secretary of State Sumner Welles states he believes controversy over defense of British sector in Shanghai can be settled locally.

Aug. 18.—Following Roosevelt-Mackenzie-King conference, statement is issued that permanent joint board of defense will be organized to consist of 4 or 5 representatives of each country to meet shortly.

W. R. Willkie in acceptance speech at Elwood, Indiana, charges that Roosevelt employs "political persecution" and "incites class against class" but states he is "for regulation of free enterprise and against monopoly", also that he supports collective bargaining, minimum wages and maximum hours standards, and other social legislation. He endorses conscription proposal and material aid to Britain short of war, but charges that Roosevelt "has been deliberately inciting us to war, secretly meddling in European affairs and unscrupulously causing other nations to hope for more aid than United States could give", "distorted liberalism" and is "leading United States down road of destruction and dictatorship". He declares New Deal has brought poverty to the people. "Where is recovery?" He states old party lines are down and invites all citizens to support him "for the preservation of American democracy".

Walter P. Crysler, automobile magnate, dies at

old party lines are down and invites all citizens to support him "for the preservation of American democracy".

Walter P. Crysler, automobile magnate, dies at Great Neck, New York, aged 65.

Aug. 19.—President Roosevelt names Under-Secretary C. R. Wickard Secretary of Agriculture. Secretary of Treasury H. Morgenthau leaves Washington for Canada.

W. C. Bullitt, U. S. Ambassador to France, states in Philadelphia that United States now stands in peril of German attack as did France a year ago and urges decisive action to strengthen home defense and British fighting power as well. He states Hitler victory would create European economic unit far stronger than United States in productive capacity with 5 times the capacity for building warships. He states that in France fascist and communist agents, spies, and propagandists worked together to prepare way for German attack and demoralize civilian population and that French defeat was due to belief Germany would not attack and if it did, Maginot line would protect country. "The soothing words, 'Maginot Line' was refrain of Iullaby of death for France; soothing words 'Atlantic Ocean' are now used by propagandists in hope they may become death-song of United States . . . Fighting line for enslavement of human spirit is nearing our shores. Our fate and fate of our children depends on what each of us does—now."

Secretary of Interior H. R. Ickes charges Willkie

fate of our children depends on what each of us does—now."

Secretary of Interior H. R. Ickes charges Willkie with indulging in "cheap bravado" and "unpatriotic demagoguery" and describes him as "simple barefoot Wall Street lawyer" and "rich man's Roosevelt". He states Willkie's charge that Roosevelt is deliberately inciting people to war is "contemptible" and declares Roosevelt has made America the "symbol of light in a darkening world".

Aug. 19.—Publication of testimony before Senate military affairs committee shows Army and Navy Departments could not sign certain contracts for planes and guns because manufacturers objected to law limiting profits. Gen. G. C. Marshall tells committee that 1,200,000 soldiers would be minimum force necessary to protect United States and 4,000,000 to protect Western Hemisphere. Rep. J. P. Thomas in letter to Secretary of War H. L. Stimson charges that defenses of Panama Canal and Puerto Rico are "totally inadequate". U. S. Regulars and National Guardsmen numbering 85,000 begin sham battle in upper St. Lawrence river valley, historic route of past invasions. U. S. Fleet leaves Honolulu for month's maneuvers. Roy Howard and other visiting American newsmen in Australia

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express view that forging of defense link between United States and British dominions in South Pa-cific is only a matter of time.

United States and British dominions in South Pacific is only a matter of time.

Aug. 20.—President Roosevelt sends message to Edgar H. Burman, National Commander of Jewish War Veterans: "Americans of Jewish extraction can recount with pride their contributions to both substance and service of their country. From Declaration of Independence to present time, they have proved their unfaltering patriotism".

Welles denies United States and Britain have negotiated in regard to any other Pacific islands than Canton and Enderbury and states agreement can not be construed as broad compact affecting entire Pacific region. Isolationists in Congress assert Prime Minister Winston Churchill is trying to get United States into war.

Aug. 23.—President Roosevelt names 6 American representatives to joint United States-Canada defense committee, including army and navy officers, J. D. Hickerson, assistant chief, division of European affairs, State Department, and Mayor F. La Guardia of New York City, chairman; Mackenzie-King has already named the Canadian representatives. resentatives.

Senate sends bill to White House authorizing President to mobilize 396,000 National Guardsmen and the Army Reserves. Marshall states Army has ample stocks of rifles for 3,000,000 men and plenty

ample stocks of fines for 3,000,000 men and promy of artillery and gas-masks.

Lockhead Aircraft Corporation announces Britain has signed \$60,000,000 contract for its L-38 interceptor pursuit planes, "fastest military planes in world", capable of speed of 460 m.p.h. at 65% throttle; carries one rapid-fire cannon and 5 matrice curs chine guns.

Willkie in press conference states increase of persons on Works Progress Administration rolls this month constitutes violation of Hatch "Clean-Politics" Act.

Aug. 24.—United Press reports that State Department delivered aide memoire to Japanese Ambassador last week reviewing outstanding issues and informing Japanese government these matters were not being forgotten and time would come when "reckoning would be necessary"; said to be bluntest note delivered by United States to any government since World War.

Secretary of Commerce Harry Hopkins resigns for reasons of ill health.

Aug. 25.—Eight Frenchmen, escaped conviction from Devil's Island, reach Miami, Florida, in small sailboat, stating they want to go to England to join forces of General C. De Gaulle to fight Germany; assert there are some 5000 prisoners on Island virtually abandoned by French government, guards not having been paid and food getting scarce.

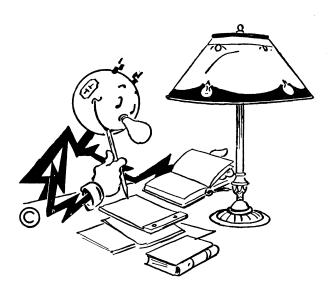
Aug. 26.—President Roosevelt approves Philippine Immigration Act eliminating racial distinctions and limiting admission of aliens into Philippines to annual quotas of 500.

Rep. M. Dies, Chairman of Committee to Investigate Un-American Activities, states German and Italian governments are black-mailing Americans with relatives in Europe, threatening these will suffer "if they are not friendly".

Aug. 27.—President Roosevelt answering criticism concerning delays in ordering defense equipment, states 10,016 war planes are now actually on order for Army and Navy.

Senate approves amendments to conscription bill restricting use of trainees to Western Hemisphere

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and United States possessions and limiting number that may be trained at one time to 900,000.

Aug. 28.—President Roosevelt signs National Guard and Army Reserves mobilization bill.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull on 12th anniversary of signing of Kellogg-Briand Peace Pact, states: "No country and no individual today is secure and no human being anywhere can be sure that he will be allowed to live in peace... yet soundness of underlying principles of Pact has in no way been impaired by what has happened; sooner or later they must prevail as unshakeable foundations of international relations unless war, with its sorrows and ravages, is to become normal state of world and mankind relapses into barbarism and chaos."

Army reported to be testing pilotless television torpedo plane which can be constructed at cost of \$1,500 out of cheap materials and be controlled by radio from ground or from "mother plane" up to 10 miles distant.

Senate passes conscription bill, 58 to 31, after 2 weeks of debate; an amendment empowers government to commandeer private industrial plants when such action is necessary to insure production of defense materials. Bill now goes to House. Rep. G. H. Tinkham charges Roosevelt violated Constitution in failing to submit to Senate for ratification his joint defense agreement with Canada; similar charges made by Sen. E. Lundeen. Agents of Dies Committee raid New York offices of Transocean News Service, alleged German propaganda bureau. Army transport American Legion, carrying Crown Princess Martha of Norway, her children, and many Americans, docks safely in New York; was escorted part way by 2 Finnish patrol ships, later by British warship, and lastly by 2 American destroyers.

Aug. 29.—Henry A. Wallace, Democratic Vice-Presidential candidate. in acceptance speech at

destroyers.

Aug. 29.—Henry A. Wallace, Democratic Vice-Presidential candidate, in acceptance speech at Des Moines, charges Republican Party is, without realizing it, a party of appeasement and that bitter attacks against New Deal are directly inspired by agents of Hitler who "hopes to get rid of unyielding Roosevelt".

Senete passes \$5,000,000,000, "total defence" bill.

Roosevelt".

Senate passes \$5,000,000,000 "total defense" bill which includes funds for starting construction of "2-ocean navy". House passes excess profits bill which imposes 20 to 50% tax on excess profits but also provides for tax concessions to contractors who expand their manufacturing facilities to take care of orders for defense equipment.

Two "strato-liners" with altitude-conditioned cabins to permit flying up to 20,000 feet leave from opposite sides of United States—Los Angeles and New York; west-bound plane made distance in 14 hours, 9 minutes and east-bound plane in 12 hours, 13 minutes, flying at 14,000 feet, and stopping only at Kansas City; machines are powered by four 1,100 h.p. motors, 107-feet wingspread, 33 passengers; weigh 31,000 lbs. empty and can carry 45,000 lbs.

gross load; cost of plane \$323,000.

Aug. 30.—Willkie protests against industrial conscription amendment to conscription bill; "Let us not create emergency greater than exists by creating potential dictatorship".

Aug. 31.—United Press reports from Washington that "unimpeachable military quarters" disclosed President Quezon has suggested improvement of Philippine defenses as possible stabilizing influence in Far East and has asked that Philippines share in vast United States military expenditures through allocation of defense funds to Commonwealth.

Sept. 1.—President Roosevelt calls 60,500 National Guardsmen to active service for one year.

Sen. Lundeen is killed with 24 others in crash of transport plane in Virginia, first fatal accident in commercial air-line service since March, 1939.

Sept. 2.—Rear-Adm. Yates Sterling (ret.) states Germans "still have edge on British in offensive power, and outlook is not reassuring"; he advocates "intensifying of Washington trend toward more friendly relations with Russia as in many respects our practical interests are parallel with those of U.S.S.R."

Sept. 3.—President Roosevelt advises Congress United States has acquired right to lease bases in

friendly relations with Russia as in many respects our practical interests are parallel with those of U.S.S.R."

Sept. 3.—President Roosevelt advises Congress United States has acquired right to lease bases in Newfoundland and Bermuda as "gifts generously given and gladly received" and in Bahamas, Jamaica, St. Lucia, Trinidad, Antigua, and British Guiana in exchange for 50 over-age U.S. Navy destroyers. Leases are effective for 99 years and involves no transfer of sovereignty, but United States will have complete authority in leased territories; boundaries, etc., will be determined in common agreement to be reached by joint board for which British are naming their experts immediately. President encloses opinion of Attorney-General Robert Jackson regarding President's authority to consummate arrangement, Jackson pointing out that destroyers were clearly not built, armed, and equipped to enter service of a belligerent and that during Russo-Japanese war of 1904 Germany permitted sale of torpedo boats and ocean liners belonging to auxiliary navy. President states arrangement was effected by exchange of notes between Secretary Hull and Ambas. Lord Lothian last Monday. "It is not inconsistent in any sense with our status as a peaceful nation. Still less is it a threat against any nation. It is epochal and far-reaching act in preparation for continental defense in face of grave danger... This is most important action in reenforcement of our national defense that has been taken since Louisiana Purchase." President is believed to have taken "unprecedented personal responsibility". Adm. H. R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, previously certified destroyers were not essential to United States defense, thus conforming with recent legislation requiring such certification if any war vessel is to be sold or traded. Navy Department states 50 destroyers represent current value of ap-

proximately \$85,000,000; ships, built about 20 years ago at cost of \$100,000,000, were recently recommissioned, overhauled, and re-sarmed; cost of replacement would be about \$200,000,000. Experts state ships' loss will not seriously diminish United States sea-power since America's strength is in capital ships and large number of new destroyers is available and more are being built; on there hand, they will give Britain most essential naval reenforcements as loss of destroyers has been greater than that of all other categories combined—they will be most useful in patroling coasts and keeping English Channel free. Observers believe greatest advantage in patroling coasts and keeping English Channel free. Observers believe greatest advantage will be sent to Canada to take over ships there.

Sen. G. P. Nye states Roosevelt action shows 'our leadership is already using dictatorial practices in ignoring laws and treaties in name of emergency'. D. W. Clark states transfer 'amounts substantially to act of war'.

State Department reveals Churchill has pledged that Britain will never surrender or scuttle British feet in case British Isles are conquered.

Japanese Ambassador files official protest against aviation gasoline ban.

Army Air Service announces it will conduct exensive experimental test flights in Arctic from Alaskan bases in November, a full year ahead of schedule. National Defense Commission states air craft production is now 1000 planes a month which will be doubled early in 1941.

Frederick C. Howe, author and former economic adviser to Philippines, dies at Oak Bluffs, Massachusetts, age 72.

Sept. 4.—Army and Navy experts reported already on way to Bermuda to examine sites for new navel and air bases and gives assistance to Britain'. Press generally applauds agreement and what criticism is uttered concerns more the manner than substance of deal, there being many expressions to effect Congress should have been consulted.

Chairman C. Vinson of House naval affairs committee announces sub-committee will leave

Spanish Falange in Puerto Rico reported working

kind."

Spanish Falange in Puerto Rico reported working for return of island to Spain.

Sept. 6.—Hull indicates United States has demanded for second time that Japan maintain status quo in Far East; considered virtual notice to Japan to keep hands off French Indo-China and Dutch East Indies. Important United States-Dutch East Indies tin-purchasing agreement is announced. Washington Post states that United States and Soviet Union are carrying on important discussions which may lead to formal or informal alliance to stem Japanese aggression in Far East.

First group of U. S. destroyers destined for England reaches a Canadian port.

Senate confirms nomination of Frank Walker, New York lawyer, as Postmaster-General.

Sept. 7.—Government reported to have signed separate conciliation treaties with Canada and Australia, replacing 1914 pact with British Empire as a unit. Reuters reports from Washington that it is believed there that fullest Anglo-American coperation in Far East already exists.

House passes conscription bill 263 to 149 after confirming earlier action on Fish amendment by vote of 203 to 200; another amendment compels manufacturers to accept and give priority to government defense orders under stiff penalty. Congress completes action on \$5,000,000,000 "total defense" bill.

Sept. 9.—President Roosevelt signs \$5,251,000,000

Sept. 9.—President Roosevelt signs \$5,251,000,000 total defense bill and 2 hours later Navy Department awards contracts totalling \$183,000,000 to cover preliminary construction work on 7 battleships, 8 aircraft carriers, 27 cruisers, 115 destroyers, and 43 submarines that will cost ultimately \$3,861,000,000. Presidential Secretary Steve Early states M. C. Taylor, recently returned from Vatican, informed President that "Vatican is doing everything possible to bring about peace."

Sept. 10.—Willkie announces his opposition to Fish amendment to conscription bill.
American press is aroused by bombing of London New York Times supports suggestion that American Army pilots be given leave to fight in Royal British



Air Force as German pilots were allowed to fight with Franco forces in Spain and calls on American people for "quick, united action to stop such outrages."

United Press reports "prominent government foreign affairs expert" in Washington as saying privately that "fate of Philippines is now being decided on Thames" as balance in Far East as well as in Europe is within scope of present struggle: he also calls attention to recent unofficial German statement that Germany is not fighting for Japan's benefit and will not let Japan do as it pleases in Far East.

Sept. 11.—Rep. C. I. Faddis states "time is not far distant when all English-speaking peoples must band together militarily to meet threat of totalitarian powers" and recommends that government undertake military discussions with Australia similar to those with Canada. LaGuardia states United States-Canadian defense board made plans for "pooling of defense forces in event of attack".

Henry Ford states Willkie is man "who means to

Henry Ford states Willkie is man "who means to do exactly what he says and is competent to do so without evasion or excuse".

do exactly what he says and is competent to do so without evasion or excuse".

Sept. 12.—Morgenthau reported to have made it plain at recent press conference that American corporations with investments abroad may be compensated out of foreign funds "frozen" in United States; he included war debts owed to United States government in his statement.

House passes bill barring Communist, Fascist, and Nazi party members from acquiring United States naturalization.

La Guardia states, "I prefer Roosevelt with his known faults to Willkie's unknown virtues... Roosevelt has regenerated our country and made America hope of world."

Sept. 13.—President Roosevelt broadens embargo on aviation and gasoline exports to include specifications and technical information on American aircraft and aerial motors and also places under license system equipment for production of aviation fuels. He nominates Jesse H. Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, to post of Secretary of Commerce.

Sen. C. Pepper urges immediate dispatch of more warships and warplanes to Britain; "It is apparent people of United States will soon be confronted if they are not already, by momentous decision whether we are going to stand by and permit conquest of England and capture of British fleet by Nazis". Washington diplomats and naval experts reported to believe British fleet would have use of United States naval bases in Atlantic if driven from its home waters.

Explosion wrecks Hercules Powder Company

States naval bases in Atlantic if driven from its home waters.

Explosion wrecks Hercules Powder Company plant at Kenvil, New Jersey, killing some 50 people and injuring 300; blast caused damage to program of defense contracts and sabotage is suspected.

Sept. 14.—President Roosevelt asks Congress to authorize \$1,773,000,000 in cash and \$207,000,000 in contract authorizations mainly for purpose of financing conscription program. War Department announces awarding of contracts totalling \$241,722,000 for mass purchase of fighting planes, motors, machine guns, and clothing.

Compromise conscription bill is passed, final vote being 47 to 25 in Senate and 232 to 124 in House after 86-day legislative battle; bill provides for conscription of 16,500,000 men between 21 and 35 years old of whom 400,000 will be called for training in October and is designed to provide total manpower of 5,000,000 for Army and Navy. Original provisions empowering President to commander all industrial plants refusing to accept defense contracts, was restored; Fish amendment eliminated. Senate confirms appointment of Jones as Secre-

tary of Commerce; under recent legislation he may continue to serve as Federal Loan Administrator.

Sept. 15.—Speaker William M. Bankhead dies in Washington, aged 66, after 23 years as member of House; became Floor Leader in 1935 and Speaker in 1936.

Dr. Glen Frank and his son are killed in automobile accident in Wisconsin. Glen was former President of University of Wisconsin and was engaged in campaigning for Willkie.

Other Countries

Other Countries

Aug. 16.—Shanghai Defense Council reported to have agreed yesterday Japanese forces will take over western sector of British defense area and U. S. Marines the central district and West Hongkew, settlement being adopted by majority British and American vote, Italians abstaining, and Japanese voting against decision and reserving right to submit alternate plans later; communique states decision is subject to approval of government concerned as well as by Municipal Council. Japanese military authorities state no arrangement without Japanese consent "will prove practicable". Chinese reports state Siamese mission will leave shortly for Tokyo consult on Japanese demands for land, navy, and air bases in Siam, use of railroads, and general military-economic cooperation.

Gen. Meretshov is appointed Chief of Red Army.

an bases in Sain, use of railroads, and general military-economic cooperation.

Gen. Meretshov is appointed Chief of Red Army-Great waves of German planes estimated to number over 2500 bomb Britain from Scotland to Cornwall, Air Ministry stating however that Germans achieved little success and that 71 planes were brought down today and 169 yesterday, Germans losing 407 planes in last 5 days. Swiss Minister in London protests against British planes flying over Switzerland to bomb Italy. Rome states second British raid resulted in death of 2 and wounding of 5 civilians, one British raider being shot down. If Tribuna claims Italy has wrested control of Mediterranean from Britain and Popolo di Roma states British fleet has been isolated at Alexandria and that battleships Hood, Resolution, and Warspite, air-craft carriers Ark Royal and Eagle, and cruisers Gloucester, Aretura, and Liverpool have been disabled; also that 300 British planes have been shot down since Italy joined war 2 months ago. Reported 2 Greek freighters were torpedoed and sunk on way from South America to Africa, with 10 lives lost.

lost.

Aug. 17.—Germany proclaims total blockade against British Isles, warning that mines have been dropped by planes in surrounding waters and that it will decline any responsibility for damage to neutral shipping. German radio "officially states" government will not be responsible for safety of transport American Legion on way from Petsamo to United States carrying Crown Princes Martha of Norway and her 3 children, wives and children of American diplomatic officials, and nearly 900 other Americans, unless ship changes its present course; U. S. State Department announces it will hold Germany and other warring powers to their prior assurances they will not attack ship, that there is no safer course than the one plotted, that food supplies aboard vessel are low, and that course can not be changed. changed.

Britain reported free from bombing attacks all day while R.A.F. carried out extensive bombing raids over continent.

Diplomatic circles in Turkey state country would go to immediate aid of Greece if it is invaded by Italy.

Aug. 18.—Japan announces exchange of diplomatic representatives with Australia for first time; first Australian Minister will be Chief Justice Sir John GriegLatham. Central China Daily News, organ of Wang Ching-wei regime, states Nanking government opposes Japanese and well as American control of Shanghai area and criticizes Japan's failure to support Wang in demanding return of foreignheld areas to China. British troops leave Tientsin. Governor-General Adm. J. Decoux reported to have partly rejected Japanese demands and referred them to French government at Vichi; Japanese said to have demanded right of passage for Japanese troops, occupation of French airdromes, use of naval bases at Camramh, Haiphong, and Baidalong, abolition of custom duties on Japanese goods, and freedom for Japanese to enter country without passports. French Foreign Minister R. Baudouin reported to have conferred at Vichi with Chinese and Japanese Ambassadors and United States charge d'affaires.

Terrific airbattle reported to have taken place today over England: Germans claim famous halloon

Terrific airbattle reported to have taken place day over England; Germans claim famous balloon

Terrific airbattle reported to have taken place today over England; Germans claim famous balloon barrage around London was destroyed.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill indicates Britain is ready to make available to United States bases in Bermuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Jamaica, the Truks, Caicos, Cayman, Leewar, Windward, Tabago, and Trinidad. Minister of Supply H. Morrison states in speech: "We are preparing for world offensive when time comes... Three months ago situation was grave, but my mind is now filled with thankfulness for transformation that has taken place. Although position is not yet certain, we have put in hands of our army weapons sufficient to enable it to carry out its immediate task successfully, even if call should come tonight. Behind shield of British navy, helped by vast resources of Empire, United States, and other neutral countries, and our absolute refusal to admit any thought of defeat, we have reached in few short weeks position where we can face any eventuality with reasonable confidence. Once immediate peril is past, we shall be able to look forward to steadily mounting tally of our armed might and striking power". Edward, Duke of Windsor, takes oath of office as Governor of Bahamas. Bahamas.

Vichi government announces establishment of new government-directed economy with employer organizations and labor unions to be replaced with joint committees for each industry. Reported by Vichi correspondent of New York Herald-Tribune that Britain's dogged resistance is having tonic effect on French who are "slowly beginning to recover from shock of Hitler's quick victory".

from shock of Hitler's quick victory".

Aug. 19.—Japanese bombers destroy 1/3 of previously unharmed western residential section of Chungking. Shanghai Municipal Council approves plan for temporary patrol of disputed defense area by volunteer corps pending negotiations between American and Japanese governments; Japanese members of Council objected but were outvoted. Unconfirmed Shanghai report states 30 or 40 French warships presumably from Madagascar have arrived at Tourane, Indo-China.

Following terrific fighting on Sunday (vesterday)

at Tourane, Indo-China.

Following terrific fighting on Sunday (yesterday), German thrust reported to have slowed down today; Air Ministry states 140 German planes were shot down or about 1/4 of the 600 planes that participated; 16 British planes lost. Germany sends formal note to Britain, through Swiss government, giving details of uniforms and equipment of parachute troops, establishing them as members of regular air force, and threatens severe reprisals if British treat parachutists "contrary to international law". British announce abandonment of British Somailiand to Italy first loss of

Somaliland to Italy, first lose of British territory since American Revolution, 164 years ago; stated evacuation was carried out with evacuation was carried out with minimum losses and that Italy paid price out of all proportion; Chan-cellor Adolf Hitler telegraphs con-gratulations to Premier Benito Mussolini.

Mussolini.

Aug. 20.—Japanese press expresses alarm over United States-Canada defense agreement holding it may affect peace in Pacific. Three waves of Japanese planes again bomb Chungking, killing about 100 people and starting big fires. Dr. Lin Yu-tang and family leave Chungking by plane for Hongkong on way back to United States. Shanghai volunteer corps and paid Russian regiment takes over British defense sector; Adm. T. C. Hart who proposed this temporary solution while matter is referred to American and Japanese governments, returns to Tsingtao.

ese governments, returns to ramatao.

German aerial thrusts against England drop off further because of bad weather. Churchill states Britain is stronger than ever and that while enemy is still far more numerous in the air, England's plane production now exceeds Germany's and invasion is becoming more difficult every week. He states R.A.F. has inflicted staggering blows on whole technical and war-making structure of enemy and that this activity will be increased, reiterating "we must be prepared for campaign of 1941 and 42". He states 92,000 Britons, including civilians, have been killed, wounded or are missing since start of war. He asks "our friends across the ocean' to

(Continued on page 401)

MORE IMPORTANT THAN GOOD LOOKS!

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MUM

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Cebu Provincial Capitol

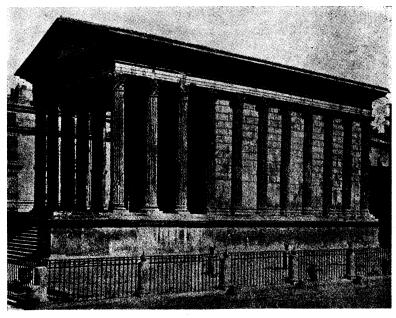
ACHIEVEMENTS

The public buildings of a nation are monuments to its cultural and political achievements. Above we have the Cebu Provincial Building, built of Apo Cement, a monument to democracy, to freedom of thought; below, the temple of Augustus and Roma, built of stone blocks, a monument to regimentation of thought, to slave labor, to the sufferings of captive peoples. The very lines of the buildings suggest the difference in the ideals of ancient and modern times.



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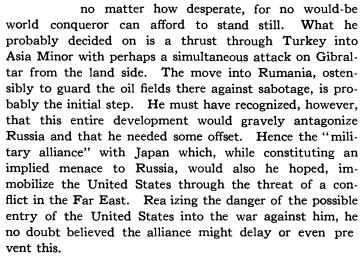
Temple of Augustus and Roma

Cebu Portland Cement Company

MANILA, P. I.

Editorials

The German attack on England having spectacularly failed and the Italians having accomplished nothing of importance in the America Mediterranean or in Africa, Hitler was Calls the no doubt oppressed with the thought Turn that he must make some other move,



What Japan hoped to gain through the tripartite pact is less clear; Japan probably received promises that might but probably would not be fulfilled in case of an Axis victory—a very remote possibility. Japan probably hoped that the pact might deter the United States from placing further obstacles in the way of a realization of its grandiose dreams of a Japanese order in Greater East Asia.

But Hitler and his satellite Mussolini and the Japanese war lords mistook the American temper. Conscious of their might, the American people are easily imposed upon if spoken fair, but menacing gestures arouse instant hostility, as the events of the past few days have once more shown.

It seems now very likely that the United States has definitely decided to call the turn. Japan's attack on Chi a, it was soon realized in the United States, was bound to end in failure, and the American government confined itself largely to protests against the Japanese violation of treaties and American treaty rights and to furnishing occasional aid to the Chinese. But with Great Britain heavily engaged in Europe, a Japanese southward push, is another matter, something which the United States Government could not permit without the sacrifice of vital American interests.

The American Government, as did all the world, realized that the hostilities in the Far East were only a side-show and that the real battle for world supremacy was to be and is now being fought out in Europe. The United States wanted no involvement in the Far East. But when, as now, it has come to the point of open Japanese cooperation with the European Axis powers and a Japanese southward movement along at present exposed lines, the United States Government can not remain indifferent or inactive. The field of sentiment—irritation over the breaking of



treaties, sympathy for China, general humanitarian considerations, has been crossed, and entry has been made into the arena of grand strategy. Hitler made this same mistake when he forced a declaration of war from Great Britain and France.

Few Japanese leaders blessed with a shred of common sense have any illusions about their chances in a war with the United States. They have played a game of bluff, hoping that what they considered American moral weakness which evidenced itself in hatred of war, would give them time to conquer all of East Asia and consolidate their position there, after which, indeed, Japan might become a world-shaking power.

But world-power is not so negligently given up. The lesson the Hitler war-machine has taught will not soon be forgotten by the world-governments. And as for the people everywhere, all that has happened in Japan and the suffering Japan has inflicted on its neighbors have proved to them the Japanese can not be entrusted with dominion over others.

Now the bluff is over. Japan will have to act and talk within the limits of its real power, or take the consequences.

Portugal should be a touchy subject for all Church politicians, for this little country, ruled until recently by King and Church, and now by a dictator and Catholics the Church, stands out in history with Must Decide ghastly distinction for the wholesale

burning of "heretics" during the two and a half centuries of the Inquisition there. This institution lasted longer in Portugal than in any other country—up to 1821, when it was finally abolished. The last autoda-fe in Europe took place in Lisbon, the capital, in 1781.

The Inquisition in Portugal more than anywhere else became a regular source of income for the ruling powers for it took not only the lives of countless victims, but confiscated their property. It was, in fact, dangerous to be wealthy; the poor were generally safe enough from the attention of this diabolic institution. Portugal was also the most illiterate country in Europe with the exception of certain Balkan districts; up to recently, illiterates still constituted some seventy-five percent of the population.

Once a great colonial empire, it became more and more unimportant and in modern times it came to depend for protection entirely on Great Britain. Its dependency was so complete that until shortly before the present European war, Great Britain exercised the strictest control over Portuguese finances, its currency even being printed in England. That is why Portugal was able to maintain a fairly stable currency with but a small gold coverage.

Another advantage Portugal has over other of the now fascist countries is the fact that the left-overs of its former colonial possessions, practically all uncivilized areas, have served to absorb the unemployed "surplus" population. Portugal itself, too, has considerable undeveloped areas. Portugal, finally, is the only fascist country which has the good luck to be ruled by a man who, though a dictator, is also an intelligent, educated, honest man, who is a lover of peace. This must be considered merely accidental, as no other fascist country has had this luck.

If we in the Philippines were to accept Portugal as a model state, as the good Ateneo Fathers have suggested, who would—

- (1) back our currency after the United States withdraws?
- (2) donate colonies to us after our unsettled regions are developed?
- (4) guarantee that an intelligent, honest, and peaceloving dictator would seize control here?

Even a "good" dictator, like Salazar, must have the support of the masses. There must be unity if the people are to endure the hardships and restraints of dictatorship even if there is enough bread. That is where, in Portugal, the Church comes in. In Portugal there now exists, as during the Middle Ages, a new alliance between Church and State. Political Catholicism, democratic enough in countries where the Catholics constitute a small minority, has up to the present shown itself totalitarian in tendencies where the Catholics constitute a majority.

In the same issue (October 3) of the Philippines Commonweal, a Church publication in Manila, which contains a vituperative attack on the writer in connection with his editorial on Portugal in the September issue of the Philippine Magazine, there is mention of Heinrich Bruning, Chancellor of Germany ten years ago, and the statement that "his most important task was to fight the steadily increasing unemployment". The Commonweal did not tell its readers how Bruning tried to meet this task. Bruning was the head of the Catholic Party of Germany (Party of the Center). While not a priest, he was greatly attracted to the Church, shunned marriage, and lived in a convent. He never solved Germany's unemployment problem, but he did put an end to what democracy there was in the country by reducing Parliament to an advisory body; he ruled by decree, and, characteristically, radically cut wages and salaries. Labor so hated Bruning that one can truthfully say that no one man did Catholicism in Germany so much harm as the Catholic Bruning did; and no other man did so much to pave the way for Hitler. His successor, Von Papen, another Catholic leader, carried on the good work by openly showing all possible contempt for the Constitution and for Parliament (which still physically existed), by increased labor-baiting, and by conducting first secret and then open negotiations with Hitler.

A similar course of events is to be observed in the recent history of unhappy Austria. The Catholic prelate Seipel, when Chancellor, tied Austria to Mussolini's Italy; Mr. Dollfuss abolished parties and parliamentarism; and Mr. Schuschnigg finally surrendered the country, already fascist, to its more powerful, super-fascist neighbor.

American and Filipino Catholics, and freedomloving Catholics everywhere, must decide whether they will permit their Church leaders or certain of their Church leaders to draw them into the fascist net and that for no other reason than that these leaders believe they can strike a bargain with fascism and dictatorship, as in Portugal, which is to their material advantage.

Those who question this statement, should read the text of the Concordat concluded last May between the Holy See and the Portuguese Government, officially published in English in the "Bulletin of Political, Economic, and Cultural Information", Secretariado da Propaganda Nacional, Lisbon, May 31, 1940. Excerpts from this document were contained in the editorial in last month's Philippine Magazine, but as these were not mentioned by my honest critics, I again reproduce some of the provisions here and somewhat more fully:

"Art. V. The Church may freely collect from the Faithful offerings and any amounts for the furtherance of her ends, particularly inside and at the door of churches or of buildings and places belonging to her.

"Art. VI. The Catholic Church in Portugal is acknowledged to be the owner of the property which originally belonged to her and which is still in the possession of the State, such as churches, episcopal palaces and houses of parish priests and their lands, seminaries and their closes, premises of religious institutions, vestments, accessories and other objects relative to the practice of the Catholic Church, except those which are at present used for public services or classified as 'National Monuments' or as 'Immovable Property of Public Interest'.

"The property referred to in the previous paragraph not in the possession of the State may be transferred to the Church by their owners without any fiscal charge, provided such transfer takes place within six months from the ratification of this Concordat...

"Art. VIII. Churches and their contents, seminaries or any establishments for the education of the clergy and all notices and proclamations posted up on the doors of churches and dealing with the religious ministry are exempt from all taxes and duties general or local. A similar exemption is extended to ecclesiastics in connection with the discharge of their sacred office.

"Special taxes or duties may not be levied on ecclesiastical property or bodies not covered by the previous paragraph.

"Art. XI. Ecclesiastics in the exercise of their ministry enjoy the protection of the State as if they were public officials.

"Art. XVI. The Catholic Church may freely practice all religious acts in private or in public, without prejudice to the police and traffic regulations.

"Art. XX. Church Associations and Organizations may freely establish and maintain private schools on the lines of State schools, which shall be subject under common law to State supervision and in the same way may be subsidized and given an official character.

Religious education in schools and private courses does not require to be sanctioned by the State and may be freely administered by the ecclesiastical authorities or those whom they may depute.

The foundation of seminaries or any other training or cultural establishments is free. Their internal regulations are not subject to State control. However, the names of text books other than those on philosophical or theological subjects must be communicated to the State. The proper ecclesiastical authorities shall take steps to ensure that in the case of special subjects like History, the lawful patriotic sentiments of the country will be taken into account.

"Art. XXVII. ... The recognized missionary corporations shall establish in Portugal or in the Adjacent Islands training establishments and rest homes for their missionary staff. These establishments and homes shall be run together as single institutions and will be subsidized from the Central State Budget."

The Church diplomats did not neglect to append to this long document a "Missionary Agreement". Parts of that read as follows:

"Art. VIII. Dioceses and missionary districts, other ecclesiastical bodies, religious institutions in the Colonies, as well as missionary establishments for men or women, which may be established in Por-

tugal or in the Adjacent Islands, are acknowledged to have personality at law.

"Art. IX. The recognized missionary bodies for men or for women, independently of any aid they may receive from the Holy See, shall be subsidized by the Home Government and by the Government of their respective Colonies. When making such grants the Government shall take into account not morely the number of their respective.

take into account not merely the number of students in the training establishments or the number of missionaries in the Colonies but also the missionary undertakings, including seminaries for native clergy, and other activities in connection therewith. For purposes of subsidies payable by the Colonies, the dioceses shall be considered on an equal footing with the missionary districts.

"Art. X. Besides the subsidies to which the previous Article refers, the Government shall continue to grant free of charge to the Catholic missions such land as may be available and required for their work and for new foundations. To the same end, the bodies mentioned in Article 8 may receive private grants and accept bequests, legacies and donations.

"Art. XI. The following are exempt from any tax or duty, both at home and in the Colonies:

- All property which the bodies mentioned in Article 8 may possess in accordance with the purposes for which they were created;
- b) All inter vivos acts or acquisition or conveyance effected by said bodies in the pursuance of their work, as well as all mortis causa dispositions made in their favor.

"Art. XII. Besides the subsidies provided for in Article 9, the Portu guese Government ensure that the residential bishops, in their capacity as Superiors of the missionary organization of their respective dioceses, and the Apostolic Vicars and Prefects, shall receive adequate remuneration and their right to a pension on retirement is maintained. In the case of journeys or voyages, additional living expenses will not be allowed for.

"Art. XIII. The Portuguese Government shall continue to grant a retirement pension to missionary staffs and in future will also grant it to members of the secular missionary clergy when they have completed the necessary number of years of service.

"Art. XIV. All missionary staffs shall have a right to traveling expenses both within and outside the Colonies..."

All this, and heaven too!

One Sunday evening, during the past month, the usual full hour was not enough for the Commonweal-Ateneo imi-

Challenge to Father Sullivan and Pledge of Faith tation Father Coughlins of the Philippines to deal fittingly, as they considered it, with the editorial in the September issue of the Philippine Magazine—"Portugal, the Heaven on Earth of the Ateneo Fathers", in

which I charged that their glorification of that fascistchurch state was part of a general anti-democratic campaign here aimed at bringing about, some happy day, a similar union. One hour was not enough; they needed twenty minutes more. If this organization pays for the radio-time used, one hour in English and one hour in Tagalog every Lord's Day, it must cost a considerable amount of money, and the full hour plus the extra twenty minutes needed to fry me, as the "artists" and their sponsors probably fondly thought, to a frizzle, must be considered a special tribute to my humble self. I say this because practically their whole demonstration was a personal one and their argument—such of it as could be made out between bursts of song especially composed in my honor, and fits of boisterous laughter—was what the Ateneo logicians, with their taste for Latin, would call the argumentum ad hominem,—argument addressed to the passion and prejudice of man rather than to his reason. I was called a

"foreigner", even dubbed "Comrade", and represented as having a heavy "Roosian" accent, though the broadcasters also stated that I am a "naturalized Dutchman". Actually, though born in Holland, I am a second-generation American through my father's naturalization during my minority; I received my entire formal education in the

I was given no credit for fairness in having quoted statements by competent authority more or less favorable to the Salazar régime of Portugal, but was represented as having stupidly gotten myself entangled in my own quotations.

United States and speak with no unusual accent.

I was charged with not having read the Constitution of Portugal, this being assumed not only because I made no direct quotations from this document, but also, no doubt, because, happening to meet one of the young broadcasters before I had written the editorial, I told him I had up to that time not been able to get a copy of it. He said that the Ateneo had a copy and that he would be glad to procure it for me. I then warned him that I was planning to criticize his broadcasts but he gallantly assured me that made no difference. He did not keep his promise, however, and a friend of mine who went to the Ateneo Library on his own account told me he had been informed that the copy there had been "withdrawn from circulation". Later I personally obtained a copy of the desired document from an official connected with the Legislative Service office of the Philippine National Assembly.

I stated in my editorial that no one knew just what the "rights of the family" are which in fascist countries have been offered in exchange for the guarantees of individual rights in the constitutions of democratic countries. I was represented by the broadcasters as having said that no one knows what these family rights are although, they alleged, these are "defined" in the Portuguese Constitution which, as averred, I had not taken the trouble to read. I still maintain that the Constitution of Portugal contains nothing comparable to the "Bill of Rights" in the Constitution of the United States, the Constitution of the Philippines, and other similar documents of the democratic states.

Much was made of the fact that in my condensation of an article on Portugal by an American Professor, I inserted a clause that obviously could not have been written by him because it referred to the Commonweal-Ateneo broadcasts which the article antedated by several years. But this clause was appended to the end of the condensation and was separated from what preceded it by a dash, to which the broadcasters, characteristically, called no attention.

Much was also made of an alleged discrepancy in the quotation I included from the "Political Handbook of the World, 1940", a standard authority, which, under the general heading, "Portugal" and the names of the President and the Premier, states that the Cabinet is "Military-Civilian" and "non-partizan", appointed after the military overthrow of the elected government. Under another heading on the two pages devoted to Portugal, "Party Programs and Leaders" (which is a standard heading used throughout the book), it is stated that "since the dissolution of the old Parliament, the party system, in the ordinary sense, has ceased to exist; the old parties were all disbanded, being replaced by the so-called Party of National Union". This, according to the keen minds of the Commonweal-Ateneo organization, is a discrepancy, for how can a government be "non-partizan" and there still exist a "Party of National Union"? A little honesty on the part of those responsible for the broadcast could easily have solved this matter since it is likely that the first statement as to the non-partizan nature of the Cabinet is probably that of some official of the Portuguese government who supplied the information to the editors of the handbook, while the note as to the so-called Party of National Union was written by the editors themselves. Those familiar with the workings of fascism will not be puzzled for one moment as the broadcasters pretended to be.

Their entire argument, apart from the jeering personal attacks on me and my "scholarship", was made up of such jejune quibbling. Parts of the editorial which so enraged the good Ateneo fathers were quoted, but few paragraphs were quoted in their entirety and no reference at all was made to the statement quoted from a speech of Premier Salazar himself as to the "trusting union" which exists

between Church and State in Portugal nor to the excerpts from the Concordat between Portugal and the Vatican which conclusively proved my whole case as to the extraordinarily privileged position of the Roman Catholic Church in Portugal. Perhaps the good Ateneo fathers thought the Concordat of too sacred a nature to be taken into the mouths of the guffawing crowd in the broadcasting studio—and in this I must give them credit for some delicacy of feeling not otherwise evident.

Worthy of note is the fact that the broadcasters sought to link their propaganda campaign in favor of the fascistchurch state of Portugal with President Quezon's recent tentative advocacy of "partyless democracy". Mr. Quezon "started it", they declared, and they referred to me in this connection as having criticized Mr. Quezon's views in a previous issue of the Magazine only very cautiously and "with kid gloves". Though I firmly and at considerable length opposed Mr. Quezon's theory (virtually the only Manila editor to do so), I admit that I expressed my views in the tone of respect to which not only the head of one's own government is entitled, but any man, like Mr. Quezon, prompted by only the highest motives, mistaken though, in others' opinion, he may be. This respect and consideration was not commanded by the Commonweal-Ateneo propaganda campaign in favor of Portuguese fascism and the establishment of a new Frailocracia in the Philippines.

Still more important is the fact that a certain young Filipino Jesuit and one other young man among the broadcasters, not in the Church, assumed full responsibility for this propaganda, thus attempting to exculpate the Ateneo clerics generally. This was very gallant of them, though not convincing. I take it, however, as evidence that my criticism has decided the good Ateneo fathers at least to be more cautious and to hide behind more than their broadcloth robes.

I was represented as being an anti-Catholic and as "hating" the Church. Readers of the Philippine Magazine will know better. Though not a Catholic myself (I do not adhere to any church, masonic lodge, or political party, always having desired to preserve my independence), I respect the religious beliefs of others and in editing the Philippine Magazine have borne in mind the fact that the people of this country are predominantly Catholic. Personally, too, I should dislike nothing so much as to be classified as an "anti-Catholic" writer or as a propagandist or fanatic of any kind.

The Philippine Magazine has been outspoken in the high value to be placed on the work of the Catholic Church in the Philippines. I myself have written articles as well as editorials to this effect, notably, "Manila-the Heart of Christianity in the Far East", which greatly pleased the Rev. Father Morrow and other Churchmen. At my invitation, His Grace, Michael J. O'Doherty, Archbishop of Manila, wrote a signed article on the Eucharistic Congress which I published on the editorial page of the January, 1930, issue. On the International Eucharistic Congress held in Manila some years later, I myself wrote an appreciative editorial. Some years ago I published a series of very fine, illustrated articles on the various religious orders in the Philippines, written at my request, by members of those orders duly designated by their respective superiors. The article on the Society of Jesus was written by the Rev. Henry C. Avery, S. J. I have also published numerous articles on various Catholic missionaries, knights, and other notables of the Philippines' past. Personally, I was for some years a member of the faculty of the Royal and Pontifical University of Santo Tomas, teaching comparative psychology and mental testing methods. Also,

for some years, I placed my two young daughters as interns in the Holy Ghost College and my three sons in the San Beda College. All this should help to prove that my criticism of the propaganda of the Commonweal-Ateneo combination can not be dismissed as merely the attack of a prejudiced "anti-Catholic".

I have owned the Philippine Magazine since the year 1933 and have been its editor since 1925. In all that time I have exercised my function of editorial criticism of individuals connected with the Church on only two other occasions—when I considered that these persons were seriously and publicly violating those democratic principles which I am determined to uphold. In the February, 1936, issue of the Magazine, I attacked the activities of a certain American Columban priest, a Father McCarthy, who with the assistance of a number of students instituted a system of class-room espionage in the University of the Philippines and openly threatened to secure the dismissal of certain professors for "heresy". Later, at the time President Quezon was considering the bill passed by the Legislature which would have forced the "teaching of religion" on the public schools and in effect placed a priest over every public school principal, I was the only Manila editor who publicly urged the President to veto the bill, which he later did. At that time the Philippine Magazine was attacked in an editorial in the Commonweal in which dark references were made to the circulation of the Magazine in the schools.

There were hints of a similar nature in this broadcast in my honor. It was stated several times that I am doing "a lot of perilous thinking" (the implication being that this is perilous to me), and, in a sort of mock-trial that ended the broadcast, when the "prosecution", supposedly representing me, declared: "The prosecution rests, Your Honor,—and, believe me, it is going to be a long rest!" I could not help thinking that I was being threatened with being compelled to take such a "long rest"—as an editor in the Philippines.

During the course of the broadcast, I was called to the telephone at my home by a number of persons unknown to me but one of whom said that he was an Ateneo student; their object seemed to be to make sure that I "tuned in".

The Philippine Magazine, founded in 1904, is the oldest American monthly not only in the Philippines, but in the Far East, and I have always considered my editorship and, later, my ownership, something in the nature of a public trust. The Magazine, like other monthly publications of a similar nature in other parts of the world, has of late passed through some difficult years and only through the hardest and most devoted effort has it been possible to maintain publication. I am therefore all the more keenly aware of the risks involved in making enemies or strengthening an already existing hostility. But I also feel I can not betray my public responsibilities. The Constitution of Portugal contains at least one clause to which I must subscribe: 'The Press exercises a function of a public nature." I am not such a fool, however, as to think that any individual could, by any form of attack, inflict any serious damage on the Roman Catholic Church, the four-hundred-year-old Jesuit Order, or even that puissant Church publication of Manila, the Commonweal, or this new terroristic agency, the Commonweal-Ateneo radiocasters, at least so long as they have the full backing of the Church. All that any critic could hope to achieve,

would be to make honest Catholics feel a certain shame concerning the activities of some reputed Catholic agencies and to arouse a public reaction which would force such agencies to respect enlightened opinion. That is all that I have attempted to do—and, I believe, with some success.

Lest, however, there be some who think such a victory easy; lest those who heard the broadcast that Sunday think that nothing more than a "good fight" is involved, such as the young bloods among the broadcasters declared they have enjoyed so much during the past year of the existence of this Commonweal-Ateneo combination; lest they think I was only being given the "razzberry" which, having had my own say, I should accept as a matter of good sportsmanship (which I ordinarily would do, with a shrug, despite the low nature of the demonstration)—I wish to say that this broadcast is perhaps more correctly to be interpreted as a possible portent of the groans, shouts, and jeers that bad priests have so often in the past, succeeded in arousing during the progress of an auto-da-fe, that beautiful name—"act of faith"—for a public burning at the stake.

I make bold to publish a telephone conversation which took place on the day after the September issue of the Philippine Magazine containing the editorial on Portugal was placed in the mails for Manila readers—four days before the broadcast. I quote from a memorandum I made shortly after the conversation:

Voice: This is Father Sullivan of the Ateneo.

Editor: Yes.

Voice: I have read your editorial in the current issue of the Philippine Magazine and your remarks in connection with a letter you received published in the back of the Magazine [Four o'clock column], and there are things I should like to discuss with you; errors, misstatements....

Editor: Yes.

Voice: Could you come to see me here at the Ateneo? When would it be convenient for you to come?

Editor: (thinking that if the Father had something to say to him, the Father should call on him, but politely making an excuse): I am sorry, but as one of the judges in the Commonwealth Literary Contest I have scores of books and manuscripts to go over in the next few days and am very busy. I should be glad, however, to have you come here at your convenience.

Voice: There are certain related matters (spoken with emphasis). Your Magazine goes to many of the public schools. I note you carry thirty-five per cent advertising!

Editor: Are you threatening me?

Voice: No. But we want to give you an opportunity to say anything you may have to say before we go on the air (renewed emphasis).

Editor: I don't care what you put on the air. If you have anything to say to me personally, I am at my office during the usual hours.

Voice (shortly): What are your office hours?

Editor: From nine to six.

Voice: And you don't care what we put on the air? We just want to give you a chance....

Editor: As far as I am personally concerned, you may put on the air what seems fitting to you.

I have every reason to believe on circumstantial grounds that the voice was indeed that of Father Sullivan.



Father Sullivan, I have been informed, is the Vice-Rector of the Ateneo de Manila, and it is curious that he should have telephoned to me in connection with the threatened broadcast when the broadcasters the next Sunday declared that the Ateneo Fathers had nothing to do with these broadcasts.

Father Sullivan may, for all I know, have all the influence and power of the Jesuit Order behind him, the Order which since the days of Loyola has been the political arm of the Church. He may have all the influence and power of the Church behind him—which is now said to have such extensive investments in various important business enterprises in the Philippines and would no doubt be able to cause me serious and perhaps fatal losses in circulation and advertising.

On the other hand, Father Sullivan, I am convinced, will find that the Philippines is not yet Portugal, that individual rights and the freedom of speech and of the press are still guaranteed here by the Constitution of the United States as well as the Constitution of the Philippines, and that the people know what these rights mean and will strive to uphold them against whatever form of attack.

I was jeeringly called a "scholar", and this must have been suggested to the Commonweal-Ateneo broadcasters by the fact that I have never "written down" to the readers of the Philippine Magazine, but have always addressed myself to their intelligence. The Commonweal-Ateneo broadcasters, though probably all more or less brilliant representatives of Ateneo culture, have from the first followed a contrary course. They appear to have nothing but contempt for the intelligence of the people and appeal almost exclusively to the spirit of self-conceited ignorance, bigotry, and stupidity. These broadcasts are an insult to the Catholic public to which they are addressed.

I firmly believe that those priests among us who have as little regard for the innate self-respect and sense of decorum of the Filipino people as they have for their intelligence, will learn they are making a mistake not only in the form of their appeal but, what is more important, in believing a new *Frailocracia* can ever again be imposed on the Philippines—whether by perversion of Filipino youth, misleading public opinion, arrogant dictation to Filipino leaders, persecution of individuals who dare to oppose them, or by a combination of all these.

I am convinced that the renewed political activity of the Church or of certain elements in the Church in the Philippines during the past few years and especially since the inauguration of the Commonwealth, will not prosper. The people had their lesson in this respect during the Spanish régime and will never forget it. I believe that the Catholic people of the Philippines are able to make a distinction between their religion and politics and will continue to make that distinction.

Nota Bene: After concluding the foregoing editorial, I learned something that fills me with the purest joy! I was informed by a man connected with KZRM that some of the young men and women who took part in the broadcast, themselves shamefacedly deplored the nature of the program in which they found themselves taking part.

"Democracy is deep in the hearts of the Filipinos. No one will dare to corrupt it. Our people will fight to defend it."—Speaker Jose Yulo, in a statement to the press in Washington.

Numputol - the Self-Beheaded

A Myth used in Ifugao War and Sorcery Rites

Recorded, translated and annotated

By R. F. Barton

HE following myth, with its added tulud, is called "Numputol" (The Self-Beheaded, and is used in war and sorcery rites, as described in my article in the September issue of the Philippine Magazine.

A brief synopsis may be helpful in understanding the myth. Self-Beheaded, with his brothers Angob, a ghoul, and Sound-of-Crunched Bones, Drooped-Over, and others equally amiable, are supernatural creatures who live at the bottom of a lake in the Downstream Region. Balitok of Dalegdeg is the hero, who, long ago, beset by creditors and enemies who raged against him and "would not not give another night", set forth with his kindred to procure strong sorcery. They dive into the lake, meet Angob first, and then Self-Beheaded who accompanies them back home and there "liquidates" Balitok's enemies.

In the first tulud, Lumawig of Gumihad, a village lying between Balitok's village, Dalegdeg, and Balitang where the myth was told in a sorcery rite and recorded by me, next secures Self-Beheaded as an "Obtainment."

In the second tulug, Lobwag of Bahelna, a village lying still nearer to Balitang, secures the services of the monster.

The third tulug has Barton (myself), also beset by enemies and creditors, requiring Self-Beheaded and bringing him to Balitang.

Ngidulu, the Ifugao priest who recited the myth for me, refused to have any dealings with Self-Beheaded except

on med need I is worth

on the basis of our feeding him raw meat—that meant that a chicken had to be sacrificed. Another need was rice-wine but having none at the time, I inquired whether coffee sweetened with sugar wouldn't fool the monster, but Ngidulu insisted that nothing short of gin would do as a sub-

stitute for the rice-wine.

Self-Beheaded, as a conception, if one dares to read into the myth more than the Ifugao himself sees, is a profoundly philosophical one. Who of us would not do well-if he were able and sufficiently heroic—to behead himself and enjoy simply his vegetative functions? The difficulty would be that without a central nervous system, the vegetative one could not be kept going. And that is just where a dialectics reaching farther than Hegel's comes in! For the central nervous system arose in animals as a means of providing for the vegetative system and of protecting the whole organism. Now if the dreams of the reformers and of the various isms should some day be realized, if the advance of technology should keep up its present tremendous rate, if society should solve the problems of the relations of men so that wars would no longer come, so that justice and the fruits of a highly developed automatic technology were assured every individual, then what would become of the central nervous system? Would it not atrophy and disappear? Here is something for the reformers and dialecticians to ponder!

T.

Kánadih Balítok ad Dalégdég, Wáda n nungáowa y álgo, Tibún-na y binúhol-da d Dalégdeg An kón-da ngáyutngutan, Kón-da didíyan, Adí-da hínkugábon.
Nah'dóm di hodóm adí Monháphapitón-da n hintúlang, Nabigát di bigát adí, Ilkán-da pungámalan-da, Umípa-da n mongámal ya magíbu-da.
Pawaklínon-da, Pahublíon-da y momón-da.
Wáda n nungáowa y álgo, Ngálan-da y hintúlang, "Kón-tako ot umánap hi nalót hi kápia".

I.

Kánadih Balítok of Dalégdég, When the sun is half way, He sees his enemies at Dalegdeg, That they're raging against him, Urging each other against him, Won't give him another night. In the darkness of night time, The kindred confer together. On the morn of the morrow, They take down their food basket, Begin to eat and finish.

They put things away, Change to betel chewing. When the sun is half way, Ngalan-da the kindred, "Let us go find strong sorcery". Monaltálipón-da, Íh'bít-da y ambáyug-da, Iháynub-da y dúluh-da, Italawídan-da y gáyang-da, Lumáhon-da d Dalegdeg, Pitáowan-da y akpáowan-da d Dalégdeg, Monuhául-da, habángon-da Hi lúbong ad Lágod.

Kanadi diye ya tibún-da Bálinhudóngan-da gáyang ya túndon-da, Kalibúgon-da y lúbong ya pahádon-da, Dóla n Ángob ke da Manúnglub,

Pínigpígan ke da Kúnge, 1 Ke da Kalótkot ad Dálum. They pack for the journey,
Tuck on their hipbags,
Next (belt on) their bolos,
Take their spears in hand,
Descend from their houses,
They cross the outskirts at Dalegdeg,
Go downstream and arrive at
The lake of the Downstream
Region.
Kanadi diye they see it,
Turn their spears around and
plunge into it,
Come to the bottom and arrive at

The village of Ghoul and "Facer" (against Enemies), Ringed-Nose, and Drooped-Over, And Sound-of-Crunched-Bones.

Author's Note:—I have punctuated the sentences both in the Ifugao and the translation in order to make them more readable, but I have been unable to decide whether the original consists of a large number of short, complete sentences, nearly every one of which corresponds to a "bark" in the recitation, or whether it consists of exceedingly long sentences, only two or three to the episode, made up of short coordinate clauses which we ordinarily set off by commas or semicolons. The meter is fairly regular and the predominating tendency is toward the dactyllic foot, but a considerable number of syllables may be crowded into the place of the short unaccented syllables. The priest can bend almost any combination to the rhythm, but there is no doubt that, not consciously, probably, but rather physiologically, he likes the meter to be regular. To help obtain this regularity, meaningless words such as kanadi, diye, tataowa, and the like are inserted, singly or in combination. The first has an accommodating accent which may be shifted from the first syllable

to the second in order to conform to the meter. Phrases composed of meaningless words appear to be used sometimes from sheer love of repetition, sometimes for the purpose of bringing the priest back to the regular swing of the rhythm, and not infrequently for the non-esthetic but exceedingly practical purpose of giving him time to recall his lines when his memory has suffered from too many sips of wine he has taken during the preceding rites. The verses are "barked" to a fundamental intonation in which each line ends in a downward inflection, and to a secondary variant with a rising inflection which relieves the monotony; the latter usually begins with a line in which there is a naturally rising inflection as at the end of a question and continues for several lines thereafter. My translation is well within the bounds of the literal but I have not felt obliged to always adhere to the grammatical constructions.

Kon-da, kanu, humigup, Dahiingon-da y gayang-da,

Monhindadauwat-da momon-da, Kanádi ya pahláon-da. Monhapihapit da Angob ad Dalum, "Ngaday tabina y inalian-yo

Dola-mi d Dalum?"

Himapit hi Balitok ad Dalegdeg, 'Manuke immali-kami: Ya didiyan dakami mombaga

Ya binuhol-mi d Dalegdeg. Ekami," kanu, "manibu,

Hi nalot hi Kapia Dulaya, Duhidu,"²
Himapit da Angob ad Dalum
"Andunni ke", kalion-na,
"Ta umanamut di udidian-mi".

Hindodonayan ad Dalum,

Ya himbatangan di alog.

Ngalana Numpútol ad Dalum

Ya monananamut. Tibun-da Numpútol ad Dalum,

An mondavudavu. An montayutayu, An montalolok di putul-na, An punhagamhaman-na y kauluugan Ya kagaygayamanan, Hon ihodhod-na putul-na.

Ingindan-na mondayudayu, Ingingdan-na montayutayu. Maid te montakotakot hi Balitok,

Ya himapit hi Angob,

"Adi-ka montakotakot, Balitok, Te hinai kuyugon-yo,

Ya kon mo ot ligwaton, Balitok".

Hindondonayan ya lumumwa-da lubong. Kanadi lubong ad Dalum, Dumakal-da ya monhulung-da Maid te liolion Balitok,

Ya ah nakayang! Numputol,

Tibun-na n mondayudayu, Montayutayu pundalanan-da, Panaghagaman-na Kaululugan, kagaygayamanan Kon ihudhud-na putul-na!

Kanadi ya pumalpaliwan-da, Ya umakpaowan-da d Dalegdeg.

Lumadang-da ya humigup-da. Adi mahlongan Balitok, Ya dopapon-na y budi, buludonna,

Ya dulugon-na,3 gombon-na tun dinakwat,4

Tunwad Dalum ya pahiknadon-na.

Tibun-na imangmangdad-na,5

Madingdinglahon-da. Kanadih dinakwat-na An ilodoldong-nah binuhol-da. Mala kano Numputol, Ya kon-na kanu nunoltan,

Tibun-na binuhol-da d Dalegdeg, Yadimdimangon-na,

Tibun-na binuhol-da d Dalegdeg,

Ya ilagat-na gohikon-da;

They, it is said, enter, Thrust their spears into the ground, They give each other betels, And turn them red-spittled. Said Ghoul of the Underworld,

"What is the reason for your coming

To our village in the Under-world?"

Spake Balitok of Dalegdeg, "The reason we have come is: Our creditors urge each other against us,

Likewise our enemies at Dalegdeg. We've come," he says, "to seek for

Strong Sorcery, Expulsion and Counteraction."² Said Ghoul of the Underworld, "Wait a little", says he,

"Till our youngest born comes home" In a little while in the Under-

world. When the sun marks mid-after-

noon, Ngálana Self-Beheaded of the

Underworld, Comes homeward bound. They see Self-Beheaded of the

Underworld, He's rejoicing and rejoicing, He's dancing and dancing,

His neck-stump is bubbling, He goes grabbing all kinds of

And all kinds of centipedes, And thrusting them down his neck-stump.

And increasingly he rejoices, Accelerates his dancing, Nothing else than that Balitok be

seized with fear, And up spake Ghoul of the Underworld,

"Don't be afraid, Balitok, For that is the one you'll take back with you, So get ready to go, Balitok".

III.

Soon they rise to the top of the lake,

The lake of the Underworld, Leave the water and go upstream, Nothing else than that Balitok look side-wise,

And ah nakayang! Self-Beheaded.

Is seen to be rejoicing, Dancing along as they go, Reaching out and grabbing All kinds of snakes and centipedes And thrusting them into his neckstump!

They go not noting time's passage, And pass through the outskirts of Dalegdeg.

They ascend and enter Dalegdeg. Balitok wastes no time, He catches a large pig and ties it,

Trammels it3 and invokes this

Obtainment. These of the Underworld and he

finishes. He sees and "faces" him (Self-Beheaded)5

And feeds him raw meat. Kanadih his Obtainment Is pointed against their enemies. Mala, it is said, Self-Beheaded, Gathers his strength (for an

onslaught), He sees their enemies at Dalegdeg, Destroys those on both sides of their families.

He sees their enemies at Dalegdeg,

And includes their little boy-babes.

An kai nabakagan! An madí natoldad.

Tibun-na dinongdong kanádi.

Yimapui hibayan an nahiklib!6

An maid kumalkali. Tibun-na binuhol-nad Dalegdeg,

An maki-ibiba-da y udum,

Maki-ululitao-da y udum, An tumalak-da y mibaga, An lumaklak-da y inidaowan.

Tibun-na ginayang-da d Dalegdeg,

Ya maid di bimudu, bimalu.

TANABTABINADI mo d Dalegdeg. Ilyaliyak-da mo ya momboga,

Momaata, an adi maduiduyanan.

Tulud

IV.

Ngálana Lumáwig ad Gumíhad, Himapit hi Lumawig ad Gumihad, Kaliona, "Kana katog da Balitok ad Dalegdeg,

An monhindingol di dinakwat-na n mabagan".

Monaltalipon hi dola-na d Gumihad, Ih'bit-na ambayugna, ihaynub-na

y duluh-na, Talawidon-na y gayang Lumahon d Gumihad, gayang-na,

Tibun-na va idaowihan-na v danum ad Gumihad, Palpaiwan-na monuhaul,

Humabang di akpaowan-da d Dalegdeg, Monladang ya humigup, Immodmod-na y gayang-na, Ihunud hi punbayuan, Pumbaininan da Balitok ad Dalegdeg.

Ya Lagiwa d Dalegdeg. "Naya di mangili-mi

An nalhom di binla-na". Lumahon ya mompalpaldang-da.

Monhindadauwaton-da mommon ya tabakuan,7 Tiktikon-da, tuugon-da ngipayda.

Baloblaon-da ibughi-da blao-na,

Bimugbug, pimanangpang

Monhapihapit hi Balitok, "An uddi di tabina hi inaliam,

Hitun dola-mi d Dalegdeg?" Kanadih Lumawig ya himapit, "Manuke limadang-ko

IV.

As if skeletonized—there's left

He sees the sorcery and kánadi

The eaves are grown lighter and

He (Balitok) sees his enemies at

They become like kinsmen, some

Their debts against him are lost,

Their omens against him are

He sees those he's speared at

And no one comes out to avenge

That is the reason, in Dalegdeg,

That they farm and their crops

And ripen, and there's no crop-

Become like uncles the others.

And there's nobody talking.

no remainder.

rise up!6

Dalegdeg,

of them,

broken.

them.

failure.

Dalegdeg,

are fruitful,

Ngálana Lumáwig of Gumíhad, Spake Lumawig of Gumihad, Says he, "Kána katóg Balitok of Dalegdeg-

One keeps hearing of his famous Obtainment".

He packs up in his village at Gumihad,

Tucks on his hipbag, then (belts on) his bolo, Takes spear in hand,

Comes down (from his house) in Gumihad. He crosses the stream at Gumihad,

Goes downstreamward not noting time's passage,

Arrives in the outskirts of Dalegdeg, Crosses them and enters,

He thrusts down his spear, Goes across to the rice mortar. Balitok of Dalegdeg looks around, startled.

And Lagiwa of Dalegdeg, (says) "There is here an Other-Townsman

Whose handsomeness is profound". They go down, and sit beside him,

They exchange betels and tobacco,7

They lime their betels and put them between their teeth, Crush them and spit out the crumblings.

Their spittle's turned red and thick.

Balitok speaks,

"What was the reason, of thy coming, To this, our village of Dalegdeg?"

Kanadih Lumawig answers, "The reason why I've come,

⁽¹⁾ Pinigipigan: The root is pinigipig, which in modern speech, means the ring in the nose of an ox or buffalo. Lunge: wilted condition of plants or the drooped-over condition of a sick, wounded, or drunken man.

⁽²⁾ Duhidu: sacrifices rendered useless by counter-sorcery.

⁽³⁾ That is, after tying the pig's legs, he runs a pole between them, above the ties, so as to prevent the pig's kicking itself away from the site of his invocations.

⁽⁴⁾ Dinakwat: a gift from supernatural beings to men of something having mana. In the tulud I translate the word "Obtainment".

⁽⁵⁾ During these invocations he has been "facing" his Obtainment against his enemies. He sees that his invocations are effective because the Obtainment is eating the raw meat of his offering.

⁽⁶⁾ The sorcery Balitok's enemies have been practicing against him is conceived as having pressed down his house-eaves by its weight. This weight is now removed and the eaves spring upward. In the following line, perhaps I ought to translate, "There's no raving" for I suspect that this line may refer to the sorcery, conceived as noisy, as well as ponderous.

⁽⁷⁾ Tobacco is making its way into the ideology: there was no mention of it in any of the myths I recorded twenty-five years ago.

Hi dola-vo d Dalegdeg-Ya namahig hi dolak ad Gumihad,

Te didiyan-ak hi dinongdong.8

An ngimayutnut-da y binuhol,

Adi-ak hinkugaban". Himapit hi Balitok, "An dan maid di Kapiam— Hi Dulaya, Duhidu ni Dulaya, Dunidu Hi Pokipok, hi Pigwid?" "Maid", an panagali-na, Kanadih Lumawig, "Monhapihapit-da bo-An nunhindingdingol—nan dinakwat—yo".
"Ya hia", an kalion-na,

"Neh'na nan dinakwat-mi, An inala-mi d Dalum, An hi Numputol ad Dalum, Ke da Angob ad Dalum, Ke da Manunglub ad Dalum, Da Mangungahon ad Dalum, Ke da Longwe ke da Kalotkot,

Ke da Galikum.

Deket pohom ya dakwatom".

Inabulut mo Lumawig.

V.

Kanadih Numputol, Nanayongtong di algo, Monana-anamut. Laniklion Lumawig, Tibun-na ya montayutayu, Tibun-na mondayudayu, Panaghagamhaman-na kaululu-Panaghagamhaman-na gan,

Ya kagaygayamanan, An ihonhon-na y putul-na.

Ingingdan-na n montayutayu, Ingingdan-na mondayudayu Maid hi Lumawig te montakottakot. Kimali Balitok ad Dalegdeg,

"Adi-ka montakotakot, Lumawig, Te hinai ya kain di bulunum".

Lumawig ya ih-bit-na y ambayug, Ihaynub-na y dulu, Talawid-na gayang Nakak ak Dalegdeg. Maid te numpito akpaowan-da,

Akpaowan-da d Dalegdeg, Wingion ya montayutayu Numputol. Palpaliwan-da ya monhulung,

Hungduan-da akpaowan-da d Gumihad. Kanadih Lumawig Wahitan-na manok-na,⁹ Dopapon-na kawitan, Ighop-na kanu bale-na, Gonobnobon-na y amud-na, Italban-na y makalun,

Gomgombon-na tun dinakwat-na,

Numputol ad Dalum, Dalaan-na y manok,¹⁰ Lagiman ya puwikon,¹¹ Tibun-na ya ningale.

Alan-na y manok y godaton-na,

Lamulamud-na dala n di manok, Ya imangmangdadan-na tun dinakwat-na. Kon-na madingdinglaon. Tibun-na ya ilildong-na binuhol-

VI.

na.

Kanadih Numputol, Uhiwon-na buhol Lumawig,

To your village of Dalegdeg-It's more than I can stand in my village of Gumihad, For they've sicced sorcery on

me.8 Mine enemies are risen against

me. Won't give me another night". Said Balitok,

"Then hast thou no witchcraft-No Expulsion, no Counteraction? No Termination, no Shunting?"
"I have not", he answered.

Kanadih Lum talking about-Lumawig, "They're And it's much heard about-your

Obtainment". "That's the thing!" he (Balitok)

answers, "There is our Obtainment Whom we got in the Underworld, Self-Beheaded of the Underworld, And Ghoul of the Underworld, And the Facer of the Underworld, Mangungahon of the Underworld, Drooped-Over, Sound-of-Crun-

ched-Bones. And Crunching - Sounds - When Eating-Hard-Things. If thou like, take as thy Obtainment."

Lumawig agrees (to take them).

V.

Kanadih Self-Beheaded, When the sun's a little past noon, Comes homeward. Lumawig looks sideways Sees him dancing and dancing, Sees him rejoicing and rejoicing, Grabbing all kinds of snakes,

All kinds of centipedes.

Which he thrusts into his neckstump. He dances faster and faster, Increasingly rejoices, Nothing else than that Lumawig be seized with fear. Said Balitok of Dalegdeg. "Do not be afraid, Lumawig, For that is he whom thou must control". Lumawig tucks on his hipbag, Then (belts on) his bolo, Takes spear in hand. They have set forth at Dalegdeg,

Nothing else than that, as they cross the outskirts, The outskirts at Dalegdeg, e glances round and Beheaded is dancing.

They go upstream, not noting time's passage,

Arrive at the outskirts at Gumihad.

Kanadih Lumawig Throws bait for his chickens,9 Catches a rooster,

Takes it, they say, to his house, Invokes his ancestors, Changes (his invocation) to the

Messengers, And then invokes this, his Obtainment.

Self-Beheaded of the Underworld. He bleeds the chicken,10 Singes it and opens it,11 Sees that it (the bile omen) is

ningale. He takes the chicken and cuts it

to pieces, Mixes the pieces with blood, And, "facing" this his Obtain-

ment. Feeds him raw meat. He looks and points him toward

his enemies.

VI.

Kánadih Self-Beheaded, He rages against Lumawig's enemies.

Tibun-na ya dimdimangon-na-

Maid natoldad, maid nakudaan! Inunud-na wanud-da.

Maid mo kumalkali. Kanadih mo Lumawig, On-na iyuli-uli,

Dola-na d Gumihad. Kanadih nuningoho, nuninbalu,

Kon-da maki-ibiba, Maki-ululitao-da y udum. Maid te tabinadi d Gumihad,

Kataguan di babui-na, manok-na Ya ilyaliyak-na. Momboga, momaata. Monhindingdingol bo dinakwatna-

An hi Numputol ad Dalum.

Second Tulud

VII.

Ngálana Lóbwag ad Bahélna: Ngalana y tulang di ginayang-na, Da nak Pungudan ad Bangauwan-

Tibun-na ya ngayotngotan-da.

Nahdom di hodom adi, Lumahon hi Lobwag ad Bahelna,

Alan-na y hapio ya gayang-na, Bumtik ad Bahelna.

Hindodonayan ya bigat an nungaowa,

Ya montikid hi Lobwag ad Bahelna, Umablat ad Pukao.

Imodmod di gayang ya mangbun, Nanguhuhdungan ad Gumihad.12 Bahutan-na gayang ya mondayu,

Pumahaad ad Gumihad. Tibun-na, kanu, ya humigup, Imodmod-na y gayang-na, Ihunud-na punbayuan.13 Mombainan hi Lumawig. "Teya 'tu han mangili

An nalhom di binla-na An mabungot ta nangamong An balbagan di mata-na". Lumahon ya paldangan-na Balbalukayan-da y hapit: "Ngaday tabina di inaliam

Hi dola-mi d Gumihad?" "Manuke immaliak-On-ak nadngolan hi dinakwat-mo;

Te namahig di dolak ad Bahelna;

VII.

Looks and destroys them on

None left, there's no remainder! He follows out the remotest roots

He adopts a course of kind treat-

In his village of Gumihad.

The wearers of mourning bands

Of the life of his pigs, his chickens And of the crops that he planted.

His Obtainment was continually

Self-Beheaded of the Underworld.

both sides

of them,

ment.

None are left talking.

and the widowed Become like kinsmen to him,

Become like uncles the rest. Nothing else than that it be the source at Gumihad,

The crops fruit and ripen.

heard about-

Kánadih mo Lumawig,

Ngálana Lóbwag of Bahélna: The kindred of those he had slain, The sons of Pungudan of Pangauwan-

He sees that they rage against him.

In the darkness of night-time, Lobwag comes down from his house at Bahelna,

Taking his shield and spear, And runs away at Bahelna.

In a little while it is mid-forenoon,

And Lobwag of Bahelna climbs upward.

And goes round the mountain at Pukao.

He presses down his spear and sits, He looks down over Gumihad.12 He pulls up his spear and goes downward.

And arrives at Gumihad. He looks, it is said, and enters, He presses down his spear, Goes over to the rice mortar.13 Lumawig glances up, startled, "There is here an Other-Townsman,

Whose handsomeness is profound, Whose rage is so great that His eyes are inflamed".

He descends, sits beside him. They make conversation:

"What is the reason thou'st come to

Our village of Gumihad?" "The reason I've come is,

I kept hearing about your Obtainment;

For I can't endure it in my village at Bahelna;

⁽⁸⁾ Didiyan-from "Di! di!" (from hidi) sound used in encouraging dogs. I translate "sicced".

⁽⁹⁾ He throws cracked rice down to lure the chickens so that he may catch one.

⁽¹⁰⁾ The Ifugao kills a chicken by cutting its throat (formerly with a bamboo sliver but now with a knife); he holds it upside down over a vessel and catches the blood.

⁽¹¹⁾ He plucks out the wing and tail feathers and burns off the rest, after which he inserts his thumbnail under the wishbone and tears the breast back over the abdomen, leaving it attached by the skin of the latter, thus exposing the viscera, undisturbed. He scrutinizes the bile-sac for its omen, then removes the viscera. He cleans the gizzard and crop, strips out the contents of the intestines. He either replaces the viscera in the abdominal cavity or, more probably, impales them on a spit. He then bends the chicken's neck across the abdominal cavity and folds the breast back into its place over the neck; this compact mass he then throws into the pot to boil a little—which is all his cooking of it will amount to.

⁽¹²⁾ That is, he sits chewing betels and catching his wind. (13) He goes to the rice mortar in order to sit down on it.

⁽Continued on page 394)

Water from the Well

By Estrella D. Alfon

II

UNCH consisted of rice and dried fish, together with stewed vegetables taken from the land, simple fare that tasted surprisingly good, for the hours I had spent out-doors, idle though they had been, had awakened my usually lagging appetite. It was a gay meal, too, for Mr. Garcia told me about his courting of Tesiang, ignoring her blushes and gently railing at her when she tried to deny some of his little tales.

It was a story simple enough. Tesiang had rented this place and was trying hard to make the land bear fruit by her own puny efforts. Mr. Garcia had visited her occasionally, the way a landlord visits a tenant, and had been touched by her valiance. He had had other renters on the place before her, but they had been idle and had let the weeds almost choke the trees. Tesiang, however, loved the land, and this had first drawn them together. Then, one day, he told her that she, a lone woman, could not manage such a farm, and she had said spiritedly that if she couldn't, he couldn't either. Opportunist rogue that he was, he had said, of course not, but that the two of them together might manage it. This had opened the way for the courtship—a courtship hindered only by the fact that Mr. Garcia's hair was turning gray and Tesiang herself thought she was too old to marry. What would people say?

"But one day," Mr. Garcia went on to relate, "I came here with my hair dyed." His daughter had done it for him, he said, for he was a widower, and the girl has been old enough to understand and be indulgent. "I put on my best suit, hooked a cane on my arm, and came here, telling Tesiang I had come to say goodbye.

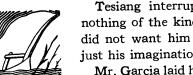
"She cried, 'Why, where are you going?' I said I was going to Mindanao, to build a new life for myself. I said my children were all grown up and had no place for me in their lives. And since she did not want me—well, I was going away—to forget!

"Tesiang cried that I would die in Mindanao, and I said I would die here, too, unless she would have me. Would she marry me?

"She hesitated and then said that she would think it over. But I said that I would have to leave that very afternoon to catch the boat in Manila and that if she had any thinking to do that meant that she really did not want me and that there was no use delaying matters...

"I had had a little hope, but when I turned and walked slowly away, I thought all was lost, for she did not call me back. But just as I was going out of the gate, she did call me. But I remained standing where I was and asked her what she wanted, and she hid her face behind the door and said she did not want me to go.

"'Why don't you want me to go?' I shouted. And then I could just hear her say very faintly that she loved me too."



Tesiang interrupted to say that she had said nothing of the kind; that she had merely said she did not want him to go, and that the rest was just his imagination.

Mr. Garcia laid his fork down on the table, stared at her, and asked pleadingly, "Did I imagine it,

Tesiang?" And old Tesiang blushed, lowered her head, and admitted "No".

A FTER lunch I lay down and fell asleep. I woke up, to find a black kitten curled up like a ball in the crook of my arm. It purred and stretched lazily when I stirred, sticking out its little pink tongue and unsheathing its little claws. When I got up, it followed me about, and to keep from stepping on it, I thrust it into a pocket of my overalls. It kept mewing at first, but went to sleep after a while. The wind had again grown colder and more blustering. The mountains, lying so near, seemed to offer no protection, as I ignorantly thought they might. Smoke rising from several fragrant bonfires that Mr. Garcia had started under some of the fruit trees, hazed the air. I had slept soundly and for a long time, and Tesiang was already feeding the fowls their evening meal. The bigger fowls hemmed her in completely and the little chicks climbed into her lap. There were the hogs to feed again, too; Bobby and Jake, the two dogs, to quiet; and the boy Marcial had to be told what to do in assisting at getting supper ready.

The night came almost without warning. One moment it was the sun still over the rim of the mountains, and the next moment, it seemed, the full round moon was shining in the sky. We had supper, with Mr. Garcia telling stories or talking about his fruit trees. Supper done, I left the couple to themselves by the single kerosene lamp, their faces rugged and strong and their cheekbones reflecting the glow of the light. I went out on the batalan, wrapping myself warmly in two house robes that I had put on, one over the other.

The moonlight was brilliant. And over everything lay a stillness that I noticed was really made up of little noises. Near the side of the batalan, so near that one could touch it if one leaned out a little, there grew a sineguela tree, bare now of foliage, its stripped limbs and branches suggesting suppliant fingers pleading with the skies. There was a solemness about the scene as of some ritual: the humility of the bare branches seeking assurance of later fruitfulness to come; not anymore this nudity of limb, but a glad bedecking with red, ripe fruit, plentiful, awaiting the picking.

My host called me inside, an invitation that I was not too unwilling to accept, for the wind now had a fierce bite that penetrated the layers of cloth about me. And yet I could not quite forsake the night, and inside the house I looked through the window. I felt myself wishing that I were a painter, for framed like a picture within this oblong, I saw twin mountain peaks, perfectly proportioned and spaced. It was as though Earth had bared her bosom, revealing to my enamoured eyes the lovely bareness of

pointed breasts. Included in the picture, in the foreground, were the graceful silhouettes of delicate coconut palm fronds against the pale shine of the night.

Within the house there was the low murmur of talk between Tesiang and her husband. They had blown out the lamp and were sitting facing each other, Mr. Garcia with his pipe, the glow lighting his face. Tesiang's arms moved in a slow rhythm as she passed a comb again and again through her loosened hair. The kitten rubbed itself against my legs and mewed until I picked it up. I scratched its round little head and listened to its purr. It is a dream, I told myself, while I surveyed the darkened room. A dream of silence and quiet, peace and contentment. It holds solitude and yet not loneliness. It is a dream from which I might awaken, and yet find nothing lost because I am part of the dream. I laughed at myself, and went readily to bed when my two friends suggested it. It was early, but my eyes welcomed slumber.

Thus passed the days and nights. We woke up to the noisy crowing of the cocks and went to sleep soon after supper, our days filled with farm beasts and fowls and, always, the fruit trees. Mist covered the mountains in the morning and sometimes in the evening—mist that curled its tenuous fingers to the sun, lifting itself from the earth, floating into the skies, gentle like whispered prayers.

Sometimes Tesiang would essay to kill a capon for dinner, but with the gorgeously feathered fowl in her hands, her pity would give way to the urges of hospitality and gratefulness would shine in her face as we played the game of my not wanting her to kill the capon, she insisting she would, and my saying I did not like chicken-meat anyway. Finally we would watch the capon shake its feathers, sweeping the ground with its hanging tail plumage, and relief would be in both our hearts. It was out of the question to kill the hens; they were either too valuable as layers or breeders, or too tough. We never tasted chicken.

One fruit from the chaimito over the well ripened early and we divided it among the three of us. The boy Marcial got into trouble. He one day ate a guava that was ripening on a branch, which Mr. Garcia had waited for and watched daily, for it was a rare Chinese guava, bearing lemon-sized fruit, and this was the first the tree had ever borne. Mr. Garcia's anger surprised me, for I remembered how solicitous he had been in not wanting the boy to carry cans of water too heavy for him. But there was no mercy in the way he now whipped the boy; his anger was almost tearful, and he warned that from then on no fruit on any tree was to be eaten before it was shown to him.

After he had punished the boy, he went to Tesiang, and wondered grievedly how long it would be before there would be another fruit on that tree and he would know what it tasted like. The first fruit, and Marcial had dared to eat it! Tesiang said that Marcial was just a boy and did not understand, but Mr. Garcia was not to be so soon appeased.

ONE morning I occupied myself with the chest that stood beneath the window. Tesiang had told me it contained old magazines. For hours I looked through their yellowed pages. I came across stories that had long since been made into books and others that I had seen on the movie-screen. And then I came upon a scrapbook, filled to overflowing with magazine-picture clippings of houses

and rooms—richly-furnished drawing and music rooms; bedrooms with luxurious drapes and shaded lights; nurseries for children, with whimsically painted animals on the walls; shining, spick-and-span kitchens. The houses were of all types, from great, stately mansions to little bungalows, hugging the ground. There were also pictures of broad, sweeping lawns and of gardens ablaze with color.

I looked around me, at the unpainted clapboard walls with here and there a warped board that let through streaks of light. It was hopeless to cover such walls, just as hopeless as hanging curtains before the unframed windows. The beds alone did not look so despair-filling, for they were neatly made and were covered with colored Ilocano spreads. But they were iron beds, the tubes dented and the enamel peeling off. Then the sacks of rice stored in the room; the ugly stove against the wall, blackened pots and a pile of fire-wood beneath. I closed the scrapbook, put it back in the chest, and closed the lid.

Sometimes we washed clothes beside the well, erecting a kind of shield of blankets to keep off the bitter wind. Tesiang would ask, "Are you enjoying yourself?" I would look around me, at the chickens scratching in the ricestraw in the yard, at the ducks making love in the shade, at the golden benediction the sun seemed to bestow on all living, growing things, and I would say that I wished I would never have to leave. Tesiang would smile and say, "But you will tire of it after a while. Of the simple food, the lack of comforts. No shows, no amusements—what can keep you here?"

The busses would keep rumbling by, raising the dust, and I would know that what Tesiang said was true; that perhaps, in a month or so, I would tire of it, would wish to leave for the city. Sometimes, looking down the road, winding in and out of sight, I could feel its fascination. I had but to follow its curves and windings to come, after a while, to my city again. To all its lights, its rush, its beautiful heedlessness. I love that too. Here the quiet and the peace; but I knew I loved the headlong rush, the working, the dancing, the hurrying. But, I thought, to everything that I shall do, there shall be, from now on, like the undertone to a melody's rushing song, this dream. I said to Tesiang, "One tires of the city, too."

Tesiang said, "Yes, I tired of it."

"I wish," I said, "that this were all mine."

Tesiang said, "I wish so, too."

"But it is yours now, isn't it?" I asked.

She looked around her and shook her head and I wondered why she looked so wistful. Poor little unlovely face; it looked beautiful now as she gazed at the trees, her eyes squinting a little against the sun.

She shook her head again and said: "No, if my child had not died, this would perhaps have been mine. But Mr. Garcia has grown-up children. In two years this land will begin producing a good income and they will remember that this piece of land they had almost forgotten belongs or will belong to them. And they will want it."

"Don't they like you?" I asked.

Tesiang smiled and said, "Yes, they do. But they like the land too."

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The "China Incident"

By Lin Yu

HERE was not much change in the military situation during last month, though the Chinese were gradually gaining ground.

In Peiping, Chinese guerillas were once more fighting the Japanese in the very suburbs, the Western Hills, and gunshots were nightly heard in the city. Also Chinese planes flew over the city and dropped anti-Japanese handbills, which were eagerly read by the Chinese population.

The Ching-Tai railway connecting Hopei and Shansi provinces was two-thirds destroyed, and it would it was estimated, take six months to repair it. Chinese attacks on Yicheng and Chianghsien were also very successful, the Japanese suffering a big defeat near the latter city. The ring around Yangcheng, too, was gradually tightened by the Chinese who won a victory outside the city walls, while the Japanese push from Chincheng southeastward ended in a debacle.

The Japanese in Shantung launched several offensives, one from Weihsien and one from Hsintai and Laiwu, and in both cases they failed to gain their objectives. On the other hand, Chinese recaptured Kaotangcheng, killing the Japanese puppet magistrate among others.

Fierce fighting has raged on the Kiangsu-Annwei borders since the first decade of September. On the Kiangsu side, the invaders descended southward upon Kaoyu from Hawiyin, while along another route they pushed westward from



Liuho, Kiangsu, with Laian as their objective. Here they failed thus destroying any hope of success along their third route farther south.

South of the Yangtze, Kuyong and Tanyang, southeast of Nanking, were attacked. Chinkinag, former provincial capital of Kiangsu, as well as Wushing, northern Chekiang, was isolated by

Chinese fighters. Japanese forces in Wuhu made an attempt to capture Hwangmutu, were blocked, and then found themselves cut off from their base by Chinese mobile units. Opposite Kiukiang, some 60,000 Chinese troops on the northern bank of the Yangtze have effectively stopped Japanese river transportation at this point.

The Chinese raids on Canton have become more and more frequent with the result that the Japanese visited their anger upon the civilian population of the city, over 2,000 being murdered by the armed forces of Dai Nippon. The Japanese attempt to gain Yangmei from Samsui ended in failure, while the Chinese successfully raided the Nanhai city.

Fangcheng, one of the Kwangtung ports where the Japanese landed their troops for the invasion of Kwangsi, was recaptured by the Chinese.

Farther inland in Kwangsi, Shangssu was regained by the Chinese, driving the Japanese farther west to Suilu. Shinlang, too, met the same fate, and the Chinese chasing

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Will the Britons Hold?

By John H. Brown

A CROSS the air the waves declare The winds from wood and wold Drive seaward where strange sea-birds fare And Channel mists are cold.

If winds should shift and fogs should lift And Channel clouds unfold, The foe may drift athwart the rift To storm the old stronghold.

The spirit numbs, some faith succumbs, Where yet the tale is told; From hearts and homes the query comes, Will but the Britons hold?

In days of yore, on sea and shore When Empire was to weld,
Some goodly lore in History's store
Says Britons always held.

On murky nights, by Quebec's heights, The flower of France was felled, And Empire plights were set to rights Because the Britons held. By Hongoumont Wood when Wellesley stood Where Old Guard horsemen rolled, A flowing flood of British blood Proved Britons still could hold.

On Lucknow plains, while strident strains Of plodding pipers swelled, Through battle pains and battle stains, Embattled Britons held.

Now on the sand of Arthur's land, By wood and waste and wold, In compact band the Britons stand, Their hearth and home to hold.

If they before the battle bore
Abroad when knights were bold,
How much the more on their own shore
Shall Britons hark and hold!

(To the tune of "Auld Lang Syne")

The Monkey and the Winds

A Sulu Folktale

By Yusop M. Tan

P in a tree in the forest, the father of the monkeys was frolicking among the fruit-laden branches, swinging from one to another, his unrestrained gaiety and boisterous chatter disturbing the peaceful air of the morning.

Now with mischievous eyes fixed on some large fruit on a distant limb, he would reach out his long, hairy arm to pluck another near by; then, with animal imprudence, he would fling every fruit he could lay his hands on, ripe and unripe, to the earth below. The fruit-strewn ground testified to the wanton destruction, and there seemed to be no end to this wasteful indulgence.

"What a foolish monkey!" scornfully trumpeted Uttara, the North Wind, who had caught sight of the monkey's antics. "He must be crazy!"

The father of the monkeys sat up and cupped his small ears to listen. Had he heard aright?

"Hoooo! Foolish monkey!" shouted the wind in a voice that shook the trees.

"Now, now," said the monkey to himself. "I will certainly not tolerate these insults before all my tribe. Am I not the undisputed master of the forest?"

Then, catching hold of a branch with one hand, the monkey swung his lithe body and with jeering laughter bleated out a reply. "K-r-r-r-h! K-r-r-r-h!" All the monkeys in the neighboring trees caught it up and soon the whole forest was shaking and roaring with the confused merriment of the monkey tribe. It was hard to tell whether it was Uttara or the monkeys that shook the trees.

"K-r-r-h! K-r-r-h! Foolish and crazy you call me?" bellowed the Father Monkey. You, in the sky there, know nothing better than just to blow and blow. You are powerful, but not so strong as you think. You couldn't blow the fruit off this tree as fast and as easily as I can pluck them."

"Vain and boastful monkey!" replied Uttara in a vehement tone. "Enough of your foolish chatter, or I will blow you out of that tree!"

"Blow until you burst, you silly wind!" answered the monkey. "K-r-r-r-h! K-r-r-r-h! Try if you can really blow me off. I spit at you. I'm not afraid of you!"

All of a sudden the northern sky grew black with menacing clouds and Uttara howled in anger. The rain fell in torrents, swelling the rivers and flooding the whole land. For three months, interrupted by only brief lulls, Uttara's furious breath bent all the trees in the forest in one direction, and there was much waste and destruction. But the Father Monkey clung tightly to his tree, hardly a bit shaken by the lashing. "K-r-r-r-h! K-r-r-r-h!" he laughed tauntingly. "You can blow your sky to pieces, but you can not blow me off."

Uttara felt a ringing in his ears and the monkey's mocking words stung him to even stronger effort. But the Father of the Monkeys was not a leaf, and the stronger Uttara blew, the more tightly did the monkey clasp his branch.



Habagat, the mighty West Wind, who had gone to sleep months ago, was awakened by the savage howling of Uttara. Gathering himself up to see what the turmoil was about, he espied Uttara driving furiously at the monkey, and to his utter amazement he saw that the monkey had not suffered the slightest harm but was adding to the turbulent

air with the noise of his mocking.

"For shame! For shame!" roared Habagat in a voice that seemed to drown all other noises in the air. "O Uttara, that you should allow that simple monkey to make a fool of you! Have you become so impotent? Where is that strength of yours?"

Habagat's chiding echoed like thunder in the heavens and awoke all the other winds—Satan, the South Wind; Baratdaya, the Southwest Wind; Timul, the East Wind; Uttara Luuk, the Northeast Wind; Hilaga, the Northwest Wind. All of them were aroused by Habagat's deafening voice.

Uttara called aloud: "Do not harshly judge others until you prove yourself better. It is true that all my strength has not sufficed to dislodge that monkey from the tree. Is there one among you who could maintain a fight for three months, as I have? Habagat is a loud talker. But can he do better?"

Habagat boiled with anger at this sarcasm and became so furious that he almost blew himself off his seat in the western sky. He called all the winds in conference to consider how to answer Uttara's reply and after some discussion it was agreed that Habagat, Satan, and Timul would take turns in blowing in order to drop the monkey from the tree. The other winds, Baratdaya, Tunggara, Uttara Luuk, and Hilaga were to assume the field in the order named, if they were not successful.

It was Habagat's turn first. He immediately raised dark clouds in the west, which he sent scurrying through the sky. The lightning flashed and the thunder roared. The sea was stirred and huge waves dashed upon the shore, threatening to engulf the land.

For a week Habagat blew so fiercely that even the largest trees were uprooted. But the Father of the Monkeys still clung to his branch with iron fingers. "K-r-r-r-h! K-r-r-rh!" he laughed, mischief still in his blinking eyes. "Ho, Habagat! Your strength is like that of a feeble old woman. How little can you do against me! I think more of the fierce Uttara as an adversary."

Stung to the core by this fresh insult, Habagat raged and foamed, and dove down upon the forest intending to finish it all. He blew down hot rains, so thick, and fast, and sharp, and in such tremendous volume that mighty rivers were formed that rushed turbulently to the sea. Through all this, the Father of the Monkeys maintained a tight hold on the leeward side of his tree, thus shielding himself from the piercing blows of mighty Habagat.

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The Higher Life

By Catuca

ORE war talk has been going around during the past few weeks than ever before in our life, not counting those dim days that mothers talk about now more than ever when fathers were being paid war bonuses and prices were so high that it didn't seem possible

that they could go higher. Now nobody we know of is getting any bonuses, and prices havent's gone up. But the war looks nearer with American women and children being shipped home from Japan and China while reassuring little notices appear in the papers about there being no special reason to leave the Philippines.

* * *

Mrs. Smith and the little Smiths probably won't have to be sent home from here, too; but if they ever are evacuated, we hear that many of our own women and children will go away themselves. Those who can afford it plan to take a long sea trip to somewhere where it will be safe, and those who can't are speculating on chances of just moving out into the provinces in case of trouble. One of the examples of preparedness we heard about this week concerns a high government official who sees to it himself that his car is full of gas at all times during the day so that he can take his family out of danger here to the comparative safety of Batangas.

* * *

Personally we think he's very lucky to come from a southern province like Batangas. When our mother talks of going home to Bolinao, which is so far up north and so open to visitors from the China Sea, it seems to us that it might be better to stay right here where everyone we know is. It looks just as safe here as there or anywhere else, and it's a hard day's trip to Bolinao on trains and busses and launches.

* * *

A friend of ours wonders if her niece shouldn't take her money out of the bank, just in case. She's heard of governments taking bank deposits over, and doesn't want her to lose this money. It's this niece's lifetime savings or a trust fund or some nest-egg like that. She plans to draw it out little by little if the bank won't let her take it out all at once. She just wants it where she can lay her hands on it any time. It will buy her passage on a boat somewhere where it's safer, or at least it will keep her going even when there are no more women here to make dresses for.

* * *

In the light of a sad experience we once had with a little money that we put away where we could lay our hands on



it any time, we wouldn't advise anyone to take his savings out of a bank to keep under his pillow or in his trunk. Someone else might come along and lay hands on it. Or it might fall out of its hiding place and be swept out when the boy cleans the house. This last might be

a reason for our superstition about sweeping at night. It's really better to see what you're sweeping away.

* * *

If you're going to take your money out of a bank, you might as well do something useful, or at least profitable, with it. We know someone who would know what to do with it. He would lend it out to market vendors and see it double in a few days. He says that many money-lenders do it and that it doesn't seem like usury although the interest is pretty high.

k * *

Five pesos goes everyday to every small market vendor who hasn't the cash to be in business by himself. With it he buys vegetables or eggs or fish—practically anything but fruit, because it seems that fruit sellers are about the most prosperous of market people and don't need anyone else's money to help them. When the day's work is done, the five pesos go back to their owner with a peso as interest. It's not supposed to be really usury because the peso doesn't come out of the borrower's own pocket. He knows he has to pay twenty per cent on what he borrowed and he just raises his price so as to allow for it. When housewives and cooks complain of the high prices, they don't know that they're paying interest on a loan.

* * *

The process goes on every day, a thousand pesos earning two hundred pesos each day. But not all this money goes to the money-lender. He has to employ men to distribute the loans and take in the interest every afternoon before the markets close. They have to be men who can be trusted and have to be paid well so that they won't be tempted to skip with the day's profits.

Speaking of people who can be trusted, reminds us of old servants we've been hearing about. During the revolution here, all money was still in metal and when people had to flee for their lives they were handicapped by its weight. They had money belts to put the gold and silver coins in and there were worn by trusted servants. Anyway they couldn't get very far with the weight around their middles.

The "China Incident"

(Continued from page 389)

the Japanese defeated them at Changchiao after a three-day battle. The Japanese based on Nanning launched an attack on Kanyu and were beaten back, another one on Annien and were beaten back to Shaching, still a third attack on Wuming and were defeated at the outskirt of the city. Next their troops on the Nanning-Wuming highway were ambushed and they hurriedly retreated. On the Kwangsi-Indo-China borders, the Chinese recaptured Aitien and so blocked one of the possible routes of attack on the province from Indo-China. At Chennankwan, on the Kwangsi-Indo-China borders, the Japanese also suffered heavy losses.

This brings us to the Indo-China situation. The French authorities finally gave in to Japanese demands that they be allowed to land troops at Haiphong and Hanoi and given the use of French airdromes. The French carefully moved some of their troops to the more mountainous regions, but the Japanese saw through their plan and smashed down at them from the Kwangsi border at Doedeng and Liangshan. As so far the Japanese have shown no signs of intending to invade China from Indo-China, so Chinese troops have not crossed the boundary line.

The Indo-Chinese authorities are also faced with the problem of meeting the demands of Thailand (Siam) which has suddenly become jingoistic and demanded certain territories from the French. While at the time of writing there seems to be some hope for an amicable settlement of the question, it may nevertheless be profitable to probe into the whys and wherefores of the Thai demands.

The truth is that the Japanese navy, realizing that it could not carry out the southward expansion program without the support of the army, demanded the liquidation of the "China Incident" before it would embark upon any adventure in the South Seas; but the army, dominated by "hot-headed junior officers", brushed the navy aside and light-heartedly planned to bear the burden of the drang nach Suden program itself, asking the navy to serve only as an auxiliary force; and so their plan is to get Indo-China first. Thailand next, and after that Malaya and the Dutch East Indies (if by that time the latter have not already fallen into the lap of Dai Nippon). Then the Philippines would be completely surrounded and would have no other choice than to accept inclusion in the orbit of Japanese influence. The Japanese, however, have brought Indo-China only incompletely under their domination. The Thailanders, partly cowed by Japan's military prowess and partly wish-thinking themselves into believing in the innocence of Japanese advice and their own good chances of getting back Cambodia, which they ceded to the French a few decades ago, are acting as if they were already Japan's ally.

Whether the Japanese plan will succeed, only time can reveal, but there are factors in the situation which we would do well to observe.

First, there is no question that America has been blocking Japan's attempt to establish the "New Order in the Far East". America's ban on the export of aviation gasoline and steel is generally taken as aimed at reducing Ja-

pan's military strength, though officially it was not so admitted. The tripartite alliance acknowledging the political hegemony of Japan in Asia was—its signatories made no secret of it—to give America warning. But Uncle Sam was not to be so frightened; he answered by making another loan of U. S. \$25,000,000 to China and imposing a stricter ban on all grades of gasoline, all kinds of iron and steel, and other war materials. Whether Mr. Matsuoka did or did not make those bellicose utterances to one or to two American correspondents, is not important; the important thing is that the Japanese censor did let the news out and America did issue orders to evacuate its citizens from Japan, Korea, Formosa, China, Hongkong, and Indo-China. Since then it is the Japanese diplomats who have been making frantic efforts at appeasement.

Second, the tripartite alliance would bar Soviet Russia from expanding both in Asia and Europe, and thus is gradually driving the Soviet into the fold of the democracies, Japanese attempts at a flirtation notwithstanding.

Third, Great Britain calls the alliance of the international gansters an empty threat and proceeds to open the Burma-Yunnan highway.

Finally, the Dutch East Indies is not overawed by the alliance and has not immediately signed a trade pact with Japan on the dotted line.

Japan made a serious mistake in starting the "China Incident" and another one in joining the tripartite alliance; another false step may quickly bring the "incident" to a close, but not to Japan's advantage.

The Monkey and the Winds

(Continued from page 390)

At the end of three months, Habagat had exhausted all his means; his breath was all but spent, and still the monkey clung to the tree. At last, in exasperation, Habagat withdrew. The monkey laughed in derision and his tribe joined him in his triumphant chatter.

Now Satan took the field. He began with a gentle puff preceded by a downpour of rain. The monkey changed his position and found a new nook among the branches to the north. Satan's attack gave him not the least concern. But Satan gathered his strength and what was at first but a gentle puff turned into a howling menace which drove even the *linggisan*, the frigate bird, to seek higher altitudes to escape destruction. The trees in the forest swayed back and forth. The branches of the tree in which the Father of the Monkeys was hiding creaked as if about to break, but the monkey was still unperturbed.

"You are not half as good as I am, Satan," beamed Habagat. "Where is your renowned power? That foolish monkey is making a child out of you!"

"Ha! Ha!" laughed Uttara. "I yet have to see the wind that will lick that monkey up!"

The Father of the Monkeys laughed to hear the winds thus railing at each other. He was jubilant.

After three months, Satan, with drooping eyebrows, withdrew. The three great winds had accomplished nothing against the monkey.

Then Timul, the East Wind, began his assault. At first he blew a gentle shower upon the earth. The sun

painted his own glory in the rain, building beautiful rainbows that spanned the bright heavens. The monkey thrilled to the beauty before his eyes and ventured out from his stronghold deep among the branches. He was exhilarated by the gentle shower, falling so softly on his fur, and by the soft wind so pleasantly caressing his face. He enjoyed his bath in this soft-falling rain, thinking that this would do him no harm.

But Timul, seeing that the monkey was now thoroughly soaked from head to foot, suddenly lurched forward and began blowing a steady gale. It cut through the monkey's wet hide, and seemed to pierce his bones to the marrow. So chilled was he that he began to tremble and then to shake. In this miserable, benumbed condition, the Father of the Monkeys began to slap and to scratch himself—seeing which, Timul let loose a jerky blast that caught the monkey off balance and sent him crashing down to earth.

Recovering from the effects of his fall, the Father of the Monkeys got to his feet, grimacing and gnashing his teeth, and with his tail between his legs in cowed submission, scampered away to hide his face from his victorious foe. The other monkeys, seeing his plight, all dropped to the ground and fled after him into the deep forest.

From that time onward, Timul has been acknowledged to be the master of the winds, and no monkey again ever dared to show his face when this wind was blowing.

Water from the Well

(Continued from page 388)

"Why did the child die, Tesiang?"
"I was too old."

M^{R.} Garcia kept constantly digging, turning up the soil around the base of the trees, transplanting, weeding, burning. It was hard work and I thought of how Tesiang had once tried it alone.

"Does the sun always shine like this?" I asked.

"No, there is a rainy season."

I knew weeds delight in rain and that coping with them must be back-breaking work. There could be no doubt of the love that would undertake such labor. I wished, very deeply, that Tesiang would never have any trouble about that land; that it could be fully hers.

One night, I woke to hear Tesiang calling a name. "Aning", she said, "Aning, where are you?" It took me a while to realize that she was calling her husband. As she repeated the call, and Mr. Garcia did not answer, the timbre of her voice changed to that of anxiety. I heard her getting up, opening the door, and going out, calling her husband. Then I heard voices indistinctly under the house. I had heard Mr. Garcia cough often in the night and I feared that something was the matter with him. A long while passed, and as neither one nor the other came in again, I called to Tesiang, and asked her if there was anything I could do.

She answered that since I was awake, if I wanted to, I could come down.

One of the sows tied under the house was farrowing. She lay on the ground in the moonlight, grunting oddly and turning her head away from where Mr. Garcia and

Tesiang were squatted near her, side by side. Three shoats had already been born and had been moved a little away from the mother. They were very wet and were making feeble efforts to get onto their legs. One of them already had his eyes open. Tesiang told me not to make too much fuss as the sow was having trouble in giving birth to the rest of the litter. Her grunts were deep and shook her belly. Sometimes she moved her head, seeking always to look away from us. Sometimes she closed her eyes, grunting all the while. The shoats came, one by one, wet and slimy, until five more were born. Mr. Garcia moved each piglet away from the mother as soon as it wiggled a little, doing so with a flat piece of board, for sometimes it seemed the sow might shift her enormous bulk and crush the wee, new-born animals.

As soon as they dried a little, the pigs began moving about, groggily, drawing near to the mother animal which still had not moved, crowding her belly, seeking her teats, quarreling drunkenly with each other, their tiny snouts sucking hungrily. I asked Tesiang if the place ought not to be cleaned, but Tesiang said no, for later on the sow would do the cleaning herself, taking care of the mess on the ground by eating it.

We waited until we were sure the shoats were steady enough on their feet to move out of the way if the sow should shift that huge body of hers; then Mr. Garcia and Tesiang told me to go back to sleep. Bobby wagged his enormous, bushy tail when I passed him where he lay, and Jake howled once, shortly, tugging at his leash. I went back to sleep and dreamed of tiny pigs rearing groggily up on tiny feet and in an incredibly short time being able to run briskly about, squeeling, tiny snouts working, little heads bumping into each other.

One day, also, I discovered that the old phonograph, covered with a faded plush cloth, could still play.

There were a few operatic records and some native dances and ballads, raucous and droll. I played them all, both sides of each disk, and it took no second thought to determine that the records that should be played on this lonely farm were the native dance records. The old high-pitched arias simply did not belong. The sound of the guitar and the banjo fitted in with the sound of the wind in the trees. There was one disk with a native bolero on one side and a fandango on the other that I played over and over, sometimes dancing to them if there were no one in the house but myself and the little kitten that was forever getting itself between my feet.

I found a pack of playing-cards, thumbed and worn, lying among some books on poultry and hog-raising. I whiled away many an hour in solitaire while the phonograph played, and turned away my eyes from my typewriter which stood there so solidly and so reproachfully beside the phonograph.

Ar lunch I would tell Mr. Garcia and Tesiang how well I had amused myself with the phonograph and the cards. Mr. Garcia had brought a green mango which Tesiang had sliced thin and served with bago-ong. Mr. Garcia said the mango trees growing at the edge of the ravine would probably disappoint them this year for the wind was blowing too hard and the ground was littered with blossoms. He wondered whether he would have

enough even to send a basketful of them to his children in the city. Tesiang glanced at me and then looked down at her plate.

There was a quality of youthfulness about Mr. Garcia in spite of his grey head, that always impressed me; a look about the eyes that did not admit age. I found myself suddenly wishing that my father had a place like this. He is a city man and thinks farming is only for peasants. But I should like to see him away from fret and worry, digging around the roots of trees, and smoking a pipe of an evening in quiet contentment.

Then a letter came from Mother and it said she wanted me to come home. It was miracle enough that she had let me go to the country and it was not to be expected that she would let me stay very long. So, reluctantly, I packed my things, including a box of typewriting paper, unused.

Tesiang asked me when I would come again. I told her soon, very soon, for I would not be able to stay away. Tesiang said that she hoped that when I came again, she would have a new house to welcome me into. Mr. Garcia, she said, had long promised her a new house, a cottage such as she had always dreamed about. "I have a scrapbook of clippings", she said. "Yes", I said, "I have seen it, Tesiang. I hope everything will come out well, about the land, I mean." Tesiang only smiled in answer.

Then the bus came along and I got in it, placing my suitcase and typewriter under the seat. It was not so very early, but there were still a few ghostly fingers of mist trailing along the mountain slopes. And, strangely, the moon stayed in the sky, though the sun was well up. My last view of Tesiang was a glimpse of her with a basin on her head, on her way, I supposed, to the well.

I am so happy for Tesiang. All this happened months ago, but only today I had a letter from her. She asked me when I was coming to visit her again. Also it said, "Dear Estrella, I am expecting a baby next February."

Numputol, the Self-Beheaded

(Continued from page 386)

Namahig-da y buhol-ko, Da nak Pungudon ad Bangauwan.

On-ak anhan! didiyan, Adi-ak hinkugabon!" Monhapihapit hi Lumawig, "Takon ot ya dakwaton

Di dinakwat-ko", an kaliona, "An hi Numputol ad Dalum,

Ta idetongmo, tuali, Hi dola-yo d Bahelna Ta yabyabyabom", an kalion-na¹⁴ "Ta imangmangdadom

Pumadingdinglaom;
Ta ililildong-mo binuhol-mo d
Bahelna.
Kon man humikligan kumanakin".

Inabulut mo Lobwag ad Bahelna.

VIII.

Nanayontong di algo, Ngalana Lumawig ad Gumihad, Ya ayagan-nah Numputol, Agi nahindodonayan Won't give me another night!"
Lumawig speaks,
"It will be all right for thee to
take
My Obtainment", says he,
"Self-Beheaded of the Underworld,
Take him, indeed, home to
Your village of Bahelna
And thou wilt fan him", he says, 14
"'Face' him at the edge of your
village,
And feed him raw meat;

My enemies are too much for me,

The sons of Pungudon of Ban-

They urge each other against me-

Point him'gainst your enemies at Bahelna. He'll indeed put aside, overcome them".

Lobwag of Bahelna agreed.

VIII.

The sun was a little past noon, Ngálana Lumawig of Gumihad, Calls Self-Beheaded, In no time at all,

Kanadih Numputol, Kon-na kanu monanamut. Laniklion Lobwag, Tibun-na ya montaytayu,

Tibun-na mondayudayu, Monuhbok di libuog ad Gumihad, Timakot hi Lobwag at Bahelna, "Ya kai tayaban an umilagat!"¹⁵

"Hitui nimpe kuyugom;

Ta bulunum ke, ta ildong-mo Hi dolamad Bahelna". Inabulut Lobwag ad Bahelna. "Damunadi ta mombangad-ak". Ih'bit di ambayug, italawid di gayang, Makak ad Gumihad, Ipiton-na akpaowan ad Gumihad, Wingion-na Numputol, Tibun-na kon montayutayu, Tibun-na mondayudayu, Tibun-na montalalok di putul-na,

Panaghagamhan-nah dalan Kaululugan, kagaygayamanan Ya ihonod-nah putul-na.

Palpaliwan-da ot monhulung.

Kon-da kano montikid, Umablat ad Pukao, Imodmod di gayang-na ta momoma, Ibughi ya bimugbug. Bahutan-na gayang-na, Kon, kanu, mondayu, Panalpaliwan-na, Dumatong ad Bahelna, Lihlion-na binuhol-na. Kon-da nundalili, nundalikwa.¹⁶

Himapit hi Lobwag ad Bahelna, "Dakayu 'n binuhol-ko Ya duminong-kayo nihan", kaliona, "Nabigaton teyak hitu, An daan a ayak?" kaliona. Indinong di binuhol-na. Dumatong hi dola-na d Bahelna.

Wahiton-na manok-na,
Dopapon-na kawitan,
Ighop-na kanu bale,
Alan-na pungamgan,
Hakmaowan-na momma hapid,
Kon-na gonobnoban di amud-na;
Ganomgombon-na tun dinakwat
an mabagan,
An da Numputol ad Dalum,
Ke da Angob ad Dalum,
Ke da Pinigipigan ke da Manungahung
Ke da Longwe ke da Kolotkot.

Ke da Galikom ad Dalum

Pahiknadon-na, dalaan-na manok, Puakon-na, tibun-na ningali.

Alan-na y manok ya godaton-na, Itukmin-na dala. Kanadih Lobwag ad Bahelna Ya imangmangdadna,

Punmadmadinglaon-na, Ilodoldongna binuhol-na, Tibun-na binuhol-na ya kanadi, Nunlinikwo, an dumalidi-na

Ngalana Numputol, An montayutayu, An mondayudayu, Kanadi nunoltan Numputul. Idalana binuhol, Panagamhaman-na, Kon inhodhod na putul-na. Tibun-na y binuhol-na, Kanadih Self-Beheaded,
Comes, it is said, homeward.
Lobwag looks sideways,
Sees that he's dancing and
dancing,

Sees him always rejoicing, Raising dustwhirls at Gumihad. Lobwag of Bahelna is frightened "It's like a tayaban that will include me!" 15

"That is he thou must take back with thee, He's thine to control and point

In thy village at Bahelna".

Lobwag of Bahelna agreed.
"So much for that—I'll return".

He tucks on his hipbag, takes his spear,

Sets forth at Gumihad, Crosses the outskirts at Gumihad, Looks around at Self-Beheaded, Sees him dancing and dancing, Sees him rejoice and rejoice, Sees that his neck-stump is bubbling,

As he catches on the way
All kinds of snakes and centipedes
And thrusts them into the neckstump.

They go upstream, not noting time's passage.
They climb up the mountain,
Go round its side to Pukao,
He presses down his spear, chews betels,

Blows out the red spittle.
He pulls up his spear,
Goes, it is said, downhill,
Goes, not noting time's passage,
Arrives at Bahelna,
Looks askance at his enemies.
They slide forward, surround
him.¹⁶

Spake Lobwag at Bahelna, "Ye enemies of mine, Do keep silence," he says,

"I'll be here every day.
Where would I go?" he says.
He has silenced his enemies.
He arrives in his village at Bahelna,
Throws bait to lure chickens.
Catches a rooster,
Takes it, it is said, to his house,
Brings out his war chest,
Piles betels and betel leaves on it,
Invokes and invokes his ancestors;

Self-Beheaded of the Underworld, And Ghoul of the Underworld, And Ringed-One and Manungahung

Invokes his famous Obtainment,

And Drooped-Over and Sound-of-Crunched-Bones,

And Sound-of-Crunching-Hard-Things. He finishes, bleeds the chicken, Breaks it open, sees that it's,

ningale.

He takes the chicken and cuts it up,
Mixes the pieces with blood.

Kanadi Lobwag of Bahelna

Kanadi Lobwag of Bahelna
"Faces" (Self-Beheaded) at the
edge of the village,
Feeds him raw meat,
"Points" him towards his enemies,

"Points" him towards his enemies, He sees his enemies kanádi, Crowded round and sliding toward him. Ngalana Self-Beheaded,

He dances and dances, Rejoices and rejoices, Gathers his strength for an effort. He roads over the enemy, Grabs them hand over hand, Thrusts them into his neck-stump. He (Lobwag) sees his enemies,

(16) That is, they come like a landslide.

^{(14) &}quot;Fan" him—swing a chicken in front of him—an attention very acceptable to the deities, generally.

⁽¹⁵⁾ Tayaban; a winged, predatory being that is much feared.

Da nak Pungudan ad Bangauwan,

Ya maid natoldad—
Maid nakudaan,
Maid kumalkali.
TANABTABINA mo'di,
Dola-da d Bahelna,
Ya diminong di dinongdong
Ya iagagamid-da
Hai babui ya manok.
Matagu y manok-da, babui-da.

gauwan,
And there's no remainder—
There are none of them left,
There's nobody talking.
That was the reason, too, there,
In their village of Bahelna,
That the sorcery ceased,
And that they go acquiring
Pigs and chickens.
Their pigs and chickens abound
in life.

The sons of Pungudan of Ban-

Third Tulud

IX.

Maid te monhindingdingol

Hi dinakwat an mabagan.
Kanadi Balton ad Balitang,
An didiyan di dinongdong ya
buhol,
Hi dola-na d Balitang.
"Kon-ak e manibu
Hi nalot hi kapya".
Ya monaltalipon
Hi memma ya tabakuan-na,
Ih'bit-na y ambayug-na,
Lumahun ad Balitang,

Palpaliwan-na ya umagwat ad Piwong,
Ya mondayu ad Kudug.
Pumahad ad Higib.
Palpaliwana-na ya madmang ad Mongayan,
Aganna ad Umiyon,
Palpaliwan ya montikid ad Ambabag,
Dumatong ad Bahelna,
Tibun-na ya humigup,
Iluhad-na y gayang-na.
Numotwa Lobwag ad Bahelna,

"Taya han mangili An nalhom di binla-na." IX.

Nothing else than that they heard from each other, About the famous Obtainment. Kanadi Barton of Balitang, Sorceries and his enemies urge each other against him, In his village of Balitang. "I shall go searching for Strong sorcery". And he packs up His betels and tobacco, Tucks on his hipbag, Comes down (from his house) in Balitang, Crosses, not noting time's passage to Piwong,
And goes downhill to Kudug. He arrives at Higib. Takes his time and crosses to Mongayan on the other side, Continues on to Umiyon, Takes his time and climbs up to Ambabag, Arrives at Bahelna. He looks and enters, Thrusts down his spear. Lobwag of Bahelna notes his presence. "There is an Other-Townsman,

Whose handsomeness is profound".

Lumahon ot paldangan-na, Monhindadawat-dah momma, Balbalukayon-da hapit. Monhapihapit hi Lobwag, ''Impungadan-mo an tagu n limadang, Hi dola-mi d Bahelna?" Tinumbal hi Balton, "Kon-da n mibagbaga Balton ad Balitang. Manuke limadang-ko Hi dola-yo d Bahelna Ya kon-ak ngayutngutan di binuhol ko Hi dolak ad Balitang. Monhindingdingol di dinakwat-Podhom ke, ya dinakwat-ko''. Ya inabulut Lumawig.

X

Hindodonayan,
Ya ayagan-nah Numputol
Tibun-na ya monanamut hi
Numputol,
An montayutayu,
An mondayudayu,
Panaghagamhaman-na y kaululugan,
Hi kagaygayamanan,
Kon inhodhod-na putul-na,

An montalolok hi putul-na.

Montatakot hi Balton
Himapit hi Lobwag,
"Hinai bulunom".

Makak mo hi Balton.
Aganda d Bahelna,
Wingiyon Balton,
Tibun-na Numputol,
Ya montayutayu,
An mondayudayu,
An mondayudayu,
An panaghagamhaman-na,
Kaululugan hi kagaygayamanan,
Kon inhodhodna putul-na,

He descends and sits beside him, They give each other betels, They engage in conversation. Says Lobwag, "How wast thou named, man, who hast come, To our village of Bahelna?" Barton answered, "They call me Barton of Balitang. The reason I have come to Your village of Bahelna—My enemies rage against me

In my village of Balitang.
Thy Obtainment is much heard about—
If thou like, let it pass unto me".
And Lumawig agreed.

X.

After a little while,
He (Lobwag) calls Self-Beheaded.
He looks and Self-Beheaded is
coming homeward,
Is dancing and dancing,
Rejcicing and rejoicing,
Catching all kinds of snakes

And all kinds of centipedes,
Thrusting them into his neckstump,
Which bubbles and bubbles.
Barton is seized with fear.
Said Lobwag,
"Thou must control him".
Barton departs.
They pass out through Bahelna,
Barton looks around,
Sees Self-Beheaded,
And he's dancing and dancing,
Rejoicing and rejoicing
Reaching out and catching
All kinds of snakes and centipedes,
And thrusting them into his neckstump,

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An montalolok di putul-na. Palpaliwan-da d Amduntug.

Ya humauwang-da d Ambabag, Mondayu, pumahad d Mongayan, Umagwat ad Higib, Montikid ad Kudug, Umablat-da Piwong, Monabat-da ya umagwat ad Balitang. Dumatong; adi mahlongan hi Balton, Ya wahiton-na manok-na Ya ilablabawan-na, Alan-na y pungamngan-na, Daplalan-na momma ya hapid, Gombon-na y amud-na, Itolban-na makalun, Gombon-na tun dinakwat-na, Hi Numputol ke da Angob, Ke da Mananglub, Pinigipigan, Manungahung, Ke da Longwe, Kalotkot,

Ke da Galikum ad Dalum.

Pahiknadon-na va dalaan-na v manok. agimon-na, puwikon, Tibun-na ya ningali,

Alan-na y manok ya gogodon-na,

Ya itukmina dala. Imangdadan na, pumadinglaon na,

Ilodoldong-na binuhul-na. Ah nakayah! hi Numputol, Ingingdan-na puntayutayuan-na, Ingingdan-na pundayudayuan-na, An dimdimangon-na y binuhol Balton.

Kon-na mo dabdabudabon, Ilagat-na y gumhikon, Ilagat-na y dalapong,

Which is bubbling and bubbling. They go, not noting time's passage, to Amduntug, And come out at Ambabag, Descend and arrive at Mongayan,

Cross the river at Higib, Climb the steep at Kudug, Cross over to Piwong, Go round the mountain and ford

across to Balitang.

They arrive; Barton wastes no

time, Throws bait for his chickens, Catches the biggest and fattest, He brings out his war chest, Piles betels and betel leaves on it, Invokes his ancestral spirits, Changes to the messenger gods, He invokes this his Obtainment, Self-Beheaded and Ghoul,

"Facer", Ringed Nose and Manungahung,

Drooped-Over, Sound-of-Crunched **B**ones

And Crunching - Sounds - When Eating - Hard - Things of the Underworld.

He finishes and bleeds the chicken,

Singes and opens it, He sees that it (the bile-sac) is ningali

He takes the chicken and cuts it into pieces,

And mixes the pieces with blood. He "faces" (Self-Beheaded), feeds him raw meat,

"Points" him 'gainst his enemies.
Ah nakayah! Self-Beheaded, Accelerates his dancing, Increasingly rejoices,

Takes the enemies of Barton on both sides their family, Grabs them hand over hand, Includes their little boy-babes, Includes the wooden blocks used as chairs,

Kolotkot-na y dalikan, Punilagat-na y banga. Maid mo natoldad, maid nakudaan, Maid kumalkali. Kanadi mo Balton. Iyambayug-na mo momma, hapid,

Ya dimdimangon-na y binuhol,17

Ya kai mo kawitan, Ya kai binah'hihingan.

Tibun-na binuhol-na ya makiibiba-da. An maki-ululitac-da y udum, Mombangad mo hi Balton. TABTABINAMODI, kataguan Di babui-na hi manok-na, Mahinupan hi buhol ya ananitu,

Hinui kinadangyangan-na.18

Ilyaliyak mo ya momboga,

Momaata, ya adi maduiduyanan, Ta bumga di miliak hi umalinduat,

Ta gumikud di page,

Ta pumalauwa di oonga. Hitun dola-mi d Balitang.

BUKBUKADON DAKA KE BALTON, MU HUMIKLIG-KA TA KUMI-NAKIN-KA HI DINONG-DONG YA ANANITO, TE BINUKAD DAKA HANTUN BUKAD-MI!

Crunches the fireplace stones, Includes the cooking pots. Nothing left, no remainders,

There's nobody talking.

Kanadi mo Barton,

He pockets betels and betel leaves,

Goes 'mongst both sides of his enemies' kindred,¹⁷ Like a full-grown cock bird,

Like the fastest runner among wild boars.

He sees that his enemies become like kinsmen,

And become like uncles the others, Then Barton comes home. It is the source of the life of

His pigs and his chickens Of the staying far away of enemies and evil beings.

Of the trophies of his wealthiness.18

He farms and his crops are fruit-

Ripen and there's no crop failure, And the planted things fruit in the swing of the seasons.

And the rice is miraculously increased,

And the children grow vigorously, Here in our village of Balitang.

KALIDI - THOU ART MY-THED FOR BARTON, BUT LIFT UP AND OVERCOME THE SORCERY AND EVIL BEINGS, BECAUSE THOU HAST BEEN MYTHED THESE MYTHS OF OURS!

(17) That is, he goes distributing betels among them and making peace with them.

(18) Kinadangyangan comprehends both wealthiness and nobility: the two go together in the Ifugao's conception.

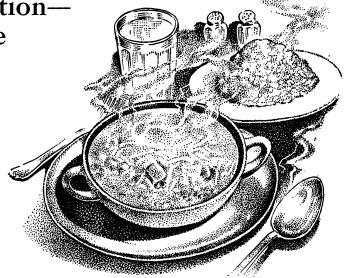
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In the Editor's Office



R. F. Barton is an American ethnologist and the author of a number of works on the people of Ifugao. His latest published work was "Philippine Pagans", Routledge & Sons, Ltd., London, 1938. The weird myth of the monster, "Self-beheaded", used in war and sorcery rites, should be read in connection with his introductory article in last month's issue of the Philippine Magazine. Dr. Barton is at present on

the faculty of the mission school at Sagada, Mountain Province. "Things are going well up here, and I am still recording myths and ceremonies. The school work, too, is very congenial. The school has an excellent spirit. I have the finest little house imaginable, all to myself. A wonderful chance to work! With the best of all good wishes..."

A discussion arose in my office over the word "Limeys" used in the original of John H. Brown's poem in this issue. I was a little dubious about it and an English friend of mine, although admitting the word is of rather creditable origin and denotes a semi-humorous affection as much as anything else, stated he would strongly recommend the word "Britons" instead, for esthetic reasons, as he considered this poem the best of those Mr. Brown has so far contributed to the Magazine. "The poem has, to my mind," he wrote, "caught an atmosphere of historic, pugnacious dignity. The sound, and appearance in print, of the word 'Britons' conveys the same atmosphere. On the other hand, the sound, and appearance in print, of the word 'Limeys' injects the incongruous note inseparable from that insipid beverage, lime juice. In any case, will you please congratulate Mr. John H. Brown for me, whoever he may be, and please ignore my opinion if you don't agree with it? And you must remember that, apart from my literary ignorance, which is considerable, the British are frequently reputed by others to have no sense of humor, so I may have missed the point!" I communicated this to Mr. Brown and he replied: "I think you did very well in submitting the poem to Mr. And his letter is very interesting. I think we can not do better than follow his suggestion. With 'Britons' we shall gain in dignity what we sacrifice in picturesqueness by eschewing 'Limeys'. Of course, you and I want the right word every time. It is quite good to find a business manager show such appreciation of writing as Mr. does. It helps an editor to get out a pretty good magazine when he can count on such sympathetic and understanding readers." Earlier, Mr. Brown had written: "A squadron of the Air Corps is maneuvering here for ten days. I became acquaint-

ed with the squadron commander, Captain Robertson. He is a very affable chap and is Scottish-born or of Scottish stock. I showed him my newest effort. He is inclined to think that the thoroughly British bias of this piece would surely neutralize any possible resentment that the appelation 'Limeys' could provoke. As a matter of fact, he thinks that only the Scotch and Welsh could take exception to this piece and that only in view of the general belief that Limey applies purely to the Englishman whereas the Scotch and Welsh feel that it is the British people who are doing the holding-not merely the English. But Webster maintains Limey means a Britisher and not simply an Englisher. Perhaps while the Limeys are holding, the 'Yanks' may again be coming. And neither nickname should give any offense to anybody. I have consulted the 1938 Webster's International and find: 'Limey, n. (From Lime-juicer) A British soldier or sailor. Slang.' This is not a footnote but nests right in the body of the dictionary. The slang is world slang, not localized. Limey does not seem to be a derisive term. No opprobrium attaches to it. Quite otherwise. It is entirely creditable to this seafaring people to have discovered a way to get vitamins at sea long before vitamins were found to exist. Like all the great peoples of the world, the English are a peculiar people. And to the forthright English-speaking folk outside of England, the most pungent expression of this peculiarity was boiled down to lime-juicer. The English at home are themselves almost childish in their fondness for nicknames. And rhyme and all fanciful writing call for nicknames. There seems no way of characterizing these good people in an informal way without calling them Limeys. Nevertheless, it must be our last purpose to wish to seem to give any offense to the gamest and most decent nation that History records. The little song should be shown to the Editor's Limey friends in Manila and their opinion asked. The piece was prompted when I heard a man ask, 'Do you think the Limeys will hold out?' This man has a great admiration for the British character and he used this familiar designation almost affectionately. And I never heard the name Limey used in any spirit of animosity; it doesn't convey contempt or reproach. If there ever were a race that deserved a special denomination to set it apart from the others, it was and is the folk that inhabit the Island of Great Britain. It seems strange that we have no better name for this people than the, after all, rather expressionless 'Limey'."

I had expected some reaction to my editorial in the September issue of the Magazine entitled, "Portugal, the Heaven on Earth of the Ateneo Fathers", but the "air-attack" I suffered over the radio one otherwise quiet Sunday in the Philippines was of such a nature that I knew it would defeat its purpose and I had a good sound sleep that night. One Manila columnist afterward went so far as to call me a "martyr", but that rather offended my pride. Among the would-be lions of the Catholic(?) press is one yelping lap-dog who in the *Commonweal* for October 3 called me "G-man Hairless Harry", the reference being to



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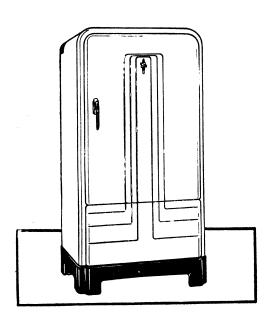
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the natural and God-given tonsure with which I have long been blessed. Most of the clergy can only get the same effect by the use of a razor. Also, not being able to call me a Mason, he said I was a "stooge" of the Masons. These "writers" simply can not imagine that a man can have an opinion of his own and dare to express it. They can conceive of no man who is not a tool of some organization. The Commonweal-Ateneo radiocasters have for months been attacking Masonry and have felt, probably, that some come-back was due, and my editorial was "it". As I have said, I am not a Mason, but I can not believe that the institution is such a hell-born one when I think that men like Washington, Franklin, Lafayette, Jefferson, Hamilton, Monroe, Jackson, Mc-Kinley, Taft, and Roosevelt (to name only some great American names) were Masons. In the broadcast the following week, I was again attacked, as were also my friends Lopez and Mangahas, who had had the insolence to refer in their columns in the Herald to my editorial in a friendly manner. I was referred to as having committed "suicide" and it was said I "quietly passed away" shortly after that first hourand-twenty-minutes-broadcast exclusively dedicated to me. As I hope this issue of the Magazine will show, I am far from dead. The champion of the faith in the Commonweal referred scoffingly to the Philippines as "a democratic hospital zone". I am quite prepared and personally determined to make an effort to arouse fair Democracy now abed (perhaps) in this "hospital zone". Let us see whether the Nazi methods of propaganda addressed to the lower intelligences and intimidation and terrorization of individuals will work here under the American and Filipino flags. Incidentally, the Commonweal-Ateneo broadcasts throw a striking light on the "character education" Father Sullivan makes so much of in his arguments for putting priests into the public schools, and public money into the priests' schools. These "Catholic" Hour broadcasters and these "Catholic" writers in the Commonweal must all or most of them have had the benefits of the Ateneo character education.

After the first broadcast referred to, I received numerous telephone calls, letters, and even visits from persons who wanted to express their regret and indignation, some of them prominent Catholics. One letter from a young foreign woman in Manila read as follows:

"As a reader of the Philippine Magazine, I should like to comment on the 'Commonweal Radio Hour' of this evening, which I have just heard. I have never before heard the radio used in this way and the personal nature of the attack on you and the cheap buffoonery and horseplay was a shock to me. If the Commonweal Hour is intended to be a circus, why should it not at least be an amusing one, if not thrilling? I never did care for freaks—living skeletons, female men, bearded ladies, Siamese twins, or three-legged calves. If argument were intended, then why should it not have been conducted with sense and dignity? Why this public stoning of an individual? One thing was sufficiently plain: the burning desire of those responsible for this poor show to discredit you and your publication. But they only discredited themselves. I think the public will note, too, that amid all the confusion of the foolish ditties and the badly rehearsed horse-laughs and giggles, the Ateneo fathers were plainly anxious to wash their hands of the Portuguese Omelet to which you had called attention in your editorial; they insisted that it was, at least, not collectively cooked by them. After such a program, the priceless 'God bless you' at the end, gave me quite a start. It seemed to come from the mouth of the Wild Man from Borneo. Before I close I should like to tell you one more thing: whenever they quoted you, your statements seemed even more



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calm and clear and convincing because of that background of derisive laughter and stupid abuse; those quotations from your editorial constituted the only sane lines in the whole disgraceful concoction. . ."

One American friend of mine who lives in a provincial town, seemed afraid that I might lose my temper in answering the attack and cautioned me accordingly. He wrote: "This pleasant autumn day I have learned that the good clerical folks celebrated the Sabbath by laying down a blistering barrage over the Editor's head. I hope this will prove to be a thousand pesos' worth of advertising. The Magazine could do with a few more readers. The argumentum ad hominem sufficiently indicates the merits of the case to the casual auditor or observer. The oldest trick in forensics still holds its vogue. The advocate can always be attacked if the advocacy is hard to meet. The Editor may counter with slugging or sparring. I advise urbanity. Government in the Iberian Peninsula never was worth an argument. The large issue today is the option that confronts humanity: the assertion of decent honest manly freedom or the enthronement of hermaphroditic paper-hangers to tell everybody to get off the grass. We know that outside of little Switzerland there is not today one decent government in the whole continent of Europe. The people of this continent are being debauched. Obscenity triumphs over decency. To my mind, the corruption and ravishment of the human spirit is far more obscene than all the bodily fornication and unseemliness that are excoriated by the Apostle to the Gentiles. Britain can well get along without her oldest ally [Portugal]. She is finding a much mightier friend in her erstwhile daughter. Lusitania [Portugal] has nothing to teach the world. The banks of the Tagus may still be picturesque, but the heart and home of democracy can be found on the historic shores of the Thames. The enemy of the world just now is Hitler. Mussolini, Franco, Salazar are pale imitators. Hitler has abased and abused Catholics, Jews, Masons, democrats. If I were a Catholic, a Jew, a Mason, or a democrat, I would be earnestly for everything that Hitler is against and bitterly against anything he is for. There is no other issue worth considering at present. These must be busy days for the Editor. While he is bravely performing a goodly part of the judging to be done in the Government's literary contest, he is suddenly put under fire by those reverend friends who would cast him into outer darkness. The scent of battle may be odorous in the nostrils, but I counsel against haste and heat. The Editor may do worse than pursue the even tenor of his way. The thing to guard against is distraction from the issue. The Church can not end the war. That is plain to the world. But democracy can. When Columbia makes bare her arm and strikes for God and humanity, the war will surely end and Europe will emerge from her besotted condition..."

A Filipino "fellow-American" of level head wrote me as follows from a small town in the South: "Will you please send me a copy of the September issue of your magazine and also some subscription blanks? I have never seen your magazine, and could not get hold of a copy here. When I heard the Commonweal Hour broadcast in which there was so much shouting against you, I had the impression, especially from the quotations from your article, that I would miss something valuable if I did not read that article in full. So please send me a copy and your bill because I want to read your magazine regularly from now on. I wish to say that it struck me as very strange that the Jesuit fathers, who I understand are chiefly responsible for these broadcasts, apply such cheap methods in their fight against somebody who they think is

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their enemy. The whole broadcast was it seemed intended to influence the lower type of listeners, and I do not consider this good Christian education. I do not consider it in good Christian spirit to use as an argument against anybody the fact that he is a foreigner. I do not know whether you are a foreigner or not, but in my opinion, truth is truth whether it is spoken by a priest or a layman, an American or a Chinese or a Negro or an Eskimo who tells it. And a lie is a lie, and the nationality or race of a man who tells it makes no difference. After all, all the missionaries who came and still come to the Philippines and to China and India and other places, are foreigners and consider it as unimportant that they are not natives of these countries. Christianity has been brought to many countries, including our country, by 'foreigners'. It is Hitler's idea that belonging to a certain race decides what a man is worth. It has never been a Christian idea, and especially not a Catholic idea. The very word 'Catholicism' is proof of this.

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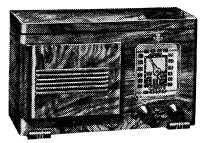
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MANILA, P. I.

We have enough in the world of racial hatred and persecution of foreigners, and the world would be a better place if this were not so. But if now official representatives of the Catholic Church apply the methods which brought Hitler his 'success', then there is no hope at all. In whom would a good Catholic then place his faith? Certainly not in those people who made monkeys of themselves over the radio. I do not know where you stand in the question of religion, but the very fact that you have been attacked in such a despiteful manner seems to indicate that you have something interesting to say to everybody, and so, please send me a copy of your magazine and the subscription forms."



Menthol 0.3 Gram., Camphor 3 Gm., OL. Eucalyptus 0.1 Gm., Boric Acid 3.0 Gm., OL. Pinus Pumilio 0.1 Gm., OL. Gaultheria 0.1 Gm., Excipients to make 30 GMS.

An American connected with the mines at Paracale, Camarines Norte, wrote: "I did not know anything about the whole thing until yesterday (Sunday) evening. I was trying to dial Australia when I heard the name 'Hartendorp'. I then listened in and got an earful of cheap, raw vaudeville, with padre so-and-so as the promoter. Then came padre so-and-so who said that Hitler and Hartendorp had taken advantage of the fact that the world had forgotten God, or words to that effect. I had read your editorial and thought it courageous and timely, but I also thought of the effect it may have on your advertising. I had not thought that those 'highly educated' trouble-makers of the black cloth would start the cheap show they did. I hope you will put up a stiff fight-and damn the advertising."

I will close with a letter from a well known man who himself has been so frequently attacked and misrepresented that I do not hesitate to publish his name. He wrote: "Let me join those who commend your editorial on the Portugal system. Your exposure of the propaganda carried on by the clerical elements to undermine our democratic institutions is an enlightenment to a poorly informed public opinion and a distinct service to the cause of freedom and democracy. I just wanted to express my appreciation of your work in these few lines. More power to you. Sincerely, Pedro Abad Santos."

Lastly, a letter from a noted colleague, Frederick Simpich, Assistant Editor of the famous National Geographic Magazine: "Dear A. V. H. H.—How do you do it? Each month, when I read the Philippine Magazine, I say, 'Well, this number is a big mental square meal, but there's no more in the Editor's cupboard. He can't possibly get out another good issue in a bare 30 days.' But you do! Under separate cover I'm sending you my piece about Manila. Americans out there probably will not rate it very high; and, of course, it will displease some Filipinos. But, the Geographic being what it is, and more interested in how people live than in the functions of corporations or governments, I did my best. Please remember me to Mr. and Mrs. Sayre; Mrs. Sayre and I have known each other for many years." Mr. Simpich's article had not yet come to hand as this issue of the Philippine Magazine went to press.

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General Merchants Importers & Exporters

191 M. de Binondo

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History from Day to Day

(Continued from page 377)

(Continued from page 377)

send warships as "timely reenforcement", but declares Royal Navy is now stronger than at beginning of war. He discloses he is offering United States 99-year lease on air and naval bases in Newfoundland and West Indies without asking any advantage in return. He jeers at German blockade of England and states he regrets to have to refuse American requests to send food to France, Belgium, and Holland. England is building up food reserves which will be rushed to Europe "when Nazis are overthrown". He refers to Petain government as puppet government "which may at any moment be forced to become our foe". Lord Halifax states Britain and United States have agreed in principle for latter to take 99-year leases on air and naval bases in Newfoundland and West Indies. International News Service reports German planes have invaded Iceland and Greenland to establish raiding stations against British shipping. Former War Minister L. Hore-Belisha suggests war may result in Anglo-American union. Gibraltar is again raided by air for first time in 3 weeks; number of fires were started. Italian trade-mark reported found on torpedo fragment that sank Greek warship Helle.

Aug. 21.—Chungking's walled city, 8 centuries old, reported in flames as result of 6th air raid in 4 days; Chinese have only anti-aircraft guns as defense. First contingent of British troops leaves Shanghai. Chungking Central Daily News states, "we know that American troops in Shanghai represent peace and justice, so we support Americans to succeed British in defense areas in order to assure legitimate rights and interests of residents there". United Press reports from London that Britain has recently informed Japan it is interested in maintenance of status quo in Indo-China and that United States is believed to have expressed similar view.

Individual German air raiders carry out widespread attacks over England but there were no mass air-raids, believed to indicate change in tactics because of heavy German losses; British claim at least 5

Trotsky whispered to his Secretary, "Tell your friends I am sure the 4th Internationale will be victorious. Go forward!" Secretariat of Trotsky issues statement charging Jackson was agent of Russian secret police. Diego Rivera, famous Mexican painter and friend of Trotsky, charges that Stalin, directed by Hitler, is responsible. Mexican authorities start sweeping investigation of alleged Russian secret police plot. Trotsky was one of founders of Soviet regime with Nikolai Lenin and built up Red Army. He was exiled in 1928 by Stalin and spent following years in Turkestan, Turkey, Czechoslovakia, France, Denmark, and in 1937 came to Mexico. He was born Lev Davidovich Bronstein on November 7, 1879; his father was a Jewish farmer in village of Yanovka. He was working on monumental Life of Lenin at time of his death and also writing for magazine press.

Aug. 22.—Japan recalls 5 ambassadors, including

death and also writing for magazine press.

Aug. 22.—Japan recalls 5 ambassadors, including Ambas. K. Horinouchi at Washington, 19 ministers, and 16 consular agents, including Manila Consul, in general diplomatic shake-up. Following reports that Britain has agreed to lease Canton and Enderbury islands in South Pacific to United States for naval and air bases, Kokumin Shimbun states United States and Britain are planning "important changes in Pacific status quo, contrary to spirit of 9-Power Treaty", and that Japan is watching situation closely and will permit no such change. Some 1300 more British troops leave Shanghai; understood they will reenforce other British establishments in Far East. Chang Chin-chong, editor of Chinese edition of American-owned Shanghai; understood and Mercury, dies of assassin's bullet received several days ago. Lin Yu-tang states in Hongkong that Japanese air raids have united Chinese people as nothing else could have done. "I heard no grumbling against government for resisting Japan. War will be won by Chinese nerves."

German guns between Calais and Boulogne shell British convoy of 18 ships and their escort vessels at distance of 20 miles but covered by smoke-screen convoy runs gauntlet without loss. Authorized London quarters state no arrangements for lease of Canton and Enderbury islands to United States has been made but point out that in April, 1939, agreement was arranged providing for 50-year joint Anglo-American administration of 2 islands. Demonstrators picket Russian Embassy in London carrying placards, "Stalin murdered Trotsky but 4th Internationale lives on." Working committee of All-India Nationalist Congress rejects British offer of self-rule for India after war. Sir Oliver Lodge, noted British scientist who turned to spiritualism after death of his son in World War, dies, aged 89. Gen. G. de Gaulle, French leader of forces still resisting Germany, states in London broadcast that 800 planes in Morocco, Algeria, and Tunis are being sent to France to be put at disposal of Germany by Vichi

government. Italian Consulate at Crete is mobbed and destroyed when it became known that Italian submarine was responsible for torpedoing of Helle. Aug. 23.—Foreign Office spokesman states recall of diplomatic officials is connected with new political structure and intended "to give freshness to Japan's diplomatic service".

Moscow Pravda on occasion of first anniversary of Russo-German non-aggression pact states it has "honorably stood test of greatest tensions". British long-range batteries shell Calais in trans-Channel counter-bombardment in retaliation of yesteday's shelling of Dover. R.A.F. last night reported to have silenced several German batteries. British announce they bombed Bomba roadstead, Libya, destroying submarine depot ship, 2 submarines, and a destroyer; also that they considerably damaged troop and transport concentrations at nearby Derna. Italians claim one of their submarines sank British destroyer, an Italian torpedo boat sank a British scubmarine, and Italian planes damaged 2 British scruisers. Greece reported calling additional troops. German radio states one of largest Greek armament plants was destroyed in mysterious explosion. Said Britain has given official assurance it will come to Greece's aid in event of unprovoked aggression; believed Greece can also count on support of Turkey. Rumored that Italy has demanded Greece renounce British guarantees.

Aug. 24.—German long-range guns pound Dover and Ramsgatefor 12 hours and planes raid area also. Little damage reported to military works and naval bases, but considerable damage to civilian population. Eye-witness states German indiscriminate bombing of civilians in south-eastern coast towns in "sheer cold-blooded murder". Bermuda Assembly in special session agrees to lease of Bermuda Sound air bases to United States for period of 99 years and to give sympathetic consideration to any request for naval bases sites if United States desires this. Vichi government decrees partial prohibition of alcoholic drinks, limiting them to 16-degree str

resumed shortly because of German pressure.

Aug. 25.—Japanese spokesman states American note to Japan was part of friendly exchange of views and contained no threat of reckoning as indicated in press reports. Eight Route Army in North China reported to have scored important series of victories last week around 3 railways. Genevieve Tabouis, writing from England, states Hitler has decided to keep Japan out of Indo-China because of Japan's failure to cooperate with Germany by attacking English, French, and American possessions in Far East; she states also that present French govern-

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ment promised Germany bases in Indo-China.

Pravda states, "Trotsky's whole life was characterized by treachery, perfidy, and political duplicity, as well as hypocrisy, and as a result Lenin in 1911 nicknamed him 'Little Judas'. To the grave went a man whose name was uttered with scorn by workers of whole world, a man who during many years fought against the working class and its advance guard, the Bolshevik party. Now the ruling classes of capitalist countries have lost a loyal henchman and foreign secret services have been deprived of a long-serving agent and murder-organizer".

German planes bomb London proper for first time and raids of at least 1000 planes, most of them operating singly, cover wide area bombing indiscriminately regardless of military objectives, and are reported to have caused considerable devastation; 40 of them reported shot down. British charge Italy with bombing indiscriminately in the Sudan, causing many casualties among natives, including women and children. Italian press attacks Switzerland for its inability to prevent violation of its neutrality by British planes which reportedly flew over country for 4th time yesterday to attack northern Italy.

Argentine Legislature rejects resignation of Pres-

trality by British planes which reportedly flew over country for 4th time yesterday to attack northern Italy.

Argentine Legislature rejects resignation of President R. M. Ortiz tendered following controversy over alleged mishandling of land purchases for government airdrome; Ortiz has been ill for some months and had turned executive duties over to Vice-President R. S. Castillo.

Aug. 24.—I. Kobayashi, Minister of Commerce and Industry, is appointed special envoy to Java to take part in coming negotiations over increasing East Indies oil exports to Japan. British in Burma reported strengthening defenses presumably because of threat of possible Japanese military operations in Yunnan through French Indo-China.

London is lashed for 4th and 5th time within past 48 hours; principal result, however, said to be loss of sleep by citizens. Extensive damage reported done by German raiders in Midlands region mostly by planes flying singly. German airmen bomb county of Wexford, Ireland, hitting cooperative creamery and killing 3 girls. British claim to have shot down 55 planes during day, said to be 1 of every 4 German planes that came across Channel; 43 of them were brought down in little over 1 hour in battle over Portland. British state they have shot down nearly 300 German planes in and around England in past 8 days; 90 during Saturday and Sunday. Germans reported to have dropped 150 bombs on Scilly Isles near Cornwall coast and to have machine-gunned children on beach and windows of a hotel. British planes fly over Berlin for over 2 hours between 1 and 2 in morning, dropping many bombs in apparent reprisal for bombing of London. Germans reported raiding internment camps in "unoccupied" France and seizing anti-Nazi prisoners. French press warns neutral nations against submitting to British navicert system and states ships possessing navicerts "may be treated as enemy ships"; press calls attentioned to the state of the press states and states ships possessing navicerts "may be treated as enemy ships"; press calls atte

tion to Japan's refusal to use them and declares similar action is expected from other nations which intend to maintain their neutrality and sovereignty.

Aug. 27.—Hochi Shimbun states if United States secures base at Singapore, its voice in Pacific affairs will "suddenly be strengthened" and Japan's plans regarding East Indies and Indo-China "will be reduced to substance of a dream". Last chapter of Japan's Woman Suffrage League disbands, bringing end to 15-year-old woman suffrage movement.

of Japan's Woman Suffrage League disbands, bringing end to 15-year-old woman suffrage movement.

Berlin spokesman states German air armada is ready for "initial stage of individual attacks on military objectives as decimation of R.A.F. is nearing close... Thousands of bombers and fighters will darken English skies in not distant future". R.A.F. bomb Berlin on 2nd consecutive day also dropping leaflets. R.A.F. for 5th time in fortnight bombs Fiat works at Turin and arms factories at Milan. Air Minister states Britain will not intentionally bomb civilians because bombs can be used to better advantage against military objectives. Churchill tells de Gaulle Britain will give French overseas territories that remain loyal to cause of allies same economic assistance it gives to British colonies. De Gaulle has announced that French colony of Chad on border of Italian Libya and Sudan, regarded as key to Equatorial Africa, has decided to fight at side of Britain. British naval attack on Bardia and Bomba, Libya, reported to have inflicted severe losses on Italians. "Young Front", anti-Masonic and anti-Jewish organization, is publicly inaugurated in Paris. Hostilities reported to have broken out on Russian-Rumanian frontier with some hundred deaths on both sides; aerial battle also said to have taken place between Rumanian and Hungarian forces on Transylvania frontier.

Aug. 28.—Premier Konoye denies Japan is totalitarian and states "in Japan it is privilege of all of

taken place between Rumanian and Hungarian forces on Transylvania frontier.

Aug. 28.—Premier Konoye denies Japan is totalitarian and states "in Japan it is privilege of all of his Imperial Majesty's subjects to assist Throne and that privilege can not be monopolized by either single individual or single party... Purpose of new system is to unite total energies of state and people and make one living whole of our 100,000,000 countrymen, enabling them to fulfill perfectly their duty as subjects to Throne... and to take active part in establishment of new world order". Reported Japanese mission to East Indies will number 20 members; said Japanese hope to get 200,000 tons of oil yearly and want it in crude form which would deprive local refineries of work; such large quantity would also deprive Indies' other customers, Australia, India, and Siam, of their supplies and would in few years exhaust limited supplies. Chinese Foreign Minister releases official statement declaring that in event Japanese land troops in Indo-China with view to attacking Chinese territory, Chinese government will at once take measures of self-defense by sending armed forces to Indo-China to deal with situation.

German claim they destroyed 1,055 British planes

and 98 barrage balloons between Aug. 1 and 26, losing only 271 planes themselves. R.A.F. reported to have bombed German and German-occupied areas all day Monday and throughout following night, including 27 airdromes; last night R.A.F. again bombed Kiel. British state at least 15 German planes were shot down today during German raids of over 25 English cities by hit-and-run bombers. British government charges Germans have started indiscriminate bombing aimed more at terrorizing civilians than at material destruction. Germany and Italy reported making desperate attempts to keep peace in Balkans; announced Hungarian and Rumanian representatives will meet German Foreign Minister J. von Ribbentrop and Italian Foreign Minister C. Ciano at Vienna tomorrow. Russian Foreign Minister Molotov disavows responsibility for Russo-Rumanian border clash and states incident is closed so far as Moscow is concerned.

Juan Andreu Almazan, who claims he won last presidential elections in Mexico, arrives in United States incognito.

Aug. 29.—Japanese reported to be halting ships on way from Hongkong to Indo-China and also have again closed Pearl River. Yomiuri Shimbun states group of American newspapermen visiting Australia and East Indies is "anti-Japanese demonstrativa".

Trade Commissar A. I. Mikoyan is reported to have told Ambas. Sir Stafford Cripps that "discussions of far-reaching proposals" might result if Britain abandons its "hostile attitude" toward Russia and that Britain could demonstrate its friendship by releasing gold-laden ships belonging to Baltic states recently incorporated into U. S. S. R., which are being held by Britain.

states recently incorporated into U. S. S. R., which are being held by Britain.

R.A.F. again struck at Berlin and also Munich last night, reporting that fires were started in Berlin that could be seen 50 miles away; many other airplane factories and airdromes on continent were also attacked. More than 1000 German planes attack England during day, operating in small groups; 24 reported shot down, British losing 12 planes. Germans struck London last night in longest attack of the war, lasting 7 hours; fatalities and damage reported small. Gen. J. B. M. Hertzog, former premier of Union of South Africa, states "war is already lost" and introduces resolution in Assembly demanding Union enter into immediate peace negotiations with Germany and Italy; Premier Gen. J. C. Smuts declares country wants peace only through victory and Assembly confirms motion which originally severed relations with Axis powers. Vichi government relieves governor-generals of Chad, Camaroons, and New Caledonia for alleged dispalty. Vienna meeting opens; Russia is not represented. Buckarest sources state Russia has warned that if Rumania is forced to cede any territory to Hungary or Bulgaria, Russia may be compelled to march westward to crest of Carpathians in self-defense.

NEW LIPSTICK ENDS THESE THREE BEAUTY PROBLEMS

For years women have been complaining about lipsticks for these three reasons: Some give the mouth a greasy, painted look. Some dry out the lips. Many disappear half an hour after they are applied.

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warm, appealing color instead of that painted appearance. It is creamy smooth, not drying. And it stays on hour after hour without retouching!

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Aug. 30.—Reported from Tokyo that new diplomatic appointments reveal aim of riddling foreign service of pro-British and pro-American elements. French quarters in Hongkong state that German-Italian sub-committee of Armistice Committee will shortly visit Indo-China to assess colony's potentialities. Roy Howard, heading party of American journalists, states in Singapore: "There is general realization that Singapore would probably be base for American fleet should anything happen out this way which would make American participation definite."

realization that Singapore would probably be base for American fleet should anything happen out this way which would make American participation definite."

German press calls bombing of Berlin "shameful and cowardly" and accuses British of "murder"; Hitler has claimed in past that Berlin's defenses against air attack were invulnerable. Germans claim British planes are coated with secret black varnish which makes them invisible even in beam of searchlight; also say that British trick of flying at various heights with frequent variations, makes their detection by sound apparatus difficult. German air squadrons make 3 thrusts at London, but are turned back each time by British fighting planes. De Gaulle announces that French Equatorial Africa has rallied to his leadership; he is now in charge of more than 1,000,000 square miles of territory which with British Nigeria and Sudan forms solid bulwark across Africa from Atlantic to Red Sea. Germany, Italy, Hungary, and Rumania sign agreement in which latter cedes 45,000 square kilometers of territory to Hungary, bringing Hungarian border as farout as Transylvanian Carpathians; Rumania also reported to have agreed to Axis demands for formation of solid Balkan bloc against further Russian penetration; understood military aid would be given Rumania if Russia resumes its encroachments. Russian army begins maneuvers on Rumanian border.

Aug. 31.—Germans hurl more than 800 planes in assault aimed at destruction of airdromes around London and some 30 of them are shot down; they also bomb some 15 other cities using an estimated total of 1500 planes; 62 German planes reported to have been shot down yesterday, British losing only 19. British for first time bomb center of Berlin.

Sept. 1.—Propaganda Minister J. Goebbels states "Decisive hour is near". British evacuee ship carrying 320 children and others to Canada is torpeded by U-boat, but only casualty is ship's purser and children are landed in northern English port in good health and spirits. Vichi government announces "Dec

Sept. 2.—Some 500 German planes attempting to raid London are repulsed, 20 of them being shot down. Air Ministry announces 1752 German planes were shot down over England during 1st year of war, not including those brought down over France and other belligerent territory; of these 196 were shot down by anti-aircraft guns, the rest by British planes. R.A.F. again blasts German gun positions and other military objectives in Calais-Boulogne area. United Press reports from Alexandria that war in Mediterranean has resolved into warplane versus warship struggle with balance so far in favor of warships. Number of Rumanian gendarmes reported killed and wounded by Hungarian troops crossing the Transylvania border; formal occupation will begin Sept. 5. Widespread anti-German rioting reported; said King Carol is ready to abdicate in favor of his son, Prince Michael.

As President L. Cardenas inaugurates 38th Congress to designate Gen. Manuel Camacho as President-elect, a "rump" congress meets secretly and proclaims Almazan as having won elections.

Sept 3.—Reuter report from Saigon states Japan has sent ultimatum demanding permission to transport troops through Indo-China. Reported that Decoux has asked time to seek further instructions from Vichi. Singapore police arrest I. Kobayashi, manager of Eastern News, Japanese news agency.

With reference to transfer of 50 U. S. destroyers to Britain, First Lord of Admiralty A. V. Alexander states, "They have come at time when strain on our destroyer fleet is very great; they will be of inestimable value to us not only for escorting convoys but also for protecting our coasts". R.A.F. for 2nd day in succession thwarts all German attempts to penetrate London aerial defenses. Reported that only 150 persons have been killed and 300 wounded in 8 principal cities and ports of southeast England after 3 weeks of fierce aerial bombardment; 1600 houses, 90% of them homes of workers and small shops were destroyed or damaged beyond repair; harm done to military objectives, docks, etc., is "as

Sept. 4.—Navy Minister Adm. Z. Yoshida resigns because of ill health. Adm. T. C. Hart arrives unexpectedly at Shanghai from Tsingtao. Some 70 foreign coastal steamers reported tied up at Shanghai on Japanese orders to customs officials not to issue clearances to. American consulates throughout Japanese-occupied China reported receiving unprecedented number of protests from American business men against Japan's complete embargo of American goods; said many American firms will be forced into bankruptcy unless immediate relief is obtained. Reported from Saigon that Japanese have withdrawn their ultimatum for time being. Maj-Gen. A. Grasset, commander of Hongkong defense forces, tells party of American newsmen that Britain's policy is to defend Hongkong to the last, that its defenses are sufficient to at least delay heaviest offensive, and that Hongkong would be "tough nut to crack".

defenses are sufficient to at least delay heaviest offensive, and that Hongkong would be "tough nut to reack".

Supreme Soviet adopts bill incorporating Lithuania in U. S. S. R. Stockholm report states 4000 Germans on transport on way to Norway were drowned when ship was torpedoed by British submarine in Kattegat. Hitler states in Berlin address nuisance of their nightly, planless bomb-throwing" but that "now we will give our answer... If they attack our cities, we will simply erase theirs." He states British have spoken of war lasting 3 years but that he told Goering "to prepare everything for 5 years... I will determine hour for ending the war". "World must be set free and once for all we must do away with absurd state of affairs that one nation is in position at its own sweet will to blockade entire continent. It must be made impossible for a pirate state every now and again to expose our 450,000,000 people to poverty and misery... All England's allies will not be able to assist it—neither Haile Selassie, Zog, Haakon, or even Queen Wilhelmia." Berlin spokesman states transfer of American destroyers to England comes too late to affect outcome of war; Britain's action in virtually throwing away most valuable areas is beginning of liquidation of its empire. 'V. Gayda, Mussolini spokesman, states transfer "puts United States still more dangerously into the European war". Following effort by Fasciat Iron Guard of Rumania to stage coup, Premier I. Gigurtu's pro-fascist Cabinet resigns.

Sept. 5.—Rotary clubs in Japan and Manchukuo dissolve all 47 of their chapters "in view of prevailing domestic and international situation". Confirmed in Saigon that a Japanese ultimatum of September 2 has been withdrawn; indicated that head of Japanese mission acted on own initiative and modified his stand under pressure from Tokyo, Berlin quarters state close friendly relations between Germany and Japan insure peaceful settlement of Indo-China problem and that Germany is convinced Japan's interests there are purely economic. Hali

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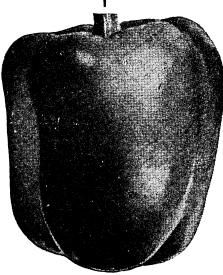
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structed to remind Japan of interest of Britain in preservation of status quo in Indo-China.

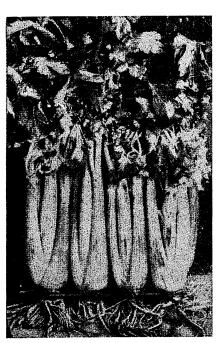
German attacks on London last night again repelled; German bombers reported to have begun series of scattered night raids. Churchill states in Commons that agreement with United States has won general satisfaction of both nations but that Hitler will not like transfer of destroyers and "would pay United States out if he ever got chance" although there is not "slightest violation of international law." He calls it "memorable transaction" and "an encouragement to friends all over the world". He expresses confidence Hitler's army will pass away as swiftly and perhaps more swiftly than did Napoleon's army. He warns heavy fighting will come but states Germany has already used greater

proportion of its airforce than has Britain. He states comparative German-British losses over England was 3 to 1 in planes and 6 to 1 in pilots, and reveals that Britain lost 558 planes in July and August as against German claims Britain lost 1,921. He states 1,075 civilians were killed in August and slightly larger number severely wounded; about 800 houses were destroyed beyond repair. "Up to present, losses have been far less severe than we had prepared ourselves to endure and are still ready if necessary to endure... No one must suppose that danger of invasion has passed. There must not for one moment be relaxation". He states continuous stream of reenforcements has been sent to Middle East and that strength of fleet in eastern Mediterranean was doubled a few days ago. "We must

expect heavy fighting in Middle East before very long and we have every intention of maintaining our position there". Halifax, calling Mussolini "Hitler's apprentice", states Britain will give Greece full support if Greeks resist any Italian attack. British reported to have taken offensive against Italian fleet in Italian waters, but fleet again declined action. British reported to have shelled Italian base in Dodecanese islands, sinking 2 submarines and damaging a third, also shooting down 8 planes and damaging 6, the British losing 6 planes. Italians claim they scored hits on 3 British cruisers, 2 destroyers, and 5 ships being convoyed in Aegian Sea. Adm. N. Horthy, regent of Hungary, enters Transylvania with advance force; said that 150 Hungarian and Rumanian peasants were killed in various clashes. Gen.



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Ion Antonescu accepts Premiership of Rumania after Carol yielded to his demand that parliament be dissolved, constitution suspended, and couft clique dismissed; he appeals to people to remain calm, saying Rumania has "not only new government, but new régime".

new régime'
Sept. 6.
states Japan

saying Rumania has "not only new government, but new régime".

Sept. 6.—Japanese Foreign Office spokesman states Japan has been using "peaceful and orderly procedures" in Indo-China and that he does not see any cause for "apprehensions". Moscow Pravda states Anglo-American agreement covers or will cover Far East also.

German planes attack throughout last night and until noon today, bombing at random and spreading death and destruction over wide area; attacks against London airports were successfully fended off. Carol abdicates in favor of his 18-year-old son, Prince Michael, following night-long rioting in which number of people were killed. Antonescu issues statement declaring for friendship and cooperation with Axis powers and pledging himself to carry out Vienna agreement; also promises punishment of those who formerly acted against pro-Nazi Iron Guard. Observers believe Carol's abdication is important diplomatic gain for Axis.

Sept. 7.—Axis quarters in Shanghai state Hitler has ordered Vichi government to accept major Japanese demands in Indo-China to increase tension in Pacific and distract American attention from Europe. Official Hanoi dispatch released at Vichi states Chinese troops crossed Indo-China frontier 2 days ago but were repulsed by French colonial troops.

British bombers reported to have flown over Ber-

official Hanoi dispatch released at Vichi states Chinese troops crossed Indo-China frontier 2 days ago but were repulsed by French colonial troops.

British bombers reported to have flown over Berlin for nearly 3 hours and to have killed and injured number of people. Germans again raid London, some 650 planes participating in 3 daylight attacks; 45 German planes reported shot down, British losing 19. Several thickly populated centers were hit, killing and wounding many people. R.A.F. for 4th consecutive night reported to have bombed German ammunition dumps hidden in Hartz mountains and Black Forest, starting huge fires; also flew as far as Stetting, Balkan port, bombing synthetic oil plants there; others again attacked Fiat aeroengine works at Turin. Former premiers P. Reynaud and E. Daladier and Allied Generalissimo G. Gamelin are placed under "protective arrest" in order to insure their presence at the scheduled Riom trials of former republican leaders on charges of having taken an unprepared France into war and then failing in its prosecution. Disclosed that Vichi government in accordance with armistice terms delivered to German military Hershel Grynspan, youthful killer of Ernst von Rath, Secretary to German Embassy in Paris, in 1938. Vichi government confiscates property of 15 leading French business men and journalists who fled country after armistice, including 5 members of Rothschild family. Queen Helen, divorced wife of Carol and mother of King Michael, is invited from Germany by the Premier to join her son.

Dictator-President Gen. J. F. Estigarribia of Para-

guay is killed in airplane crash.

Sept. 8.—Vichi government confirms a Tokyo statement that "most cordial atmosphere prevails at Hanoi and that status of Indo-China has never been questioned. Hitler reported to have ordered Vichi to accept Japanese demands following Japaneses of goods to Pacific by way of Manchukuo for South American delivery. Havas (French news agency) states Japanese troops crossed Indo-China border at Dongdong Friday, but withdrew with apologies. United Press correspondent at Hanoi confirms this but makes no mention of Vichi report of Chinese violation of border. Chungking reports state Chinese officials have accepted fact that French have acceded to Japanese demands and that current negotiations only concern details; said that between 100,000 and 200,000 Chinese troops are ready to march across border the moment Japan violates Indo-Chinese territory.

German reports claim greatest single aerial attack is bitsets took belea against England versteder and

march across border the moment Japan violates Indo-Chinese territory.

German reports claim greatest single aerial attack in history took place against England yesterday and last night and that it is "beginning of end" for Britain, claiming "several millions kilos" of bombs were dropped and that immense damage was inflicted on London, creating confusion everywhere and bringing traffic to standstill; claim 87 British planes were shot down against loss of only 26 German planes; also claim that 596,500 tons of enemy shipping was sunk in August, not including tonnage sunk by mines; total mercantile sinkings by Germany in 1st year of war reaches 4,323,000 tons. British authorities estimate casualties in London from yesterday's bombing, continuing today, at 400 dead and 1400 wounded; 60 areas in London proper said to have been indiscriminately bombed by some 500 planes of which 99 were shot down. Britons observe day of prayer. Reported from Berlin that Antonescu has telegraphed both Hitler and Mussolini assuring them of "Rumania's loyalty". Carol escapes across Yugoslav border in special train accompanied by his mistress Magda Lupescu.

Mexican Administration spokesman states Almansiste campaign has collapsed.

panied by his mistress Magda Lupescu.

Mexican Administration spokesman states Almazanista campaign has collapsed.

Sept. 9.—Tokyo spokesman states he believes main points have already been worked out between Japanese and French authorities in Indo-China. Shanghai quarters said to regard Hull warning to Japan as too late. Radio Saigon, however, announces that questions under discussion "were settled so far as Tokyo is concerned, but not as far as Hanoi is concerned".

Stated in Berlin that Air Marshal Harnes were

Hanoi is concerned".

Stated in Berlin that Air Marshal Herman von Goering now controls air over London and that "black-out hour" has come for British Empire. Goering issues statement: "Now is historic hour when for first time German Luftwaffe (air-arm) struck at heart of enemy. I have personally assumed command of victorious German flyers". A Berlin communique states nearly 2000 British planes, or 2/3 of R.A.F., were destroyed during past month and that moment breaking point is reached, news and

final phase of air attack will be launched on grand scale. German press makes no mention of heavy loss of life in London but describes British raids last scale. German press makes no mention of heavy loss of life in London but describes British raids last night as "another act of piracy and terrorism against civil populations". Hundreds of new arrests reported from Czechoslovakia. London reports state that for second day, yesterday, German planes sombed crowded East End, enemy using fires started first days as beacons, but that casualties were not as high; planes said to be operated in groups of threes, flying very high and hiding behind clouds, making them difficult to hit. R.A.F. last night executed 6-hour bombardment of troop-concentrations and barges along French coast from Ostend to Boulogne; also again bombed Krupp works at Essen, war factories in other German cities, and airdromes in Holland, Belgium, and France. Air Ministry appeals for volunteers to serve as pilots, gunners, and radio operators as "regular and adequate flow of personnel from home sources is needed on account of continued growth of R.A.F." Additional British troops reach Cairo by way of Red Sea and Suez, stating they had uneventful trip and did not see single Italian submarine or plane; 3 Italian supply ships reported sunk by British submarines in Mideterrancan. Italian press states terrific German raids on England mark beginning of final Axis attack and that R.A.F. is "near total annihilation". Carol arrives in Switzerland.

Sept. 10.—Domei reports great concern felt in Iapan over reported movement in United States

arrives in Switzerland.

Sept. 10.—Dome: reports great concern felt in Japan over reported movement in United States for total embargo on oil, scrap metal, and other materials and by indications of impending common Anglo-American action in Far East. Hongkong reports from Hanoi state no concrete decisions have yet been reached and that Governor-General Decoux has told Japanese he would not negotiate any longer under Lapanese pressure and menages. after which under Japanese pressure and menaces, after which Japanese apologized and parleys were resumed. Chinese blow up international bridge at Laokai over which Haiphong-Kunming railroad crosses Indo-China border into Yunnan.

which Haiphong-Kunming railroad crosses Indo-China border into Yunnan.

Berlin spokesman states "attack on London will be continued day and night until resistance is smashed . . . it will be only matter of weeks . . . it would not surprise us if present government is forced to resign in favor of body of men willing to come to terms." German press claims British air raids on Germany killed 78 children and that "reprisals" on London continue. Reported from London that another 9-hour raid ended at dawn today while German long-range guns on French side of Channel laid down another barrage on Dover which was immediately answered by British artillery; little damage was done in Dover. Official announcement states 103 German planes were brought down on Saturday, 11 on Sunday, and 47 on Monday; known casualties during Sunday night raids amounted to 286 dead and 1,400 seriously wounded; Monday-night-Tuesday-morning raid was most destructive as enemy has "thrown off all pretense of confining himself to military targets". High R.A.F.

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authority states "Britain does not intend to be diverted from its efforts by indulging in foolish reprisals... We have formed a plan and think it better to stick to it". British reported recruiting United States aviators in Canada. Mussolini orders sweeping clean-up of so-called defeatist elements in Italy with widespread arrests in high political and social circles, according to International News Service, but Rome spokesman later denies this. Gayda accuses United States of trying to prolong conflict by increasing its help to Britain while also profiting in British territorial possessions exchanged.

Sept. 12.—R.A.F. during 2-hour bombardment of Berlin claims to have wrecked Potsdam railway gas-works, and other military objectives last night. Germans state Reichstag building and Academy of Arts were hit. Germans have ranged over 1,000,000 soldiers along German or German-occupied frontiers facing Russia as precaution against possible Russian coup, according to diplomatic sources in Washington. German planes bomb London for 4th successive night for more than 8 hours, raiders coming singly and doubly and bombing shopping and society residential areas as well as workers' districts; casualties, however, reported slight and damage more or less minor; some 90 women and children who had taken refuge in a school, were killed Monday night. Official report states 89 German planes were shot down over London and outer parts of England with loss of 24 British planes. Toll of 5-day air attack is now set at 5,500 dead and injured. Stated that R.A.F. not only checked yesterday's raids, but continued counter-offensive on greater scale with heavy attacks on shipping at Calais, Ostend, and Boulogne. Delayed-action bomb explodes in grounds of Buckingham Palace, damaging number of rooms; Royal family was not in Palace and staff was in underground shelters. King George and Queen Elizabeth reported to have entered unannounced a air-raid shelter during a raid, sharing it with some 30 persons already there who cheered when they recogni

clined ambassadorship to United States in beach that Japanese army actions would make success impossible.

Official Red Army organ states Germany holds slight advantage at present over British in air war, but that British strength is gradually increasing on account of intensive United States assistance and that chances for successful German invasion are diminishing. German news report states "parts of London are completely unrecognizable". Reported from Berlin that Marshal Walter von Brauchitsch, conqueror of Poland and France, is now in northwest France inspecting troops. Berlin reports state some 40 people were killed and 41 injured in British bombing of Berlin residential sections, and deny railway station was hit; claim attack was a "crime" and that British deliberately bombed American Embassy, 6 bombs falling in the Embassy garden. Hamburg Fremdenblatt states 2 more weeks of attacks on London will make continuation of normal life there impossible and force evacuation of 8,000,000 people who will clog all highways and hamper defense measures. Reported Hitler has invited Generalisimo Francisco Franco of Spain to visit Berlin. British report that 73 German planes were destroyed over England today, nearly 1/4 of the raiders that took part and "suffered a crushing defeat". American press reports British have new and successful method of detecting approach of enemy planes. At same time R.A.F. carried out

4-hour bombardment of enemy convoys and shipping at Dunkirk and Cape Griz Nez, also again bombing Berlin, Hamburg, Cologne, Coblenz, Namur, etc. Churchill states in broadcast that Germany is preparing for land invasion by moving hundreds of self-propelled barges from northern ports to French coast under protection of German Channel artillery and calls on people to be ready. He describes air raids on London as "barbarous assaults against civilians", states R.A.F is stronger now than at start while enemy's air force is being worn down, and declares that Germans "have failed conspicuously" to gain mastery of air in daylight raids. He states Hitler has "ignited a fire which will burn with steady flame until last vestige of Nazi tyranny and brutality are wiped out... and the old and new worlds will join their great forces to rebuild that which has been destroyed." "Our fleet and flotillas are very powerful and numerous; our air force is at its highest strength and conscious of its proved superiority not indeed in numbers, but in men and machines; our shores are well fortified and strongly manned, and behind them, ready to attack the invaders, we have a far larger and better equipped mobile army than we have ever had before. Besides this we have more than 1,500,000 men of the homeguard, now just as much soldiers of the regular army in status as the Grenadier Guards, who are determined to fight for every inch of ground in every village and every street. It is with devout but sure confidence that I say: Let God defend the right. These cruel, wanton, indiscriminate bombings of London are of course a part of Hitler's invasion plan. He hopes to terrorize and cow ... but all the world that is still free marvels at the composure and fortitude with which citizens of London are facing and surmounting the great ordeal ... It is a message of good cheer to our fighting forces on the seas, in the air, and in our waiting armies in all their posts and stations that we send them from the capital city ... German bombs will never dest

24 hours in apparent reprisal for launching of simultaneous guerilla offensives in various parts of North China.

Hitler orders expulsion from army and house arrest of Prince A. zur Lippe Biesterfelt, brother of Prince Bernard, husband of Crown Princess Juliana of Netinerlands. Gen. P. Haase states in newspaper article that invasion will probably follow present air attack on England and that "when German divebombers hurtle down for first in masses on English divisions, then that will be end not only of England as world power but of England as a power factor at all". Hamburg Fremdenblatt asserts London's dead "are just as much a part of Churchill's overwhelming guilt as the human lives he still hopes to destroy in his hatred of Germany. To judge from his speech, he is still determined to carry on his crime". German planes attack London for 6th consecutive night but few dared to penetrate heavy anti-aircraft barrage which since Wednesday has established a ring of fire and steel around city; thousands of people, however, spend another night in subway corridors and platforms 75 feet underground. Officially states 1175 Londoners have been killed and 4,270 injured since intense Nazi air raids started last Saturday. Lone German raider dropped several bombs on Buckingham Palace precincts, one of which damaged chapel; King and Queen were in residence but escaped injury—3 members of staff were hurt. Incendiary bombs also fell near No. 10 Downing

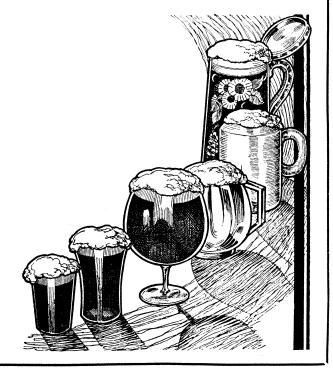
Street, Prime Minister's residence. Among public buildings hit were no less than 8 churches while time-bonh fell in grounds of St. Paul's Cathedral and is menacing this great landmarks, the foundations of which were already reported weakened as far back as 1921; it is second only to Westminster in number of monuments to England's great dead. Said in London that if Germary's own testimony that past week's raids were "all-out" affairs, is true, then blitzkrieg has been frustrated. Reported that full moon and high tides early next Monday morning will favor invasion; J. W. T. Mason, military expert, states, "considering circumstances, German invasion would be hazardous almost to point of desperation." Three French cruisers and 3 French destroyers are reported to have passed through Strait of Gibraltar into Atlantic last Wednesday, unhindered by British. Italian communique states Italian planes are bombing British concentrations and supply dumps along Egyptian coast and Italian troops also reported moving to Libyan-Egyptian frontier in drive timed to coincide with air attack on England. British authorities say Marshal R. Graziani has apparently given up hope of receiving reinforcements from Italy because of British blockade. Hungarian troops complete occupation of Transylvania after only scattered disturbances. Pope Pius XII reported worried over spread of communism in Baltic states and will issue encyclical on subject before Christmas. Sept. 14.—Reported Russia has sent note to Germany asking full information as to Danubian consultations at Vienna. British anti-aircraft barrage blocks every German attempt to penetrate London defenses and for first morning after a full week no fires are burning anywhere on horizon. Rome quarters state push against British forces on Egyptian soil. Sept. 15.—Hongkong authorities release for shipment to Indo-China 7 DeHaviland-Moth planes held up there since collapse of France. Siam reported to have demanded wide area along Indo-China border, including all of Cambodia.

Germans claim g

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NOVEMBER, 1940

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Philippine Economic Conditions

By Paul P. Steintorf American Trade Commissioner



American Trade Commissioner

THE increased political tension in the Far East during October appears to have very little effect on markets in the Philippines. A general policy of caution was intensified to some extent while there was a moderate amount of speculative activity in various basic commodities, based on the possibility of distruption of transportation in the Pacific. General business showed some seasonal improvement, but gains were very moderate and total activity was substantially below the corresponding month of 1939. Further moderate advances in prices of the major Philippine products was an encouraging feature while improved economic conditions in the United States were reflected in increased optimism in the Philippines. Available indices reflect the moderate improvement in business activity during recent weeks, as shown in the following tabulations:

Bidg. Permits Bank Securi-

Bldg. Permits Bank No. Pesos Clearings	Securi- ties Sales	Securi- ties Aver Quot
		Quot.

Week ended-

October 5, 1940..17 538,400 P5,862,258 P211,455 P51.26 October 12, 1940..21 82,600 6,297,896 205,547 50.18 October 19, 1940..19 100,750 5,316,811 96,036 50.13 October 36 October 26, 1940. 22 167,500

October 26, 1940...22 167,500 6,059,844 132,203 50.13 Building permits during the current four weeks were more than double those for the corresponding period of September, the weekly average advancing from P85,500 to P196,800. Average weekly bank clearings also showed an increase of over P400,000 compared with September. The only recession was in the securities market which was adversely influenced by political developments, with weekly average sales falling nearly P50,000 and with average quotations showing a slight but steady downward tendency.

quotations showing a slight but steady downward tendency.

The export sugar market continued to be seasonally quiet during the greater part of October, since the supply of the current crop was practically exhausted and the new crop had not yet appeared on the market. During the fourth week of the month, the New York market improved rather sharply, with prices gaining six points, to 2.85 cents. Some activity in the new crop occurred during this week, with one exporter reported offering P5.57 per picul for immediate delivery and P5.30 for delivery during December-January. This is a very substantial improvement over the earlier nominal quotation of P4.70-P4.80 per picul. An agreement was reached between shippers and steamship lines concerning the sugar freight rate for the coming year. The new contract rate for the United States Atlantic Coast has been fixed at \$14.00 per short ton, which compares with the current rate of \$15.00.

The domestic sugar market has been very inactive, with prices receding gradually to the level of P4.90 per picul.

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The abaca market has been very active, influenced by continued heavy Japanese buying, substantial United States Government purchases, various inquiries from London for immediate delivery and a considerably improved statistical position. A substantial amount of speculative buying and short cover occurred during October while sellers were generally withdrawn. In consequence, prices advanced very materially, nominal quotations in Manila showing an average gain of nearly \$P1.50\$ per picul. Provincial markets were reported to be extremely active, particularly Davao, which recorded very marked increases in prices for the leading Davao cordage grades. The Cebu and Albay markets also were active with prices higher. Toward the close of the month, the market was considerably easier with prices receding moderately from earlier highs. The coconut products market continued to be rather inactive, but the market undertone was conconsiderably improved. Copra prices reached a peak during the month of \$P3.15.*P3.20\$ per hundred kilos other subsequently the market undertone was conconsiderably improved. Copra prices reached a peak during the month of \$P3.15.*P3.20\$ per hundred kilos compared with \$P3.00\$ at the beginning of the month. The coconut oil market was quite inactive, but prices firmed slightly with sellers offering \$P0.08.*P0.08\$ per kilo at the close of the month against the opening level of \$P0.08\$. The copra cake market was rather erratic with some activity reported on the part of Pacific Coast buyers at prices ranging from \$18.00\$ to \$19.00\$ per short ton c.i.f. The desiccated coconut market was seasonally active with prices firm.

The wheat flour market improved considerably during October. Although domestic consumption continued to be rather unsatisfactory, prices moved upward gradually as a result of the depletion of from 30 to 40 centavos per bag in local prices. The level of prices prevailing toward the close of the month was somewhat above actual replacement costs, but the profit margin of the seller was still

stocks, indent business was considerably below normal.

The cotton textile market showed some improvement during October, the principal causes being seasonal influences and the gradual depletion of local stocks. Local consumption was still very unsatisfactory but improved compared with September. Indent orders increased to some extent, local dealers estimating the month's volume at about 30 percent of nomal compared with only 10 percent in September. Prices on the local market stiffened considerably, with fair advances noted in some cases, although the general level of prices was still only slightly above replacement values. The principal cause appears to have been the substantial advance in United States prices. This also accounted to some extent for the improved indent business during the month since dealers anticipated further increases in prices. A further seasonal improvement in business is anticipated during November, but volume is certain to be below normal since basic conditions are very unfavorable.

History from Day to Day

The Philippines



Sept. 16.—President Manuel
L. Quezon appoints Governor
A. Bonifacio of Laguna, Acting
Under-Secretary of Department
of Interior, relieving Leon Guinto
who continues as Under-Secretary of National Defense.
Consul-General T. Yoshida,
recalled by Foreign Office, leaves
Manila; in final statement to
expresses regret over enactment of Immigaw.

Mania; in final statement to press he expresses regret over enactment of Immigration Law.

Sept. 17.—Secretary of Finance Manuel Roxas in radiocast directed to United States listeners states world is going through painful crisis and that though Philippines is not directly affected, it is nevertheless suffering harmful consequences. "International situation is filling us with misgivings as to future.

We see danger ahead and are impotent to face possible emergencies were they to eventuate in near future." He urges revision of Tydings-McDuffie Independence Act to extend economic transition period 10 more years and defer graduated quotas and tariff duties to 4 years after reestablishment of peace, advancement of date of joint economic conference to this year instead of 1944, and in meantime increased American aid in building up Philippine national defense. "Any change in program of economic adjustment need not postpone or alter date of independence prescribed in Act".

Telegram of Gen. Douglas MacArthur to William Allen White, dated Sept. 15, is released in Manila: "You have asked my military opinion... History of failure in war can almost be summed up in words: Too late'. Too late in comprehending deadly purpose of potential enemy; too late in realizing mortal danger; too late in standing with one's friends. Victory in war results from no mysterious alchemy of wizardry but entirely on concentration of superior force at critical points of combat. To face adversary in detail has been prayer of every conqueror in history. It is secret of past successes of Axis powers in this war. It is their main hope for continued and ultimate victory. Greatest strategical mistake in all history will be made if America fails to recognize vital moment, if it permits again the writing of fatal epitaph, 'Too late'. Such coordinated help as may be regarded as proper by our leaders should be synchronized with British effort so that English-speaking peoples of world will not be broken in detail. The vulnerability of singleness will disappear before unity of effort. Not too late, not tomorrow, but today."

Sept. 18.—President Quezon in press conference states he believes Roxas speech "very fine" and that

Sept. 18.—President Quezon in press conference states he believes Roxas speech "very fine" and that



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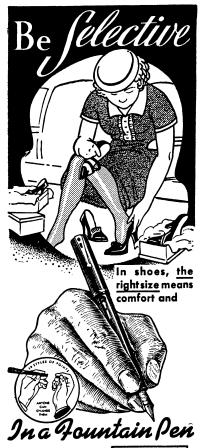
he agrees with every word of it. He states he would object to inclusion of political aspects of question in agenda of proposed conference as this would confuse main problem, the economic, and lead to differences of opinion and conflicts which might wreck conference. He would not object to political discussion if the conference should recommend this after discovery of new angles not seen before and on honest conviction that reopening of entire question is required for mutual interests of both nations. He adds that nothing would be gained by Philippines in postponing independence and continuing position of dependence and economic unpreparedness. If Philippines were given power to legislate on tariff, currency, and immigration, then he would unhesitatingly agree to prolonging present relationship, but, he states, such proposal would receive little consideration in Congress as it would leave United States with responsibility in Philippines without authority. He states present question is not one of quid proquo because both countries would benefit reciprocally by continued trade relations. Roxas speech has aroused generally favorable comment in Manila, but Assemblyman N. Ramos states "If we need American protection against foreign aggression, most sensible thing to do is to ask for postponement of independence. We can not eat our cake and have it too."

Sept. 25.—Gen. and Mrs. W. Te-chen, heading

of independence. We can not eat our cake and have it too."

Sept. 25.—Gen. and Mrs. W. Te-chen, heading goodwill mission, arrive in Manila; will be houseguests of President Quezon.

Sept. 27.—President Quezon issues executive order prohibiting taking of turtles and their eggs on San Miguel islands, Sulu, for period of 5 years, beginning next January, as supply is in danger of exhaustion.



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Governor Ombra Amilbangsa of Sulu resigns after conference with Secretary of Interior R. Alunan; believed in connection with charges brought by Assem. Gulamu Rasul.

Sept. 28.—General Emilio Aguinaldo issues statement proposing President Quezon's theory of "partyless democracy" be placed on trial during next elections.

ment proposing President Quezon's theory of "partyless democracy" be placed on trial during next elections.

U. S. S. Marblehead and other ships of U. S. Navarrive in Manila from China for usual winter stay. Society of Jesus celebrates 400th anniversary of papal confirmation of the Order.

Sept. 30.—J. Weldon Jones, financial adviser to U. S. High Commissioner, reported to have accepted position of Assistant Director of Budget after twice declining appointment; he will leave for Washington next month.

Prominent Manila Spaniards, headed by Andres Soriano, cable Generalissimo F. Franco: "We believe our nation has earned its right to peace after having suffered for 3 years of war for civilization and for the Catholic faith."

Oct. 1.—Malacañan announces appointment of Agustin Alvarez as Governor of Lanao.

Ramon Peralta, member of faculty of School of Fine Arts, University of Philippines, dies, aged 63.

Oct. 2.—President Quezon states in Bacolod he believes in democracy and government of, by, and for the people, which means that people must election frauds stating that even those who are his friends will go to jail if they commit them. He states he does not personally favor any candidate anywhere and that he is not against any candidate in Negros. Whoever is elected will receive full cooperation from national government. He states he can not believe that either Yulo or Alunan are involved in campaign and wishes their names will not be used. He calls Yulo one of greatest men of country and speaks of his confidence in Alunan and states he is confident local leaders will not place him in embarrassing position with respect to these men. He states he has nothing to do with local candidates and leaves election to the people under rules of Nacionalista Party. Political circles have been much interested in what President might do in partisan issue in Negros bieved to be contest for power between the leader of the Assembly and a member of the Cabinet, Provincial Board member Aguedo Gonzaga being of faction of the former

Oct. 3.—Col. H. Jacomy, head of French Indo-China military mission to Washington on his way back by Pan-American Clipper, states in Manila that America is willing to sell arms to Indo-China but refuses to go into details.

that America is willing to sell arms to Indo-China but refuses to go into details.

Oct. 4.—High Commissioner F. B. Sayre, asked in press conference to comment on Roxas speech, declares United States will not attempt to ram anything down any one's throat, but that in his opinion nothing will be done in Washington unless official approach is made either to President or Congress. He stresses his belief that American people have always been sympathetic to any ideas the Filipinos have advanced; if they have some proposal to make, way is open. Commenting on plan of Roy Howard, American publisher for joint American-Japanese commission to study, Far Eastern situation, he asks what such a commission could be expected to accomplish, adding that such meetings frequently result in "blow-outs". Asked to comment on Rome reports that Philippines would be first prey in case of war, he states, "A lot of things come out of Rome these days." Speaking of his recent visit to Cavite naval base, he states he was impressed by good work being done there and says it is being converted into "really efficient plant". He states Philippines is lucky to have two such officers here as Maj.-Gen. G. S. Grunert and Rear Adm. J. F. Smeallie at this time. He reveals he had occasion to call in two foreign consuls recently to warn them against improper activities and declares he will not permit Manila to be turned into hot-bed of propaganda by foreign consular representatives. He gives high praise to Weldon Jones, stating that if it were not for fact he is going to post of great responsibility, he would have fought against his leaving Philippines.

Oct. 6.—Philippine Census release shows population at end of 1939 16,000,808, including 117,487

Oct. 6.—Philippine Census release shows population at end of 1939 16,000,808, including 117,487 Chinese, 29,067 Japanese (Davao 17,888, Manila 4,730, Mountain province 1,188), 8,709 Americans (Manila 3,191 and 1,958 mostly in federal military

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service in Rizal province). American army and navy forces not included.

Mrs. Felipe Buencamino, wife of resigned Assemblyman, is nominated by Nacionalista convention at Cabanatuan as candidate to succeed her husband in special election on December 10; movement reportedly inaugurated by Floor Leader Quintin Paredes. Mrs. Buencamino would serve about 100 days to fill remainder of husband's term.

Oct. 9.—High Commissioner Sayre, commenting on State Department's move to evacuate Americans from China and Japan, states this is significant not as indication of any imminence of trouble, but rather as showing concern of American authorities over avoiding unnecessary hardship to Americans living in troubled areas during present uncertainties. He states there is no reason for anxiety or excitement and that Manila is one of safest places in Far East. "The care of civilian population of Philippines is of major concern to American authorities."

Oct. 10.—Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce B. Aquino states any revision of Independence Law should be applied exclusively to economic provisions, political provisions to be left entirely to desire and interests of Filipinos. He states "practical spirit and business acumen of Americans will enable them to understand that ruin of Philippine economy will also mean ruin to American commerce in Orient".

A. D. Paguia resigns chairmanship of National Commission of Labor and National Commission of Peasants, and Vice-Chairman A. Intertas assumes position.

Oct. 11.—High Commissioner Sayre states in press

Commission of Labor and National Commission of Peasants, and Vice-Chairman A. Intertas assumes position.

Oct. 11.—High Commissioner Sayre states in press conference that United States and Philippine authorities are considering both military and civil problems that might arise in event of emergency, but that he personally does not believe such emergency will arise, pointing out, however, that "the unexpected might happen". He states that in military way, protection of Philippines is in hands of United States until 1946 but that providing for safety of civilian population is within scope of Commonwealth authority. He reveals President Quezon has created committee to advise him on matters concerning safety of civilians. President Quezon is reported resolutely adhering to policy of non-intervention in provincial politics despite continuous requests he decide between candidates to end factional controversies.

Washington authorities reported to have ordered that 10 American bombing planes consigned to Siam he held in Manila.

Oct. 13.—Reported that ban on exports of war materials to Japan virtually exists in Philippines, including iron ore, chromite, and scrap iron, as ships are being denied clearance papers by U. S. neutrality enforcement officers here.

Oct. 14.—Santiago Antonino Fonacier is elected Obispo Maximo of Philippine Independent (Aglipayan) Church to serve term of 3 years; he is 55 years old.

Oct. 15.—President Quezon is press conference states he does not believe war is imminent but that consultations have been held and that Philippines is

years old.

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Manila

placing all its resources and man-power at disposal of United States authorities in case of emergency. He states responsibility of defending country falls mainly on United States and that Philippine authorities can make no independent plans. He points out that Manila is unfortified city and not subject to bombardment under international law, and that air-raid shelters are not necessary anyway because of warm climate and ease with which residents could move to open country or to mountains. Jokingly he states people could go on picnics during air-raid alarms and that bombing of narrow Escolta might clear street of buildings which are obstacles to widening it. He reveals that release of P500,000 has been authorized for oil drilling in Bondoc Peninsula and Cebu following favorable report by survey committee headed by Dr. H. F. Bain; he states report is also available to private companies which may be interested in drilling although government's terms will be stiffer now in view of favorable nature of report.

will be stiffer now in view of tavorable nature of report.
President Quezon congratulates Bishop Fonacier:
"Having read in papers of your election as supreme bishop of Philippine Independent Church, I am writing to you to extend my most sincere congratulations. Our friendship dates back many years to when we worked together in legislative branch of Philippine government and years that have gone by have strengthened that friendship."

The United States

The United States

Sept. 16.—President Franklin D. Roosevelt in proclamation sets October 16 as day when some 16,500,000 men between 21 and 35 years old will go to usual polling places to register for military service, of whom 5,000,000 will be placed under Class A-1 physically fit men who have no dependents and hold no important industrial jobs; of these, 400,000 will probably be on duty by April, including 36,000 Nlegros. President state: "America stand at crossroads. Time and distance have been shortened. A few weeks have seen great nations fall. Terrible fate of nations whose weakness invited attack is well known to all of us. We must and will marshal our great potential strength to fend off war from our shores. We must and will prevent our land from becoming victim of aggression. Congress debated question without partisanship has enacted law establishing selective method of augmenting our armed forces. The method is fair; it is sure; it is democratic. It is will of our people. Our young men will come from factories, fields, cities, and towns to enroll their names on registration day. On that eventful day my generation will salute your generation. May we all renew within our hearts that conception of liberty and way of life which we all have inherited. May we all strengthen our resolve and hold high torch of freedom in this darkening world so that our children and their children may not be robbed of their rightful inheritance...."

Secretary of State Cordell Hull holds lengthy conference with British Ambassador Lord Lothian and Australian Minister.

Sam Rayburn (Texas) is elected Speaker of House of Representatives.

Sept. 17.—Reuter reports from Washington that Administration is considering plan whereby

or kepresentatives.

Sept. 17.—Reuter reports from Washington that Administration is considering plan whereby Britain might obtain at least 30 giant American bombers ("Flying Fortresses"), capable of cruising 300 miles, enabling Britain to reach most distant German targets.



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Rep. M. J. Maas states he favors steps to completely fortify Philippines if United States maintains control of Island policies. "If we undertake defense without such control, feeling prevails in some quarters that re-examination of United States policy in Far East may be necessary in light of new problems that have arisen there, particularly in connection with future status of Netherlands Indies and French Indo-China."

Sept. 18.—Hull states in press conference he will await developments before assuming Japan will violate its word to uphold status quo. With reference to Spanish reports he states no conflict has ever arisen between United States and Latin-American government regarding Spanish cultural influence.

War Department reveals speed-up plans contemplate raising air-production from 10,000 planes to 13,000 by first of next year, to 24,000 by next June, and 30,000 by 1942; also motor production from 19,000 to 30,000 by first of next year.

Republican presidential candidate Wendell Willkie accuses "New Deal" of responsibility for "most drunken orgy of spending in nation's history". E. Flynn, new Chairman of Democratic National Committee, states Willkie is "emotionally unstable".

Scripp-Howard papers state that "a Nazi-Fascist-Spanish conspiracy to dominate Latin America, destroy spirit of Pan-Americanism, and nullify influence of United States south of Rio Grande, is now in the making".

fluence of United States south of Rio Grande, is now in the making".

Sept. 19.—Hull indirectly denies United States is negotiating for use of Singapore base, stating there was only usual exchange of information during recent conference. Secretary of War H. L. Stimson tells newsmen that War Department advices concerning chances of British victory are very much more optimistic than 6 weeks ago and that military reports are substantially the same as press reports. Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce reports that United States is delivering 500 planes monthly to Britain and that number may reach 1000 monthly by February. Iron Age Magazine (New York) reports that because of British bombing in Ruhr-Rhineland, district is now providing only about 20% of Nazi warmachine needs as against 75% during World War.

New York Times comes out for Willkie because is "better qualified than President Roosevelt to provide adequate national defense" and because "fiscal policies of President Roosevelt have failed disastrously". Security Commissioner P. V. McNutt states in speech that Willkie is "a good gag-man" "dictators can not be frightened by making wise-cracks". He states Willkie is "unable to lead even his own party"—pointing to differences between him and vice-presidential candidate, C. L. McNary, and that he does not believe "people will entrust and apathy".

Senate approves excess-profits tax and plant amortization bill; House approves same bill with Pittman in the making".

Sept. 19.—Hull indirectly denies United States

and apathy".

Senate approves excess-profits tax and plant amortization bill; House approves same bill with Pittman amendment exempting mining operations involving strategic war materials from excess-profits tax. Reported from Washington that the request for further Economic and military assistance to Philippines by Secretary of Finance, M. Roxas, constituted invitation that may bear fruit next year but there is no prospect of action until next session of Congress. Sen W. H. King urges sympathetic consideration "lest Philippines be forced to cooperate closely with Japan".

prospect of action until next session of Congress. Sen W. H. King urges sympathetic consideration "lest Philippines be forced to cooperate closely with Japan".

Adm. H. Yarnel (ret.), terming withdrawal from Far East as "impossible" policy, urges United States to adopt aggressive policy in protecting its Asiatic interests and to make immediate joint agreement with Britain, Holland, and France for protection of mutual interests; also urges acquisition of new naval bases, strengthening of Asiatic fleet to be based on Singapore, and aid to China in every possible way; also urges cessation of sending war materials to Japan. He charges Japan has "destroyed American trade in China, bombed American citizens and property, violated American treaty rights, and ignored American protests."

Sept. 20.—Hull indicates that United States may make Singapore its Far Eastern base; sources close to him state he considers United States-Japan relations "unusually grave".

American military officials returning from England state in New York that invasion of British isles is "not likely and might be impossible"; military damage of bombing is "comparatively small"; if present factics continue at same rate at least a year would clapse before blitzkrieg becomes a "serious sort of thing"; bombing is not affecting British morale.

Sept. 21.—Willike in San Francisco speech states he favors continued aid to Britain "to limit of prudence and effectiveness", economic assistance to China because "United States needs a free, strong democratic China", acquisition and development of Pacific bases for protection of United States interests in that ocean, establishment of domestic defense system so strong none would dare to strike, industrial revival "mandatory to the survival of democratic institutions", and wise use of credits "to encourage industrial development and prosperity of other countries".

Plane carrying Brig.-Gen. F. W. Honeycutt, recently of Stotsenburg, on routine flight over Geor-

Plane carrying Brig.-Gen. F. W. Honeycutt, recently of Stotsenburg, on routine flight over Georgia, reported missing.

gia, reported missing.

Sept. 22.—Far Eastern authorities in Washington reported believing that if United States insistence of status quo is to be interpreted literally, this might require postponement of Philippine independence; world diplomats can not successfully chart longrange Far Eastern policy until final answer is given as to future of Philippines which is now considered one of most uncertain factors in problem; if tense world situation remains until 1946, release of Philippines would constitute disturbance of status quo.

Census of 1940, gives population of United States as 131,409,881; declining birth rate and immigration restrictions during past decade have held down growth to lowest point in history, gain being only 8,634,835; officials predict population will become static at 150,0000,000 between 1970 and 1980.

Sept. 23.—Washington reported disturbed over events in Indo-China; stated authoritatively that Japanese action will likely compel President to decide soon whether to accept reported British offer of use of Singapore base by U. S. fleet. International News Service reports Russia has asked for number of valuable economic and political favors as basis for establishment of more cordial relations and that while Secretary of Interior H. C. Ickes and Secretary of Finance H. Morgenthau believe United States can afford to give substantial benefits, Hull thinks Russian requests unreasonable. Howard states in article that "events steadily shaping in Far East may more vitally affect future of United States than any developments in Battle of Britain... Practically every one in Far East foresees inevitable compounding of present world trouble unless Japan's threatened southward march against European controlled dominions, colonies, and outposts is dealt with firmly and now". New York Daily News states "simple and inexpensive" way of disposing of Philippine problem is to cut Islands adrift, "absolutely and sooner than 1946".

Cheered by further reports of British successes, Wall Street prices today are "impressively firm" and volumes approached 1,000,000 mark for first time in many weeks.

Sept. 24.—Hull states "it seems status quo is being upset in Far East and this is being achieved under duress. Position of United States, including disapproval and deprecation of such measures has been repeatedly stated". As to sinking of S.B. Benares, carrying children being evacuated from England, he states, "there will be no division of opinion on fact it was dastardly act". Washington reported as being "unofficially pleased" with reports of British naval action against Dakar.

Paul Patterson, Baltimore Sun publisher recently in Philippines, states, "one might almost say the Philippines is sitting pretty" in Far East thanks to America, and will benefit by all the international moves United States is making in that part of world."

moves United States is making in that part of world."

Sept. 25.—Washington officials state GermanJapanese pact would throw Japan openly into war
with Britain and would certainly aggravate already
strained American-Japanese relations; belief reported
growing that United States and Britain will be compelled soon to make parallel moves to protect mutual
interests. McNutt states United States must meet
aggression in Asia as Europe by aiding the victims;
wise course to follow is for United States to maintain
status as Far Eastern power. Howard in third
article states United States use of Singapore base
would alter whole pattern of Pacific and might save
Philippines from Japanese designs; might also hasten
fair and just settlement of Sino-Japanese war which
is obviously deadlocked.

Bodies of General Honeycutt and two others are

Bodies of General Honeycutt and two others are recovered in Georgia swamp.

recovered in Georgia swamp.

Sept. 26.—President Roosevelt bans all exports of iron and steel scrap metal to all countries except those in western hemisphere and Britain, effective October 15, "with view to conserving available aupply to meet rapidly expanding requirements of defense". He signs bill authorizing Export-Import Bank to lend \$500,000,000 to assist development of trade in Latin America. Government makes new \$25,000,000 loan to China to be liquidated by Chinese sale to United States of tungsten ore needed in defense preparations. Reported Col. H. Jacomy, Indo-China representative, has obtained assurances Indo-China would be permitted to purchase arms in United States "if colony becomes an independent entity".

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International Harvester rice milling outfits have an excellent reputation for dependable and economical performance. They have a sur-

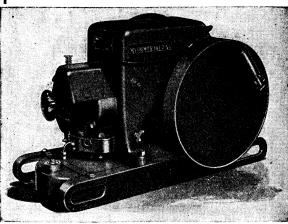
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These mills are available in different sizes to suit every milling requirement.

prisingly big capacity per hour and this naturally enables you to do more work at much less effort and expense.

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ILOILO **BACOLOD**

OF PHILIPPINES 154 M. de Comillas MANILA

DAVAO **BAGUIO** LEGASPI

Reported 8 U. S. Navy officers will soon leave for Netherlands East Indies to train Dutch pilots.

New York Herald states Japan's present policies will inevitably bring it into head-on collision with United States.

Sept. 27.—Unofficial reaction to German-Italian-Japan pact is that move was more or less expected and merely formalizes what has been considered a fact for more than 3 years. Believed that American reply may take form of increased aid to Britain and strengthening of recent plan to concentrate fleet in mid-Pacific.

Senate ratifies Havana Agreement

in mid-Pacific.
Senate ratifies Havana Agreement. Maas states
United States should go all the way and prohibit
shipments of all goods to and from Japan. Rep.
R. O. Woodruff introduces resolution asking War

R. O. Woodruff introduces resolution asking War Department to inform Congress what military dangers confront United States and "when it may reasonably be anticipated such danger will become actual". "Unofficial but reliable" Hawaii report states number of fleet units are scheduled to depart for Philippines, including aircraft tender Childs; other units reported on way to Canton and Midway islands. Sept. 28.—Hull states "Reported signing of alliance between Germany, Italy and Japan does not,

Freckles



Secretly and Quickly Removed!

La Crema Bella Aurora bleaches them out while you sleep. Leaves the skin soft and white—the complexion fresh, clear and natural. For 49 years thousands of users have endorsed it. So easy to use. The first jar proves its magic

CREMA BELLA AURORA

"There's one girl I'll never dance with again!"

• A girl may be the prettiest girl in the world - and the best dancer, too - but men are sure to shun her if she isn't careful about underarm odour.

It is so easy to offend - and never know it! You can't depend on a bath to keep you fresh all evening long. But you can depend on Mum. A bath, you see, removes only past perspiration; Mum prevents odour to come.

And Mum is so easy to use! Just a touch of this pure white cream under each arm and you are sure of your personal daintiness and popularity. Mum is harmless to fabrics, so you can use it after you're actually dressed. And Mum is actually soothing even to freshly-shaved skin. Don't run the risk of offending. Do as thousands of charming women do. Get an economical jar of Mum from your chemist's or store today.

9M-11

in view of government of United States, substantially alter situation which has existed for several years. Announcement of alliance merely makes clear to all the relationship which has long existed in effect and to which this government repeatedly has called attention. That such agreement has been in process of conclusion has been well known for some time and that fact has been taken into full account by government of United States in determination of this country's policies". Assistant Secretary of State Sumner Welles in speech condemns German-Italian aggression and charges Japan with attempting to create "new order in Asia" through "instrumentality of armed force" in violation of legal and moral obligations; he states "there is no problem in Far East that could not be peacefully solved by negotiation "but that United States" must continue to prepare for all eventualities and to arm with all haste and vigor to guard our new world from threatened danger".

Sept. 29.—Welles in speech before Foreign Affairs Council, Cleveland, states "same material support" will be given by United States to British dominions as to Britain itself... It is America's intention to render all material support and assistance in form of supplies and munitions to Great Britain for what we hope will be their successful defense against aggression".

we hope with be their successful detense against agression".

Sept. 30.—Hull states in press conference that United States has not changed its position of opposition to closing of Burma road.

New York Herald-Tribune states President will likely close United States market to Japanese silk, one of Japan's chief sources of dollar exchange, and may impose further embargoes especially on copper, lubricating oil, chemicals, and machinery.

Philippine Resident Commissioner J. M. Elizalde is credited with securing today Senate amendment to Nationality bill whereby estimated 3000 to 5000 Filipinos who have served 3 years or more in United States civil service, army, navy, and coast guard would be eligible to citizenship.

Oct. 1.—Elizalde, commenting on reports regard-

would be eligible to citizenship.

Oct. 1.—Blizalde, commenting on reports regarding possible loopholes through which strategic materials may slip out of Philippines through countries covered by embargo, states, "President Quezon has declared his intention of assisting defense program with every means at his command". Reported that consideration is being given to possible control over Philippine exports to Japan, especially hemp and iron ore, but it is recognized Philippine national income is largely dependent on exports. Elizalde states he has been informed by Department of Justice that Felipe Buencamino will be freed from Lewisturg, Pennsylvania, federal prison, on December 12 on parole; Elizalde petitioned for parole on first day Buencamino became eligible for it (Sept. 25) on ground he had suffered enough.

Prof. Albert Einstein is granted United States citizenship.

Oct. 2.—Secretary of Navy Frank Knox states

citizenship.

Oct. 2.—Secretary of Navy Frank Knox states he is summoning Adm. J. Richardson, commander of U. S. Fleet, to Washington for conference on "somewhat troubled" situation in Far East. He states he heard of proposals to send warships to Australia and New Zealand and that it is "not bad idea". He states he has no knowledge of reported plans to have fleet use Singapore base. He says no plans are pending to strengthen Asiatic Fleet or Yangtze patrol, nor to remove 1500 marines now in Shanghai. Navy Department announces creation of new Atlantic patrol force of 125 ships made up of units of Atlantic squadron, neutrality patrol vessels, recommissioned ships, and some new vessels recently completed, under Rear Adm. H. Ellis. Move said to be first step in creation of two-ocean navy. Mayor F. LaGuardia states as result of German-Italian-Japa-

nese pact, American-Canadian joint defense com-mission has decided to extend its plans of defense to

Pacific coast.

Senate and House complete action on excess-profits tax and plant amortization bill to stimulate defense industries but prevent creation of "war mil-

lionaires."

Oct. 3.—Hull in reply to press question reiterates
United States opposition to closing of Burma road
on ground it is important international trade line.

Congress completes action on \$1,482,000,000
defense appropriation bill, the last such measure

defense appropriation bill, the last such measure pending.

Oct. 4.—Hull indicates that delivery of unfilled orders of warplanes for Siam will not be permitted as Siam is regarded now as puppet of Japan.

Sen. B. C. Clark states declaration of Foreign Minister Matsuoka is "startling and most bellicose ever issued by responsible official of one government not at war with another". Sen. K. Pittman states "it is most astounding statement made in recent times by a foreign minister ... very unfortunate if accurately reported". Sen. King states he is unwilling to permit any blustering Japanese officials to determine what United States will do. If this republic desires to give moral and material aid to Britain against aggression, that is our concern and our course will not be determined by their statements".

to determine what United States will do. If this republic desires to give moral and material aid to Britain against aggression, that is our concern and our course will not be determined by their statements".

House and Senate conferces eliminate amendment to Nationality bill supported by Elizalde which would have permitted Filipinos enrolled in United States civil service to become naturalized citizens; conferces reported sympathetic, but eliminated provision on grounds of discrimination against other non-Americans in civil service; conferces retained provision permitting naturalization of Filipinos who have served honorably with armed forces of United States.

Rear-Adm. Yates Sterling (ret.) states it seems wise to hold fleet ready to go to England' support in Atlantic and not become involved in war with Japan in area of its own choosing in Far East; therefore strategy in Pacific should remain defensive—"our important naval task is to prevent a British naval defeat". C. V. Starr, publisher of Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury, states in New York press interview that Japan is most over-rated power on earth, a 5th-rate power whose principal weapon is bluff; he advocates positive policy and declares America will have to fight if Japan is convinced that further aggression would mean war.

H. G. Wells, famous British writer, arrives unannounced in New York together with 807 other passengers including 250 refugee children; tells press Lord Halifax should be eliminated as Britain has never been so misrepresented as by present Foreign Minister. "I think if Halifax would make peace it would be a very unsound one because of his religious bias against Russia. Russia is absolutely necessary to any settlement of the war. Russia wants peace and doesn't want to spend its resources on warfare". Oct. 5.—Sen. M. F. Tydings states "matter of Philippine independence is closed so far as American people are concerned; there is at present no sentiment of any magnitude for changing independence schedule. Is it possible that after lon

men.

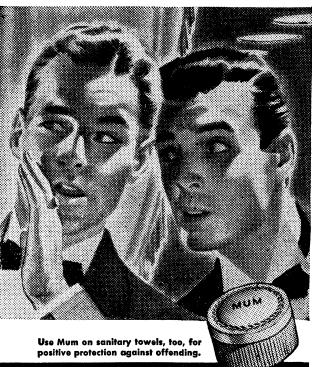
New York *Times* states "feeling of inevitability regarding greater intervention if not active participation of United States in the west increased in a characteristic of participation of United States in the war, is spreading relentlessly at Washington; question now is not whether', but 'when'?'' Washington Star urges "definite steps" to check Japan, including new economic retaliation, additional aid to China, and military understanding with Britain in Far Rast.

understanding with Britain in Far East.

Oct. 7.—Russian Ambassador confers with Welles, marking resumption of discussions which started last August.

International News Service declares "Smith (Matsuoko interview) story stands as filed".

Oct. 8.—President Roosevelt confers lengthily with Admirals Richardson, Stark, and Leahy, and afterwards tells press he has been "just studying maps". Richardson tells press he is taking back to Hawaii "several thousand men badly needed there". Lord men badly needed there". Lord Lothian confers with Roosevelt and tells press British govern-



TAKES THE ODOUR OUT OF PERSPIRATION

ment has ordered him to cancel his plan to return to England "because they think there may be a crisis in the Far East". State Department instructs consulates in Japan, Korea, Manchuria, China, Honkong, and French Indo-China to advise all Americans to evacuate as soon as possible in view of "uncertain conditions" and while shipping facilities are available because it is not known how long they will be; move interpreted as based on desire to have free hand in dealing with Japan without fear of retaliation against Americans; estimated there are some 9,000 white Americans and 2000 Chinese, Japanese, and Filipino Americans in areas involved. Department of Agriculture suspends subsidies on wheat flour shipments to Japan and Chinese ports. Reported that Elizalde will confer with Stimson and will assure him of Philippine loyalty and willingness to serve in present Far Eastern crisis.

Oct. 9.—Washington naval sources state fleet is expected to remain at its present station in Pacific indefinitely with no intention to move it either west or east.

Speaker Jose Yulo states in Washington that Fili-

indefinitely with no intention to move it either west or east.

Speaker Jose Yulo states in Washington that Filipino people will stand by United States whatever happens. Reliable quarters reported stating that Yulo carries letter from President Quezon addressed to American officials which discusses problems of Philippine defense and emphasizes Philippine manpower but lack of war materials which United States could supply.

Oct. 10.—President Roosevelt signs excess-profits and plant amortization bill designed to raise \$1,000,000,000 in additional revenue and to prevent creation of "war millionaires". Knox asked whether he shares belief United States might be at war with Japan by October 17, day following scheduled opening of Burma road, states he does not—"I don't think anybody knows". Government cancels shipments of war planes to Siam. Government impounds assets in United States of German-occupied Rumania.

Forty passengers on S. S. Coolidge, bound for Far East, disembark at Honolulu in view of State

mania.

Forty passengers on S. S. Coolidge, bound for Far East, disembark at Honolulu in view of State Department's evacuation instructions, including Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Pond. Mr. Pond plans to continue trip by Pan-American Airways Clipper though ship will continue the voyage.

New York Commodity Exchange announces committee has been named to formulate plans in event silk futures trading should be suspended.

Katherine Mayo, author of "Isles of Fear" (1925) and "Mother India", des at Bedford Hills, New York.

mittee has been named to formulate plans in event silk futures trading should be suspended.

Katherine Mayo, author of "Isles of Fear" (1925) and "Mother India", des at Bedford Hills, New York.

Oct. 11.—President Roosevelt in speech admits difficulties and dangers of maintaining non-belligerency in world at war but expresses confidence America can keep out; he emphasizes, however, need of "speed and more speed" in preparing country for defense. Stimson discloses 251st coast artillery and anti-aircraft regiment of California is being sent to Hawaii, but states there is no plan for strengthening army garrison in Philippines as American policy is is to allow Philippines to develop its own forces under leadership of General Douglas MacArthur who has sent "encouraging reports" in this respect. War Department names Major Bonner Fellers as military attache for Cairo; position has not been filled since 1922; Fellers was former member of MacArthur mission to Philippines. J. E. Jacobs, Washington's leading Philippine expert, chief of division of Philippine affairs, State Department, reportedly will leave in December to become counselor of American legation in Egypt and Consul-General at Cairo. Yulo confers with Ickes.

Sen. B. K. Wheeler warns that United States is on brink of war and that "Russia and communism would be only victors in such a war".

Adm. W. H. Standley (ret.) advocates sending fleet of destroyers to Far East. "Japan will keep moving until she finds out that we oppose her".

Oct. 12.—Hull indicates American Minister in Siam has expressed desire of United States that status quo in Siam-Indo-China areas be maintained. New York Herald-Tribune states that what Japan wants from America is "pretense at misunderstanding what Japan is up to; our government can not oblige because people have same understanding of Japan which they have of Nazi Germany".

Tom Mix, noted screen actor, is killed in autobile accident in Arizona, aged 60; he saw service in Siam has expressed they have been "opened by United States to o

or the Americas from any combination of hostile powers".

Hull confirms that liners Manhattan and Washington will be sent to Far East to evacuate American citizens from danger zones; move is expected to give new impetus to evacuation although many Americans in Far East are said to believe that tension is easing. Government reported to have released \$7,000,000 worth of machine tools to Russia; also sanctioned charter to Russia of over 100,000 tons of tankers.

Army and Navy Journal states United States has no intention of evading responsibility for protecting Philippines and, commenting on recent Roxas appeal, declares, "if a Philippine militia is mobilizing for training, arms and munitions will be supplied as the Filipinos requested".

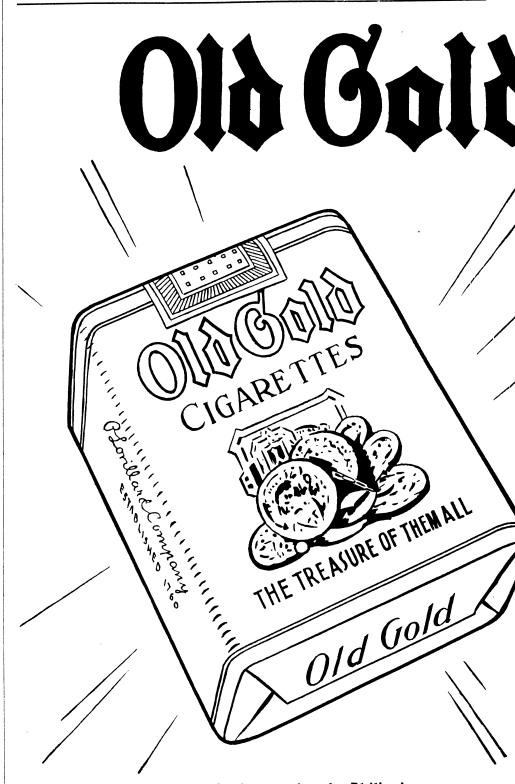
Oct. 14.—Willkie states in Syracuse speech, "I fear this third-term candidate, by his assumption of leadership in world affairs and by his recklessness

and extravagance of statement at a time when America is not strong, may bring warfare to our shores when it may mean destruction to thousands". Charles Lindbergh states in radiocast, "Our vote next month can either bring or avoid disastrous war. We can throw world into chaos or lead it to new heights of civilization. We have alienated most powerful nations of both Europe and Asia. We find same men who led us into greatest national debt of our history now telling us we are weak and unprepared. We don't question need for rearmament, reform, or better economic system. We do question leadership that has brought these conditions upon us. With intelligent leadership we could have built an impregnable defense. Same things that happened in England and France are happening here. We have been led into debt weakness, and now we are being led toward war." led toward war."
Yulo states in Washington that grant of emergency

powers to President Quezon has been misinterpreted in United States and that measure was intended to buttress democracy in Philippines and not destroy it. "Democracy is deep in hearts of Filipinos. No one will dare to corrupt it. Our people will fight to defend it."

Oct. 15.—State Department announces that United States and Canada have agreed to develop Great Lakes-St. Lawrence basin project to assist in providing adequate power for mutual defense needs. Plan envisagesone of greatest engineering projects of all time and will cost \$\$43,429,000. It will provide great hydro-electric plant on St. Lawrence and will open Great Lakes to ocean traffic. Plan was Roosevelt's but was balked during his first term when Senate refused to ratify treaty with Canada because it was opposed by utility and New York and Mis-

(Continued on page 444)



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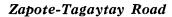
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At the left we have the magnificent monument, dedicated to the heroic makers of Philippine History. And above we have the Zapote-Tagaytay road, a monument to the tax-payers who have given beautiful roads and cheap, fast and comfortable transportation to the land for which our heroes fought.... Both are Monuments.

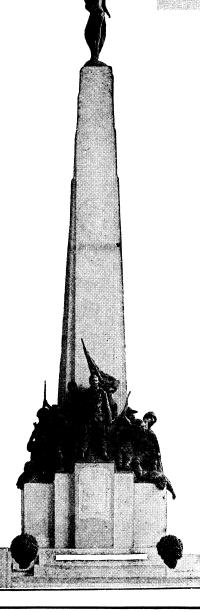
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MANILA, P. I.



Editorials

The 1940 presidential election in the United States, early this month, when some forty million free men and women went to the polls to

The Will of the People

and women went to the polls to declare their will, was a dramatic and magnificent and inspiring spectacle in a world where a free

election on such a scale can happen nowhere else under present conditions, and where millions of men and women in other countries have been robbed of all freedom.

This writer believes that the majority of the American voters voted wisely, though millions of other Americans voted the other way. This, in itself, however, is nothing new in the United States, for the two great parties have nearly always commanded a nearly equal voting strength, which makes it possible for relatively small groups detached from these parties to turn an election by voting for the candidate, regardless of party, whom they think capable and honest.

Whether it will ever be possible in the future to state authoritatively that the majority voted wisely or not in this election, this is a matter greatly subordinate to what in these days appears more than ever to be a stupendous fact—that these millions were free to vote and that they voted. It is better for a people to make political mistakes under a regime of self-government than to live in subjection even to supermen if there were such. Mistakes can be corrected; slavery, once successfully imposed on a people, is likely to be a continuing state, slaves creating slavery and slavery slaves in a vicious cycle.

Once again, this great American demonstration, watched by all the world, has given weight to the fact pointed out by James Bryce:

"He who describes America must remember that he has always to think first of the masses... In no country is public opinion stronger and more active than in the United States; in none has it the field so completely to itself, because aristocracies, like those of Europe do not exist, and because the legislative bodies are relatively less powerful and less independent."

As to the nature of this public opinion, he wrote:

"The visitor from Europe... is struck by the acuteness, the insight, the fairness, with which the condition and the requirements of the country are discussed, the freedom from such passion or class feeling as usually clouds equally able Europeans, the substantial agreement between the members of both the great parties as to reforms that are wanted, the patriotism which is so proud of the real greatness of the Union as frankly to acknowledge its defects... It is not so much by or through the machinery of government as by their own practical good sense ... that the American people advance."

The 1940 election was a hard-fought, even a bitter, one. But as has nearly always been the case in the past, the popular decision has been accepted by all in good spirit. The American people are too confident in the strength and greatness of their country ever to think that the victory of one political party over another, or of one presidential candidate over another, could too deeply or to seriously affect the nation's destiny.

The Philippine Commonwealth this month reached the half-way mark in the ten-year transition period to the independence scheduled for 1946.

Under the dynamic leadership of President Manuel L. Quezon, much has been accomplished in

the building of roads and other public works, Half-Way the opening up and settlement of undeveloped areas, the expansion of the public school

system, and in general political organization and administration. Militarily, the country has been greatly strengthened by the organization of a small army and a trained reserve of 200,000 men.

Less has been achieved in preparing the country to meet the shock to its agriculture, industry, and trade which the gradual termination of free trade with the United States, as laid down in existing law, will entail.

As maintained in this Magazine from the beginning, the country was indeed presented with a practically unsolveable problem. As the writer pointed out at the time (Philippine Magazine, December, 1938), even the Joint Preparatory Committee on Philippine Affairs, composed of leading American and Filipino experts, could not think of any definite recommendations to make and in its report spoke only of the "orderly liquidation of existing Philippine industries". No possibility of saving them was suggested. The hope was expressed for the "establishment of new industries" but what these could be was left to the imagination.

The situation of the Philippines was made still more difficult by the hostilities between China and Japan and, later, by the outbreak of war in Europe. These facts made the country more than ever dependent on its trade with the United States. The threat of spreading hostilities, especially in the Far East, still further complicates the problem.

No wonder that Secretary of Finance Manuel Roxas in a radio address in September was compelled to state: "We now find our task of economic readjustment not only extremely difficult, but practically impossible during the time granted us." He urged a revision of the present laws to extend the economic transition period ten more years and to defer the graduated quotas and tariff duties to four years after the reestablishment of world peace. He also advocated that the date of the joint economic conference scheduled for 1944 be advanced to this year. He urged also, in the meantime, increased American aid in the building up of Philippine national defense. He added that "any change in the program of economic adjustment need not postpone or alter the date of independence" as prescribed in the Tydings-McDuffie Act. The Roxas statement was endorsed in full by President Quezon himself, a few days later.

Due to the general preoccupation with the warfare in Europe and the Far East, this speech did not receive the attention it deserves; it could hardly have been expected that it would receive much attention under the circumstances. Yet it was well worth making if for nothing else than the record, and for this reason it is included in this general statement on the first five years of the Commonwealth.

Despite present difficulties, however, and possibly even more serious difficulties to come, the people of the Philippines are of good heart. The reelection of President Roosevelt has averted the complications a change in administration might have brought with it, and the President's interest in the Philippines is well known.

The Philippine Commonwealth can only move ahead according to plan unless this be changed—loyal both to the people's aspirations and to the United States, hopeful of its destiny.

Hitler's meetings with Petain, Franco, Mussolini, and Molotov—his running all over

Russia and Germany Europe to make them, except in the case of the latter, who came to Berlin, like the tripartite "military" pact in



which Japan was included, only prove his growing anxiety over his lack of progress in the war that was to have established the "New Order" following the German occupation of the British Isles and the Italian occupation of Egypt, which accomplishments were to be achieved "within a few weeks" (that was in September).

His attempt to drag Petain into the war on his side, in one way or another, met with insuperable difficulties; the French are not lost either to all honor or to common sense. Franco proved wisely cautious. The advantages of his taking over Rumania, through traitors there, were largely offset by the terrible havoc wrought by the great earthquake. His satellite Mussolini, who has shouted so much about the glories and final arbitraments of war, and who only last month, through one of his mouthpieces, warned the United States that if it joined the Allies, it would have to "take the consequences of defeat", is now tasting defeat himself, his finest regiments cut to pieces and in headlong flight in the Albanian mountains after his wanton attack on Greece, a large part of his navy destroyed at anchor at Taranto, exposed now to attack and all but impotent, what little prestige he had, utterly gone.

Neither can Hitler count on Japan, weakened by three years of war in China, for doing anything more, at best, than to create some diversion in the Far East. No wonder that he grasped at the propaganda value of the visit of Molotov, a return call for the two visits of von Ribbentrop to Moscow.

The Berlin communique issued after the two-day visit stated only that "an exchange of views took place in an atmosphere of mutual confidence and led to a mutual understanding on all important questions of interest to Germany and the Soviet Union". The Berlin Foreign Office commented on this that "the communique shows so clearly and unambiguously the nature of the relations existing between the Reich and the Soviet Union, that any comment could only restrict its significance." This is as much as to indicate that it is so fragile a thing that it can not even be handled.

Russia is in no position to help Germany appreciably, and if it were, it wouldn't. The contradiction of interests between the two nations is too fundamental. The worst—and this would perhaps also be the best—that could have happened, is that Molotov craftily encouraged Hitler to attack the Allied position in the Near East, for the same reason that the Soviet Government encouraged Germany to engage in the war in the first place—that is, to weaken the Reich as potentially Russia's most dangerous enemy. One has only to look at the map to see the difficult terrain the German forces would have to traverse and the enormously long lines of communication and transport it would have to maintain.

Russia might also oblige Hitler to the point of promoting a conflict between Japan and the United States, although this is not as yet a foregone conclusion. If the Russian Government were to adopt such a policy, in fact, it would almost prove that it is convinced Hitler has no chances of winning the war in Europe even with less American aid that Great Britain is receiving now. Russia might look upon the destruction of the British Empire with equanimity, but it could never look with anything else than fear at a decisive German victory and a German Grossraumordnung.

"A robe of seeming truth and trust
Hid crafty observation;
And secret hung, with poison'd crust,
The dirk of defamation;
A mask that like the gorget show'd
Dye-varying on the pigeon;
And for a mantle large and broad,
He wrapped him in Religion."
—ROBERT BURNS

The Ateneo-Commonweal combination whose antidemocratic propaganda was exposed and attacked in the

September issue of the Philippine Magazine, Fascism in must have doubted the efficacy of its own the Mantle defense and counter-attack, of its evasive of Religion argumentation and its merely personal

abuse of me over the radio and in the columns of the *Commonweal*, for while continuing this, though to a lesser degree, it also resorted to other tactics.

On a recent Sunday evening, during the "Catholic Hour" on the radio, I was again charged with being an "anti-Catholic propagandist" in a position to poison the minds and undermine the faith of Catholic youth in the classes in the public schools in which the Philippine Magazine is prescribed and recommended reading. Added to this were the weasel words that the Department of Public Instruction "should know what is being done and has been informed" and "parents of the children should know... and they have been informed."

I learned later, that a month previously a letter had been sent to the Secretary of Public Instruction, signed by the Archbishop of Manila. At my request, the Archbishop sent me a copy for my information. The letter repeated the "anti-Catholic" charge—to which I have already made reply in the Obtober issue of the Magazine, and also expressed objection to a short story recently published which was referred to as "filth" and unfit for young people to read. I appreciate the Church's concern over the morals of our youth, but in my opinion, the story, which is a bitterly realistic study, and a tragedy, only points a salu-

tary warning. The letter ended with a request that the Secretary "take effective steps to remedy this situation" in respect to a publication used in the public schools.

The copy of the letter sent me was accompanied by a covering letter which read as follows:

"Dear Mr. Hartendorp:

"His Grace, the Archbishop of Manila, found your request for a copy of his letter addressed to the Secretary of Public Instruction, fair and just, and instructed me to send the enclosed copy on to you.

"I trust you will understand and appreciate the motives that prompted the Archbishop to write this letter.

"You give your time and energy to the education of Philippine youth. You will not deny that the Archbishop of Manila is doing the same. This common endeavor, I think, should naturally lead to understanding and agreement in the point at issue. If you desire any further information, I shall be at your service.

"Sincerely yours,
"P. Julius Landwehr, O.P.B.
"Acting Secretary"

Upon receiving this letter, I was tempted to consider as done the task I had set myself. But further thought of the importance of rendering the Philippine public as fully aware as I can make it of the dangerous fascist activities of the Jesuit Order in Manila, and also the continued attacks or the Magazine in the Commonwealh, decided me to publish in this issue of the Magazine a short history of the Order, which had in the mean time reached me. Readers will find it most enlightening.

Those who have tried so hard to intimidate me, personally and in a business way, will probably realize I am not to be intimidated. The Philippine Magazine as a good privateersman, is always stripped for action, and, when the good ship is attacked in the dark by U-boats, aiming at torpedoeing her below the water-line, I will send up rockets and flares, shoot at the periscopes, and drop depth-bombs. Incidentally, a demonstration oi the freedom of the press, guaranteed by the constitutions of the United States and the Philippines, may have a wholesome effect in certain circles here where it appears to be thought there is no such thing.

I believe that a new Frailocracia can never again be imposed on the Filipino people. I believe they are able to distinguish between religion and fascist politics. I don't think that cleaning the white-ants out of a building is "undermining" anything. I have written only, in the words of Dryden, against "another sort of priests... such as have given the last blow to Christianity in this age, by a practice so contrary to their doctrine." I believe that Speaker Jose Yulo was sincere and spoke for the great majority when he said recently in Washington: "Democracy is deep in the hearts of the Filipinos. No one will dare to corrupt it. Our people will fight to defend it."

I reaffirm these beliefs here because the radio announcer's sneering statement that Father Sullivan had said that I am "a very believing man".

To the "Catholic Hour" broadcasters, who composed some original songs in my honor, rendered with great eclat over the radio, I suggest a recitation of the following verses that are better than anything they could write. They are taken from Moliere's "Tartuffe" or "The Hypocrite":

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Those men, I say, who with uncommon zeal Seek their own fortunes on the road to Heaven; Who, skilled in prayer, have always much to ask,

Are quick to anger, vengeful, faithless, tricky,
And, to destroy a man, will have the boldness
To call their private grudge the cause of Heaven;
And since they make the world applaud their passion,
Seek to stab us with a sacred sword."

The first performance by the Manila Symphony Orchestra last month of Beethoven's noble Ninth Symphony with its tremendous rhythms and rich poly-Cultural phony and its choral finale in which over a Progress hundred singers participated, definitely set a new mark in musical development in the Philippines. Some adversely critical comment might be made as to the tone quality of certain sections of both the Orchestra and the Chorus, but would be to little purpose as the writer wishes to express only the general appreciation of music lovers here of the devoted efforts of Dr. Herbert Zipper, the Conductor, and of his instrumentalists and singers, in making the first performance of this great masterpiece possible. This is all the more noteworthy as with the withdrawal of Philippine Army musicians from the Orchestra, many new players had to be trained.

After the death last year of Dr. Alexander Lippay, founder and first Musical Director of the Manila Symphony Society, the Society communicated with Dr. Zipper, then working in Paris with the Theatre Pigalle. Though he was preparing to depart for New York on the invitation of Dr. Frederick Stiedry of the well-known musical organization, "The New Friends of Music", Dr. Zipper decided to come to Manila instead, under contract with Symphony Society.

During the past year and a half, the Society has made considerable progress. It was largely due to Dr. Zipper's efforts that it was possible to increase the number of symphony concerts given each year and to place the employment of the one hundred musicians of the Orchestra on a semi-permanent, seasonal basis. It was also owing to his initiative that the Society was able to give a series of symphony concerts in Baguio for the first time this summer, a movement that led to the establishment there of the Baguio Festival Society, a permanent organization. Within a week or two of his arrival in Manila, Dr. Zipper organized the Manila Concert Chorus, already mentioned, the existence of which makes it possible to perform a whole class of musical compositions which before could not be rendered here.

Under the auspices of the Asociacion Musical de Filipinas, assisted by the Manila Symphony Society, Dr. Zipper's cooperation with Trudl Dubsky, now his wife, made it possible to organize the Manila Ballet Moderne, the first group of its kind here, which staged so successful a performance last year and whose 1940 production Manila will have the opportunity to see later this month.

All this represents constructive and creative work in an important cultural field, and deserves attention when the progress during the first half of the Philippine Commonwealth transitional period is considered.

Philip's Isles

By John H. Brown



I

PON the bosom of the Eastern Sea, Well nigh athwart the august tropic's bound,

Where Heaven spreads its bluest canopy, Stands up a bit of fair and favored ground. Upon a spot of Earth more fit to see The Sun looks not on all his course around: A very theme for muse and melody... The luscious land the Lusitanian found!

TT

Uplifted from the deep and dismal shade, In which before they had their bed below; Amid the midst of Ocean's vastness laid, When first the tawny tides began to flow; These isles that terramotive heavings made And structured in long eons long ago... Few metered lines have fittingly portrayed The story of this archipelago.

III

These coasts on which the sodden surges roar, And filmy veils of misty meshes wreathe; These hills on which the floods of Heaven pour,

And fertilize the purpled plains beneath; These gales on which the wayward zephyrs soar.

And freshen all the ambience with their breath;

Perform each one its long appointed chore, Each one its special bounty to bequeath.

ΙV

These skies which softest glamor tones invest Throughout the witching hours of day and night.

When Heaven's orb goes shuttling down to rest.

rest,
Show forth in Nature's gorgeous garb all bright;

In red and gold and purple splendor dressed, With all the flame of all the rainbow's light... No painter on his canvas has impressed The wanton wonder of this solemn sight.

V

This moon whose patient, pallid-painted face Looks down alike on shore and surf and sea, And lends a greenish glow to tinge and trace Each line of every leaf on every tree, Has not, in all her long continued race, Cast down a spray, more fanciful and free, Of lovely light, in any earthly place, With such soft spell-inspiring dreamery.

V

From coast to coast the traveler may discern This landscape fashioned forth in boldest lines,

Wherever round the vagrant eye may turn, Wrought out to Nature's own compact designs.

The ever ceaseless cycle he may learn, How each concurrent budding thing inclines, Beneath that summer sun to bask or burn, That nourishes alike the palms and pines.

VII

This verdure which abounds on every side And lends its tints unto the mountain sward, Where only feathered creatures may abide And nest among the sprigs the heights afford, Has spread with large profusion far and wide And even where the sanded soil is shored, And ever still its empire to the tide Makes to extend with wanton wild accord.

VIII

Long lost among the ethnic mysteries, One day the first inhabitants appeared; The squat and swarthy aborigines Brought in a kind of culture weak and weird. A feeble untaught sort of folk were these And left a page of history bleak and bleared, Then came the Malay men in hollowed trees And on these shores a firmer structure reared.

TΥ

A sober sort of close communal life Was fashioned to the youthful nation's need; A code of law with simple justice rife, As danger to the common weal might plead, Enforced betimes with deadly spear and knife, To settle any grievance that might lead To internecine hate or stress or strife, Protected each according to his meed.

x

A T length these Eastern island folk among, Compelled by love of grandeur or by greed.

The Spartan spawn, from Spanish loins sprung, Came to perform for all the globe some deed, Forever to be cited and be sung,

While mighty men are born to build and bleed;

And brought with them Castile's coruscant tongue,

The Western wisdom and the Christian creed.

\mathbf{X}

Their hollow ships five thousand leagues of brine

Had sailed and crossed the waters up and down.

To plant the symbol of the Signet Sign, And claim the farthest soil for Philip's crown. Such constancy, if devilish or divine, No history shows of record or renown; Enduringly they build a saintly shrine Within the midst of every island town.

XII

With some expense of battle and of blood, Ensued a bit of stout and stirring strife; Unto remote control the islands bowed When each defender sheathed again his knife. And here the red and yellow standard stood, The men of Spain brought in a newer life; And in the land, where they had warred and wooed,

They took them daughters of the sun to wife.

XIII

A NOTHER colony of men more mild
Increased anon in service and in size,
Devoted more to marts than to the field,
Importing all the goods Cathay supplies
To barter off for all the land could yield;
And often sallow cheeks and almond eyes
Cropped out on some well-nourished island
child

Beneath the glow that haunts the island skies.

XIV

The holy men of high heroic bent Whose formulations and whose fame endure, Erstwhile by Spain's high hierarchy were sent

Some converts on remotest shores to lure; Their lives and labors in this land they spent, Their happy story taught from door to door; And ever on their calm career they went And shared the paltry pottage of the poor.

xv

Superb grandees scross the farthest flood, In search of new and nobler names, had come:

Hidalgoes of the purest Spanish blood, Departed from their natal hearth and home; The sternest stock of old Iberia's brood, Some by unrest impelled, by glory some, Had hither journeyed in adventure's mood; Here left in turn their substance and their

XVI

Old turgid tomes the student will regale When their romantic record still is read; The story of the massive men of mail Who knew no horror and who felt no dread; Whom not the terrors of the earth could quail.

Their fame while living, their renown when dead.

Extend the tenor of the timeless tale
Of them that battled and of them that bled.

XVII

And long endured their license and their lease;

This motley crew of priests and buccaneers Saw this remolded nation yet increase, Despite all hazard hopes and fatuous fears, Through feast and famine and in war and

peace, Steadfastly through the triumphs and the

Spain's outmost outpost in the farthest seas They held and harbored through three hundred years.

XVIII

Three hundred years the banner of old Spain Above these beaches and these bastions swirled;

Her stout and sturdy ships the mighty Main Ploughed over with their mighty flag unfurled;

Her captains, spurred by godliness or gain, In every clime where wasted waters whirled, Beneath whatever sky their course was lain, Stood forth across the wideness of the world.

XIX

This masonry by Time's slow process scored, As to all firm existent things befalls, By wear of wind and water sheared and

shored,

The times, the toils and torments still recalls Of bearded martial men with pike and sword, Who guarded long these high vice-regal halls; And kept so well their weary watch and ward Beside the site of old Manila's walls.

XX

*Twas written in the scroll there should appear,

When Christendom's last century grew old, Upon this scene, within an epoch drear, A race more modern and but scarce less bold; Long nurtured in the Western hemisphere And cast and carved into a newer mold. The island destiny became more clear No more by European sway controlled.

XXI

Of rather sharper wit and temper cool, Their energies and purpose they displayed In fabrications wrought with torch and tool, And many machinations mapped and made; Much given to belief in screed and school, Devotion to the use of learning paid, And on the doctrine of the people's rule A novel social system leaned and laid.

XXII

And with the strange bright theme they sought to teach

How every man like other men is made, How government should be within the reach Of every wight whose taxes have been paid; How all should be for all, not each for each, And all the power of rule on all be laid; They brought the gorgeous gift of Spenser's speech

As Earth's syllabic prize of primest grade.

IIIXX

They pierced the ground to summon forth the gush

the gush
Of wholesome waters for the public use;
All threat of strife and turmoil bade to hush
And to the island people gave a truce;
The spread of ancient pests put forth to crush
And taught that negligence has no excuse;
And old unfit concepts essayed to brush
From old unfit traditions of abuse.

XXIV

They built the roads on which your motor roars

At speeds Magellan never did intend, When he surveyed these earth-shake shapen shores

While pausing on that celebrated bend, On which the struggling student often pores And often needs credulity to lend, To master this and other such like lores. It led at last to bold Magellans' end.

XXV

I often wish that Heaven had been kind To old Fernando and likewise to me, And guided him upon his route to mind His own large business on that large salt sea; And simply sail straight on before the wind To that old rusty Guadalquivir quay, Which he had left five thousand leagues behind.

It might have better been for him and me.

XXVI

Instead of getting into such a hap,
And making for himself a lot of bother,
He should have steered away from every trap
And tried his curiosity to smother;
When he just then was on his homeward lap,
And could have planned to meet again his
brother.

Some say Fernando was one sorry sap And I'm inclined to think I know another.

XXVII

Had he, in his fine rich exuberance, Not planted here that red and yellow flag, That was to hold the world in dominance, When it became the first terrestrial rag; Had he continued farther to advance Upon his own great globe engirdling drag, He might have put me in a different stance And saved himself besides and all his bag.

XXVIII

He might have got returned to whence he

And many years perchance had free to spend Among home folks who knew his family's name.

And hash the trip again with some good friend;

Might have enjoyed long the lasting fame Of that tremendous circumambient trend. I might be watching now those very same Broad waters of the proud Ohio wend!

XXIX

PERHAPS beside that noble muddy stream, I might be able on some knoll to lean, And note betimes if sundry corks should seem To vibrate on the shimmer of the sheen Of that cool flood, where finny creatures dream

The things pertaining to their native scene, Instead of putting words on such a theme Together for a sober magazine.

xxx

Ah well! when all is cited and is said,
'Tis plain all mundane things have been arranged,

And just due to the fated course is paid By ships and islands when the charts are changed;

This navigator loitered here and stayed, When all the girded globe around was ranged, Was in his narrow cell forever laid; And my lone life is scarcely less deranged.

XXXI

I've lingered here where languid palm trees wave

For more than thirty sultry summer years, And have not now much more of life to save Nor time to spare for many more cold beers. I leave Fernando in his lonely grave, And say to him who hearkens and who hears, Contented be with what good Fortune gave, For life is brief in this sad vale of tears.

IIXXX

THESE roads, these schools, and these artesian wells,

This tutelage in arts of husbandry,

Have wrought a change among these dales
and dells

And brought a certain tempo of activity In factories, farms, and fisheries which swells Production in all lines of industry, And some forecast of life to come foretells, In spite of all this large tepidity.

XXXIII

But if the land an unreal garden seem,
Beside an unreal fairy ocean laid;
To properly confess the ordered scheme
Look well on yonder straight, high bosomed
maid,

Who trips by like a phantom in a dream, The healthy tinge of her soft saffron shade Lift wondrously by that fluorescent gleam That nature to her limpid eyes has paid.

XXXIV

Upon those plump and satin shoulders see Her glossy hair in modest freedom tressed; A straggling strand waves outward gracefully

When by the breathing of the breeze caressed; The color of her tender lips could be The tincture of a mountain rose-bud's crest; Her carriage is as confident and free As any mortal ever yet possessed.

XXXV

This nation shall not want for progeny, For dwindling numbers need not soon prepare,

When soft and supple virgins, such as she, Stroll forth along the travelled thoroughfare, With maiden pride and poise and dignity; The lore and laws of life and love declare Them mothers of a robust race to be, For any destiny well fit to fare.

XXXVI

BENEATH these skies and still beside these seas,

Where Nature's proud adornments stay and stand,

And Nature's blessings flow and yet increase And grow and multiply on every hand, The ways and means of happiness and peace Will more appear and one day more expand; Prosperity will hold a longer lease Upon a richer and more lovely land.

The Ninth Symphony

THE greatest work of the greatest composer who ever lived—Symphony No. 9 in D minor by Beethoven—was performed in the Philippines for the first time last month. The Manila Symphony Society, Dr. Herbert Zipper, the Conductor, and the Orchestra and Chorus accomplished what critical music lovers here did not believe pos-

sible until they actually heard it. Considering the complexity and subtlety of this composition, which, apart from the Conductor and perhaps one or two others, the participating musicians and singers had never before had an opportunity to hear, the technical difficulties, the very short existence of the Chorus, composed for the greater part of amateurs who could rehearse only in their spare time—considering all this, the listener, on the evening of



the performance, could not help but be deeply impressed and moved by its brilliance.

For some reason, the concert had to take place at the Ateneo Auditorium, acoustically inadequate, instead of at the Metropolitan Theater. While, as a result, the first performance suffered, the second, a few days later, could be more fully

enjoyed as certain measures had been taken better to reflect the sound from the stage into the auditorium. The Society, the musicians, and singers, and especially the Conductor, deserve the heartiest congratulations.

While the surrounding world is torn to pieces by the terrible violence of war, here a happy people, still at peace, could gather and listen to this wonderful music. The first movement, characterized by a feeling of discontent and

striving, a mysterious restlessness and confusion, aroused in the listener a sense of impatience until the various parts of the theme came together, repeating themselves in many rich variations, and gave him the first uplift to the pervading spirit of the "Ninth"—Joy.

The second movement showed Beethoven's great power of bringing a theme to the highest effectiveness, by emphasizing it, by playing with it, by overwhelming and suppressing it with powerfully interfering instruments, by permitting it, finally, to break through in triumph over all that resisted its victory.

The third movement brought the listener closer to the climax. A multitude of emotions carried him away. Most beautiful themes, especially in the slow cantabile passages, arrested his attention and prepared him for the outburst of happiness in the fourth movement. But before the Chorus could set in to glorify human joy with its powerful, victorious chanting,—the hundred-fold human voice added to the might of the instruments in a storm of sound,—obstacles had to be overcome. It was as if envy, jealousy, hatred, all of human weakness, tried to keep that joy away from the listener. Wild, discordant cries burst from the Orchestra, a succession of descending, then ascending chords, nervous and impatient. Against this tumult, he heard clear and clean melodious passages fighting this dissonance, first in vain, then with transcendent force. Joy

conquered, overflowed the world, and in an enthusiastic outburst of joyous madness, the Chorus joined in a great ode to Joy, "glad as the suns God's will sent plying through the vast abyss of space".

The scepticism with which perhaps many a music lover went to the concert was dispelled within the first few minutes. Dr. Zipper, as usual conducting the entire program from memory, formed the rendition with a sure instinct for the spirit of the music and the balance of sound. There is nothing perfunctory about his conducting. Though never losing the sense for the whole, every part is important for him, and he makes form and content in its complicated coherence, crystal clear. Mention may be made in this case especially of his competent development of the First movement and of the tremendous restatement of the main theme, the rhythmic precision of the Scherzo, and the warmth and beauty which pulsed in every measure of the Adagio. This Adagio was the most impressive part of the performance as it is, perhaps, the most impressive piece of music Beethoven ever wrote, or anybody else, for that matter.

The concert opened with the Coriolanus Overture and the Piano Concerto No. 4 in G major, beautifully played by Miss Carolina Monserrat with a clear and never-failing technique and convincing sincerity.

S. R.

The Jesuits and Reaction

By "Historian"

HENEVER and wherever the Jesuits become active, the Church gets into trouble. The whole history of the Jesuit Order, which so arrogantly assumed the name of Jesus Himself, is a history of political intrigue combined with commercial activity on a large scale.



The present activities of the Jesuits in this country are reason enough to point to these facts and to apprise the people and the authorities of what Jesuit activity has always involved. In this Order, the spirit of the times in which it was organized, lives on. Founded by a soldier whose injuries prevented him from further taking the field, a romantic crossed in an unhappy love affair, the characteristic qualities of the Order, though it bears the name of the peace-loving Son of God, are to this day those of contentiousness and belligerence. This was the spirit of a great part of the Church at the time of the Reformation, a period of endless quarrels among priests, of fights between them and the princes, of hatred, intrigue, and religious warfare. At that time, the Holy See welcomed an organization, pledged to blind obedience, which could be charged with carrying out any task deemed necessary in regaining ground lost by the Church. Much to the dismay of the other ecclesiastical orders, the Jesuits received special privileges, confirmed by Pope Paul III in the bull, "Regimini militantes ecclesiae" (1540) and augmented by Pope Julius III.

What the Jesuits did with the power given them, could not always please the Church or its head, the Pope. Frequently the resulting differences developed into violent struggles between the Jesuits and other Catholic organizations. A number of Popes turned against them and Clement XIV went

so far as to dissolve the Order.

The Jesuits are, so to speak, fascists—the first fascists on earth. No wonder, therefore, that they now advocate a political system which is a true reflection of their own spirit.

To the old soldier who founded the Order, subordination and obedience appeared to be the mystery, the heart, of power. "Be everyone convinced that those who live in obedience must be moved and ruled by Divine Providence, through the mediation of their superiors, as if they were corpses" ("perinde ac si cadaver essent"). This cadaver-like, or, as moderns would say, robot-like obedience to which the Jesuit binds himself, serves as an all-sufficing warrant for him, because it places all the responsibility on the shoulders of the Pater Generalis in Rome. And this poor man has generally had to carry heavy responsibility—a light load, perhaps, for a heathen General, but a weighty one for any Christian leader.

While under modern conditions of popular enlightenment, the activities of the Jesuits have lost a good part of their menace, they are still dangerous enough, as shown by the course of events in Europe during recent years. In the Philippines the danger is marked by their agitation in favor of the "corporative" state organization which is just another name for fascism, i.e. slavery, and their constant attacks on the public school system, the very foundation of our democratic liberties.

To arouse its readers to this fact was, no doubt, the purpose of recent editorials published in the Philippine Magazine. Catholic parents may well be made aware of the men, posing as educators and specialists in character development, who train their charges in hatred and sophistry, and use them, as in the Commonweal Radio Hour, to do their dirty work.

The Jesuits constitute a primarily political organization and should wear not the robes of priests but the uniforms of diplomats. They do not act according to their own conscience as Christians, but on orders which individually they may not question. Wherever branches of the Order have existed they have made the acquisition of power and the wealth to back it their first aim.

The ethical principles of the Jesuits have been laid down in numerous books, the more important of which were written by the Jesuits, Liguoris, Gury, and Lehmkuhl. The underlying principle is; "Si finis est licitus, etiam media sunt licita" (If the end is permitted, the means to reach it are also permitted).

This principle was not formulated by the Jesuits but was an invention of the scholastic philosophers; it was, however, adopted by the Jesuits and is implied in the watchword of the organization that its ultimate aim is for the greater glory of God ("in majorem Dei gloriam") and that therefore anything it does must be good. Underlying this, is the hypothesis that the Order always knows what is good for the greater glory of God. This hypothesis is a very shaky thing and runs counter to fundamental Christian conceptions.

Jesuits have found a way to prove that a lie may be the truth and vice versa. They are the inventors of the so-called "probabilism", according to which any statement may be considered as probable truth even against one's better knowledge or convictions if only one respected theologian ("doctor gravis et probis") favored the statement. A forbidden action may be justified if one adds a good intention to it ("methodus dirigendae intentionis"). Even perjury may become truth against better knowledge by a "reservatio mentalis".

All this and more of the kind is the definitely established "moral basis" of Jesuit activities. Whatever Jesuit apologists have brought forth in the attempt to refute such charges with respect to their moral system, has been clearly offset by their policies and practices.

Regarding the Christian love for truth, the Jesuits are guided by the principle of the necessity of never losing a dispute or discussion. They are trained to be quick at repartee. To produce quick-mouthed clerics and trusting and obedient laymen, are the leading ideas of the "Ratio atque institutio studiorum Societatis Jesu". The Commonweal Hour radiocasts in Manila exemplify the method: a sophistic dialectics is used, words are twisted out of their meaning, facts are evaded, personal abuse and intimidation is not scrupled at—all to make it appear that

an argument has been won and to maintain the confidence of the ignorant and credulous.

The Philippine people are, however, on the watch. The writer is glad to have been able to note that not all of the Catholic "eighty percent" of the population confuses the Jesuits and their practices with Catholicism and Christianity. There is some knowledge here of what Jesuit domination has meant in the past—and this is not without its meaning today, for a combination between the established Jesuit Order and the leaders of present-day fascist aggression could be very dangerous.

Paraguay, South America, was once dominated by the Jesuit order, and this country may be called the first fascist state that ever existed. The people had no property rights. They slaved for the authorities and delivered all their produce to them to receive in return just enough to keep alive on. The considerable surplus was used by the Jesuits to organize an international trade on a large scale during the course of which they accumulated vast wealth—"in majorem Dei gloriam", of course.

In Portugal, too, "the Ateneo Father's Heaven on Earth", the Jesuits at various times got hold of the country by bringing the rulers under their influence. As a consequence, during such periods the country always grew poorer and more miserable, while the Order grew richer and richer. King John V (1706-50), a spendthrift and bigot, refused to summon the Cortez and turned the whole state organization and all commerce over to the Jesuits. Everything went to ruin—army, navy, and the country's limited independence. While the nation touched the depths, the King was honored with the title "Rex Fidelissimus". Under his successor, Joseph (1750-1777), the grip of the Jesuits was somewhat loosened and affairs took an upward turn. In 1759, the Jesuits were deported and signs of renewed prosperity and national power became evident. Unfortunately, this King's daughter, who early showed signs of religious mania, became Queen, Maria I. The country once more fell to the Jesuits and not until Maria turned completely insane in 1788 was there any hope for Portugal again. Those familiar with the history of Portugal know that the endless unrest in that country and its repeated periods of collapse were largely due to the activities of the Society of Jesus. In 1832 the Order was reestablished in Portugal, but only two years later it fell with the cause of Don Miguel, and the Jesuits were exiled again.

The Jesuits have always been quick to accuse secret organizations of conspiring against them. In those countries where the Inquisition made all public criticism impossible, like the Gestapo in Germany today, those who were resolved to break the existing despotisms had to organize in secret. This was the case in Spain, Portugal, and France, all of them Catholic countries. But these secret organizations would have achieved no success if they had not had the support of the oppressed populations. It was the indignation of these nations and their princes that led to repeated deportations of the Jesuits from almost every country of Europe. The popular hatred of them was reflected in the cruel forms of deportation adopted in Portugal and Spain; in other countries the ejection was accomplished in a milder manner. The Jesuit Order is largely responsible for the rapid development of Freemasonry in those countries.

It was the meddling of the Jesuits in politics in France that resulted in their expulsion at various times from that Catholic country. They were suspected of being implicated in the murder of Henry III. A Jesuit disciple, Chatel, attempted the murder of Henry IV. As a consequence the Jesuits were banned in 1595. They returned in 1603, but when Henry IV was finally murdered by Ravaillac, suspicion again turned on them and their accusers pointed to the book of the Jesuit Mariana in which the murder of princes was justified. The Jesuits, however, repudiated this book.

This was not the only instance in which the Order considered it advisable to disown a work of one of its own authorities. Hermann Busembaum, a noted Jesuit philosopher and Rector of the Jesuit College in Munster until his death in 1668, was the author of "Medulla theologiae moralis", one of the standard works on Jesuit morals. The book was successfully used in the trial of Damien, who had attempted the assassination of King Louis XV of France, as evidence that the Order considered murder and rebellion as justified means to its ends. The Jesuits had no other recourse but to renounce the book at the time. Yet, in 1844, a new edition was published in Rome.

By the middle of the eighteenth century, there had developed world-wide opposition to the Order, an attitude which had previously found its most powerful expression in the "Lettres Provinciales" of the great French religious philosopher, Blaise Pascal (1623-1662). Opposition to the Jesuits was especially strong among the Catholics. Disobedience to the Holy See, the methods of their mission work, especially in China and India, their unhidden commercial spirit, this and other reasons led to a show-down. In 1759, after the murder of Joseph I, the Portuguese loaded the Jesuits on ships and transported them to the Church State in Italy. In France, to mention but one incident out of many, Jesuit Father Lavalette, who was conducting a large business with the colony of Martinique, tried to cheat another commercial house, and this led to a court action and a decision against the Jesuits. Although they were at that time backed by the Pope, the French government suppressed the Order in 1764. They were allowed to remain as secular priests until 1767, when they were completely expelled. That same year, in Spain,

all Jesuits were arrested and deported to the State Church in Italy. The Jesuits were expelled from the Philippines the following year.

Indignation ran so high against the Order in the Catholic world that the authority of the Holy See and Catholicism itself were seriously endangered. For this reason the Pope ordered the Society of Jesus dissolved in the breve "Dominus ac Redemptor noster", dated July 21, 1773. The document speaks of the great ruin of souls caused by the Jesuits' quarrels with other priests and orders, their condescension to heathen customs in the East, and the disturbances, resulting in persecution of the Church, which they had stirred up even in Catholic countries, so that several Popes had been forced to punish them. It mentions that various Catholic sovereigns had been compelled to expel them, that many bishops and other eminent persons demanded their extinction, and declares that therefore it was necessary for the peace of the Church that the order should be suppressed, extinguished, abolished, and abrogated for ever.

It was not until 1814, after the downfall of Napoleon, at a time when a general reactionary movement swept all of Europe, that the Jesuit Order was reestablished. The trembling and short-sighted princes welcomed the return of the Jesuits as good allies against the liberal movement that was based on the French revolution and the individualistic capitalism then beginning to spread. They returned to the Philippines in 1859.

The Order appears to have been more or less quiescent in the Philippines until recently. But in the light of the record, its "educational" as well as its commercial activities may well be watched, and above all, its under-cover political work, which might prove as disastrous to democracy in these Islands as elsewhere in the world.

We have to think of the Jesuit Order as a whole, for while there are no doubt numerous individual Jesuits who are likeable and even worthy men, they are not their own masters and must execute the designs of an organization which has always been characterized by a dangerous will to power.

Paraphrasing the Ateneo-Commonweal radiocaster: The people should know and should be informed.



Design in Silver

By Harriet Mills McKay

A moonlit sail, like a silver blade,
Gleams against the border made
Of shadowed palms that rim a sea
Of shining unreality.

A fleeting glimpse of fairy halls

That many a childhood dream recalls

Would be more real to me than this

Designed-in-silver artifice.

Robinson Crusoe—and Wife

By R. G. Wind

LMOST everyone who has read the adventures of Robinson Crusoe has felt the desire to experience, in part at least, this life on a deserted tropical island. In spite of the fact that small tropical islands had always attracted me, I never expected to follow in the footsteps of the story-book hermit, and when my wife and I left Cairns for the three-day trip up the North Australian coast, we fully expected to stay on the well-populated Thursday Island.

We had left America six months before to chase the elusive butterfly over the kangaroo-ridden Australian landscape and through the cannibal-infested New Guinea jungles. Our six months in Australia had practically denuded the countryside of its butterfly population, when we decided to move to Thursday Island in hopes of finding some means of crossing the two hundred miles of sea separating that small bit of pearl-studded land from the immense bulk of the Dark Island Continent. As our boat pulled from the dock at Cairns, we could hear the few remaining caterpillars giving us the razzberry from their leafy hiding places.

The Wandana was a typical Australian coastal steamer the size of an overgrown tugboat with accomodations for twenty-five passengers. They were all there and the dining room at meal times looked like the inside of a freshly-opened sardine can without the juice. The meals and the service were really excellent, however, and the congenial friendliness of the Australian people takes a lot of crowding to quench.

A voyage on the tranquil sea within the Great Barrier Reef is a memorable occasion and in my opinion one of the most beautiful in the world. On one side, the great chalk cliffs and dazzling white beaches stretch for miles in an almost never ending ribbon along the Cape York Peninsula. Out to sea are the foaming breakers, smashing with herculean force against the unyielding coral of the Barrier. Between these two lines, the little Wandana steamed slowly through the tranquil pool of cobalt blue, dotted with sandy coral islands which rise on the horizon in steady succession like mileposts on the road to Paradise. At night we had the thrill which comes only to those travelers of the warmer climes of seeing the full tropical moon rise huge and majestic above the palms of a passing island, imparting an unearthly beauty to the scene.

On the second morning, we reached Cooktown, most northern outpost on the east coast mainland. Here it was that Captain Cook beached his ship, Endeavor, for repairs, and left his name to the one-time famous town. In the early days, Cooktown was the thriving center of an Australian gold rush, with a population of over 15.000 gold-mad prospectors who kept the bar-rooms of its 200 hotels alive with noise far into the night. Now it is a sleepy village of some three hundred inhabitants, rapidly falling into decay. Later in the day, the Wandana anchored in

the lee of a beautiful island to unload cargo into a large motor-boat belonging to the Lockhard Mission for aborigines. While the loading was going on, a score of natives from the mission boat came aboard to sell boomerangs and sea-shells.

The final stop before Thursday Island was made at Portland Roads, a wharf and warehouse serving the miners in the back country. When darkness fell, hundreds of moths came from shore, attracted by the ship's lights, so Clo and I amused our fellow passengers in our efforts to capture them.

The last day was the most wonderful of all as we sailed through beautiful Albany Pass. On one side was Albany Island, on the other the Somerset homestead, once famous military outpost and residence of one of Australia's oldest families, the Jardines. As we rounded the tip of Cape York, the most northerly point on the Continent, an amazing array of islands spread out before us. Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday Islands provide a still visible calendar of Captain Cook's explorations. To the south lies Horn Island with the larger bulk of Prince of Wales looming in the background, and to the north lie Banks and Mulgrave with Darnly and Murray Islands out of sight towards the invisible New Guinea coast.

Our arrival at Thursday Island came at the beginning of the dangerous monsoon season and the harbor was full of pearling-luggers anchored safely for the three months of storm season. Over a hundred of these characteristic vessels lay in wait for April when they would sail forth to proudly uphold Thursday Island's world-famous pearling supremacy. The little mile-long island with its town of Port Kennedy supported a racial melting pot of some four hundred persons of twenty nationalities—Arabs, Hindus, Chinese, Japanese, Australians, Papuans, Torres Islanders, Malays, and Danes—who help turn the wheels of industry to provide pearl-buttons and necklaces for the rest of the world.

We soon found out that there were no boats running to New Guinea and that we would have to wait our chance to go on some pearling-lugger or sailboat. Island was too small and crowded to be a good collecting ground, so we looked further afield to see if some neighboring island would suit us better. After much questioning of the townspeople, we decided on Prince of Wales, the largest island of the group. It is hundred fifty square miles and without human inhabitants. Fortunately for us, the Country Women's Association at Thursday Island had built a summer cottage there some years before. It was the only house on the island and the Association kindly gave us the use of it for six weeks. We bought quantities of food supplies and set out for our deserted island. As we stood upon the beach in front of the cottage, watching the launch head back for Thursday Island, we experienced something of the loneliness that must have gripped poor Crusoe when

first he landed on that forsaken shore. Upon reflection, I discovered unmistakable advantages in my lot over his; I had a house ready provided, and, while Robinson Crusoe had to wait for his man Friday to come along, I already had my Woman Friday.

The house was small but comfortable, simply but adequately furnished. There was a long front room, two bedrooms, a small kitchen with a wood stove, and a back-yard out-house. A large tank collected rain water which served for cooking and drinking purposes. We looked in vain for the bath but soon discovered a delightful brook a hundred yards from the house. Upon following the stream into the hills for a short distance, we discovered a beautiful waterfall dropping over a moss-covered cliff into a fern- and orchid-encrusted pool. Here was the ideal bath formed and decorated by Nature's incomparable hand. Perhaps a stolen note from my wife's diary would best describe this retreat.

"It has no swanky chromium fixtures, no mermaids dancing around the wall, no colorful linen, nor any patent gadgets, as beautifully illustrated in the magazines for prospective home builders. It has no scientifically balanced hot and cold showers, yet you'd find it most refreshing.

"It is a pool in a creek that runs through a ti-tree forest in full bloom. It is a small cold pool with water gurgling above and below, a perfect gem of water set in smooth stones. Soft dark-green edges the sides, spreading a carpet to dry wet feet. Above and around spreads a shower-curtain, defying imitation by the most skillful earthly artisan; a curtain whose folds capture the lazy flight of butterflies. Delicate colors of green and creamy white show off the large dark wings that flutter above.

"There is no towel other that the wind, yet you'll linger in this bath and leave infinitely refreshed."

In front of the house stretched the silver ribbon of the beach, disappearing at one end in a dark mangrove swamp where the myriad roots housed a large population of crabs and snails. Graceful coconut palms fringed the sandy shore, their feathery fronds swaying in the gentle breeze. To the rear, precipitous brush-clad hills rose abrurtly to the sky. Our island, lying only ten degrees below the equator, was a curious mixture of Australian aridness and tropical lushness. The majority of the island was covered with typical eucalyptus and ti-tree, while the hill tops and secluded valleys were heavy jungle, a riot of ferns, vines, and orchids. Small streams ran their short distance to the sea in every valley and gully.

Soon after our arrival, we had a visitor. He came first at night, making frightful noises outside the house, overturning garbage tins and snorting ferociously as he prowled beneath the windows. In a few days, he began to come by day and we saw it was a large wild pig with six-inch, curving tusks protruding from his long snout. A week or two of feeding him potatoes and scraps, made Oscar, as we named him, fat and tame, and he would come grunting to the bottom of the steps each evening. One day he showed up with his wife to share with her the unusual delicacies. We didn't mind the extra mouth to feed, but when he showed up the next day with two wives, we began to get worried. Shortly after, Oscar came with his two wives and their various offspring. This was too much for our limited potato supply and we had to give up the hand-outs. Oscar immediately showed his intelligence by again coming alone. We had other more unwelcome guests. One day while walking on the beach in approved Crusoe style, I came upon foot prints in the sand; ominous sight they were to me, for even though I had never seen the tracks before, I knew at once that only a crocodile could have made them. I walked along, my eyes on the beach, following the footsteps. They proceeded from crab-hole to crab-hole, each hole having been well excavated by the giant saurian. I was busily meditating on the large number of consumed crabs and the possible size of the crocodile, when a noise under a tree on the bank above me attracted my attention. There, not six feet away, the ten-foot giant, aroused from sleep, was raising his squat body on short stumpy legs. The crocodile opened his cavernous mouth, revealing rows of glistening sharp spikes, and with a snort and bellow moved, with amazing speed for so heavy an animal, straight toward me. I had often heard of crocodiles rushing prospective victims and sweeping them into the water with their murderous tails, there to devour them at their leisure. Between my first sighting the creature and his expresstrain rush, no more than a couple of seconds passed. I was unable to conquer my surprire and fright in time to move and stood like a dummy with my mouth open, while Mr. Croc passed within a foot of my legs and plunged into the sea, no doubt as badly frightened as I, myself. After this episode we saw many specimens, large and small, for their home was the mangrove swamp at the head of our beach. In spite of popular belief, they never offered to attack us on land and we didn't give them a chance to in the water. We had been swimming in the sea, but the crocodile discovery made us wary, and one day when a large shark carefully followed Clo up and down the beach a few yards from shore, we definitely gave up sea-swimming for the safe, if somewhat crowded, confines of our babbling brook.

Wild life of the larger sort was rare on Prince of Wales. Pigs and a few deer constituted the visible mammal kingdom. Lizards of all kinds were abundant, with the fourfoot long, tree-climbing iguanas a common and beautiful sight. Snakes we saw almost every day. Harmless varieties predominated, but occasionally we would come across the deadly brown-snake whose bite means quick death. In the jungles were pythons, often twenty feet long, lying in wait for the wild pigs, but never offering attack to the strange two-legged creatures who had invaded their kingdom. Birds were not greatly in evidence, but we did see many yellow-crested cockatoos and bright-colored parrots We could hear the lovely blue kingfisher giving vent to his piercing, crescendo call in the mangroves, and once had a. very young one for a few hours. This happened when a hawk attacked the baby in the air, causing him to fall with a tremendous bang on our tin roof. We brought the scared little creature into the house, put him in a warm nest, and gave him water. When he recovered his breath, he flew away through the open window.

If life on the land was scarce, life in the sea was certainly not. Our strip of beach was inhabited by countless crabs whose holes were everywhere above the high-water mark. At night their side-scurrying antics and noisy clickings made bedlam on the sand. The shallow waters close to shore harbored great schools of fish whose silver bodies reflected the sunlight in myriads of tiny flashes as they swam among the seaweed.

At low tide we would paddle our tiny outrigger canoe over the coral reefs. The coral grew in profusion, its many

Tata

By Ceferino D. Montejo

THERE was formerly a beautiful phase of Filipino family life the remembrance of which fills me even now with a nostalgic melancholy. That was the children's relationship with their Tata. Tata is the vernacular for "uncle".

Filipino children loved their uncle. They spent hours of every day in his company. His wife dead, he himself too old or too infirm to do much work, he lived at the house and always had time for the children, when Father, very often, had not.

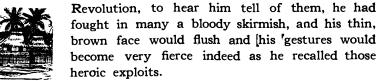
It was Tata who carved their tops so they wouldn't cut their fingers. It was Tata who helped them make their kites for the windy days. It was Tata who with stiff but somehow skilfull fingers tied together the light framework for the paper star-lanterns that were hung in the windows at Christmas time.

It was Tata who led the way with the children when the family walked to the chapel in the crisp December night to attend the *Misa de Gallo*. It was he who had made Totoy, the youngest, put on his sweater and had helped little Lourdes on with her shoes. And, once inside the chapel, it was Tata who would interrupt his prayers to glance worriedly along the pews to assure himself that his little nephews and nieces had not scampered away to play truant outside.

Tata spent most of his time in the little garden behind the house where he puttered away among the vegetables that ultimately came to the family table, usually not in great quantities. It was he who with his palsied hands stroked the bole of the madre de cacao to make it burst into lavender bloom so it would bear fruit.

In the evenings, when the steaming rice and the savory adobo seemed all too slow in getting onto the table, Tata would begin his stories about the duendes, those queer little dwarfs, and even about the blood-sucking asuangs, and these would keep sleepy-eyed Pablito awake and mischievous Totoy and prankish Nena quiet enough.

Tata was always a great story-teller. In the days of the



To the older children, Tata was the chief interpreter of the past. His kundimans, sung in a cracked voice, spoke to them of the days long ago when swains sang to their Maria Claras under the pale moonlight or made the best of stolen moments with their Leonoras when the sterneyed dueñas chanced to glance away.

Tata always managed the preliminaries to a wedding. He was recognized as a redoubtable diplomat at the pamalaye—the overtures that preceded the final arrangements. And on the wedding day, Tata, partly in deference to his age, partly because of his well known wit, would preside at the guest-table.

And when some one in the family died—which was, alas, not infrequent in those days, Tata led in the *velacion*, the nine-day prayers for the repose of the dear departed. It was on such an occasion that Tata demonstrated his command of the Latin liturgy as he mumbled the "Oremus", the "famolurum, famularum, qui tuarum". The servants gasped at such learning.

Our tatas have taken their departure, overwhelmed by the waves of modernism that have swept the land. No longer do our children love their uncles with that same fervor of two or three decades ago. No longer are their hands kissed—or those of their fathers and mothers, either.

Tata is gone. His seat by the window, shaded by the sanfrancisco bush he planted beside the house, where he used to sit and ruminate on the past and its joys and travails, is now empty. And empty it shall, I fear, remain.

One evening I went to the chapel to pray. The fitful light of a few candles cast a glow on the faces of a small number of worshippers as they straggled in. Involuntarily I looked around for Tata's familiar figure in his old place near the doorway where he was wont to kneel. But Tata was not there. He has been gone for lo! these many years.

For Georgia

By Greg. A. Estonanto

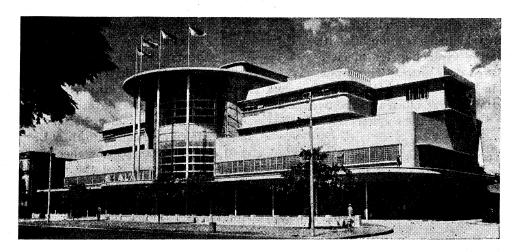
I'll love you with my eyes, beloved one, Since I am left with only this device Of love. Since declaration I must shun, I'll love you with my eyes.

'Twas fated that before our days are gone, Beloved, my wayward heart you must entice And that love's course must ne'er be fully run.

Thus the tasks my lips have never done
My eyes, true servitors, must exercise;
And 'though of sweet fulfillment there be none,
I'll love you with my eyes.

Rising Manila

The Jai-Alai Stadium — Cesar H. Consio By I. V. Mallari



ANY a citizen has no doubt questioned the wisdom of the authorities in having permitted the erection of a combined sports stadium and gambling casino on one of our main avenues and so near the center of the city, but few persons with any knowledge of or taste for architecture will question the appropriateness of the Jai-Alai Sports Auditorium itself, so expressive of the functions it is intended to perform.

Designed in the best modern manner, the architects* have achieved beauty and elegance, not with profuse and meaningless ornamentation, but through a judicious use of materials and intelligent planning. It is easily the most refreshing and the most satisfying structure on Taft Avenue. And this impression is emphasized by the fact that it is flanked by Saint Rita's Hall and the Casino Español, two rather banal structures.

The main façade is characterized by severe horizontal lines, making the contrasting verticality of the central pavillion doubly pronounced and eye-compelling. This is as it should be, as this pavillion is the central theme of the composition. Its graceful contour, its fine proportions, and the great expanse of chromium and plate glass that forms its entire outer shell—these give a promise of the richness and the luxury and the urbanity, characteristic of the interior apartments. But the resulting impression of fragility is counter-balanced by the four slender columns of steel that extend from the *porte* cochere to the disk-like roof. Four flag-masts carry the upward movement still higher.

The entrance to the main lobby of the building is through this central pavillion, and those entering are protected from the elements by the generous marques which extends along the whole façade. Over the three doors runs a delicate frieze in bas-relief, depicting jai-alai players in action. Finished in silver, this frieze forms the only item of pure ornament on the façade. It is effective, not only because it gives the desired emphasis to the main entrance, but also and mostly because it is placed where it can best be appreciated, without the beholder having to dislocate his neck trying to see it. That is the proper way—the only way, as a matter of fact—to handle sculptural and graphic ornament.

* Walter C. Wurdeman and Welton D. Becket of Los Angeles.

The entrance lobby is circular and entirely bare, except for the simple fountain in the center. Immediately above this fountain is a circular opening which admits overhead light and gives a glimpse of the foyer on the second floor. On great social occasions, guests may loiter in this foyer and look down into the entrance lobby to watch celebrities come in. Directly opposite the main entrance is the wide door leading to the stadium proper; while, to the right, is a winding staircase leading to the upper stories.

One goes up this staircase, past the foyer on the second floor, to the third story where the ball room is located. This is easily the most beautiful ball room in the city.

The ball room is U-shaped, with the round end of the U formed by the great semi-circular window of the central pavillion that, as I have said, forms the principal element of the Taft Avenue façade. Opposite the window is a low dais for the orchestra, with a wall of quilted Tyrian-purple satin for background. The color of this wall is in perfect harmony with the brown of the dance floor; with the royal blue of the other walls; with the while of the ceiling, the woodwork of the furniture, and the napery; and with the silver and crystal of the great bow window and of the table appointments. The chairs, which are neo-classic in design, are upholstered in sacin with stripes of off-white and Tyrian-purple.

The dance floor, which is somewhat small in area, is one step lower than the rest of the room; and the tables, each seating four people, are arranged symmetrically on the raised platform. To the right of the main ball room are the kitchen and an alcove that can be curtained off for more private parties; to the left are the elevator lobby and a gem of a bar in white, Tyrian-purple, crystal, and silver. An interesting feature of the bar is its murals, with the white design sketched boldly on a Tyrian-purple background.

Both the ball room and the bar open on a balcony overlooking the planton or the stadium proper. As a matter of fact, the importance of the stadium as the raison d'etre of the whole building is emphasized by the fact that all principal rooms open onto it. This arrangement makes one feel that, whatever the guests may be doing at the moment, they can easily repair to the stadium as soon as the game begins.

The stadium itself is a neat affair in gray, green, and red. The visibility from all parts of the house is excellent, and the lighting is perfect. The seats are not only fine to look at but also easy and comfortable to sit in.

The architects of the Jai-Alai Sports Stadium set out to build a meeting-place for people who have both time and money to spend. These people demand luxury, elegance, and good taste. With restraint and discrimination, through intelligent planning and judicious use of materials that this technological age has to offer, the architects have succeeded in designing a building that meets all these exacting requirements. It is a building whose design is a delight to the senses. That is why it is good architecture.

* * * *

CESAR Homero Consio, who was sent by the Commonwealth Government to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to specialize in architecture, has come back and is putting on a one-man architectural show in the Library of the University of the Philippines. Incidentally, this is the best arranged exhibition that the University of the Philippines has ever staged. As soon as the visitor enters the gallery, he is confronted by the question, "What is architecture?" And then Mr. Consio, by means of well designed posters and charts, proceeds to explain what it is, its functions and aims, and its relation to human life.

All this is by way of introduction to the main portion of the exhibit—Mr. Consio's careful study of the proposed plant for the University of the Philippines in Diliman, the thesis that he submitted for the degree of Master of Architecture.

Mr. Consio's proposed solution to the architectural problems presented by the new site of the University of the Philippines is, in the writer's opinion, the best that has so far been submitted. It is a pity that, perhaps, it is now too late for the University to take advantage of it.

A satisfactory solution to the peculiar problems that the Diliman site entails can be arrived at only by a careful study of the nature of the land and of the character and needs of the University constituency. Mr. Consio's plan is more successful than the others presented, for the simple reason that he has done just that.

He began where all architects should begin, and where all intelligent architects do begin. He studied the site. He examined its topography, its relation to existing arterial highways, and the path of the sun across it. He saw that the terrain is rugged and that, therefore, it will not lend itself to a formal layout. And, since a formal layout is impossible, he decided that it would be foolish to insist on a formal style of architecture. He chose the modern.

He knew that each unit of the University has its own peculiar needs and problems. The College of Liberal Arts, for example, has certain requirements quite different from those of the College of Law or the Conservatory of Music. He knew that a building devoted to teaching demands an entirely different plan from another devoted to administration. He knew, too, as American architects have known all along, that the library is the center of a university, not only academically but also architecturally.

He placed the administration building nearest the main road leading to the campus. He placed the colleges around the library, which dominates the whole plan. He placed the main auditorium near the school of music. He placed the gymnasium near the playing field, which in turn separates the girls' dormitories from the boys' dormitories. The armory and the parade grounds are near the boys' dormitories. And he connected all the important academic buildings with a covered passageway. He was evidently thinking of the tropic sun and the lashing rains of the Philippines.

He worked out a complete separation of vehicular traffic from pedestrian traffic. He provided plenty of parking spaces around structures to which outside visitors are likely to come—like the auditorium, the athletic stadium, and the open air amphitheater. He took beautiful advantage of the existing creek and lagoon, without in the least attempting to formalize their lines. He did not try to plant trees in straight, undeviating rows, but in intelligent relation to the different units of the campus.

In planning individual buildings, he has shown the same careful consideration for the basic needs of the people who will use them. Take his plan for the Main Library, for example. Near the main entrance on the first floor are the reserved reading room, the lecture room, and the exhibition hall. It is evident in his plan that the lecture room and the exhibition hall can be used even when all the rest of the library is closed. Near the back entrance are the periodical room, the shipping room, and the bindery. And the heart of the plan is the book stack, which extends far above the rest of the building, as it occupies a tower.

On the second floor are the main reading room and the reference room. Just above the shipping room is the catalog room, very near the public catalog. This, in turn, is near the main charging desk. Following the Columbia plan, he placed the library school on the topmost floor.

In this study for the University of the Philippines, Mr. Consio shows a vast improvement over work done by him before he went to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. One has only to compare this study with the drawing of Santa Escolastica College, also on exhibit, done just before he went away, to realize that the Commonwealth Government did not sent him abroad in vain.

No Word

By Harriet Mills McKay

Out of utterable things...
But swift and sure communion lies
In silent lips and speaking eyes.

The Quick and the Dead

By Delfin Fresnosa

HE people downstairs were making a lot of noise. When I looked out of the window, a man below begged my pardon and requested me to be kind enough to take the money he was offering me. He was the manager of the "association" that had put up the gambling tables in

our yard. He had just arrived and the money he gave me was his contribution to the cost of the funeral. Absent-mindedly I put the money in my pocket and thanked him. He grunted in reply and sat down at the head of a table. They were playing entre-siete there, and there were many onlookers. They did not talk much, their attention being centered on the game. Some of them had cigars stuck in their mouths and others were chewing buyo and betel-nut. Some of the people, tired of merely being spectators, had made the happy noise that drew me to the window, as they saw another table being dragged into the yard. There were already four crowded tables under the makeshift awning of cloth and leaves.

My middle-aged mother-in-law was at another table. She and her companions were playing quajo and judging from the expression on her face, she was having good luck. Now and then she thrust out her hand to gather in the money, made some joking remark, and picked out a ccin which she would drop into a tin can at her elbow. I was rather thankful that she was not losing, because she would have asked money from me which I would have had to deduct from the contributions.

Despite her preoccupation with her play, she found time to act as hostess. She would ask some old man to replenish the cups with coffee and the man would hurry to fulfil her request. Then sometimes she would look up and if by chance she saw an acquaintance, she would address the newcomer good-naturedly. She was winning and she felt generous and talkative.

There were also many children playing in the yard and their racket disturbed the players. Now and then a well-meaning fellow would hush them, but after several minutes they would be as noisy as before. They brought all kinds of things into the yard to play with.

Up in the house people passed in and out uninterruptedly. Our house is a one-room affair with a sort of lean-to for a kitchen, and as the room is quite small and was already cluttered up with benches and chairs, the people came in and remained only for a short time to give way to others. They came in gravely, with impassive faces, and there were only very few of them who did not come up to the coffin and peer down at the face of the dead woman. Then some of them would sit down and try to talk to me or to the children. On leaving, they would offer me money, but I would point to the drinking glass that had been placed near the coffin, and they droped their coins there. Others were more alert. They saw the glass and would not try to hand me their contributions. Sometimes I would go up to the coffin, look at the dead, and then casually glance at the glass. It was already half-full and I had a

great desire to put some of the coins in my pocket so that anyone seeing that the receptacle was nearly empty would be prompted to give more generously.

Otherwise I moved about as in a dream. It was as if I were only an observer and as if the woman lying there in the coffin were not my wife. My young wife is dead and she is there in that blue-covered coffin. But now I do not feel that rending sensation. I can even look down at her, and assume a very calm face. Perhaps it is because the preceding day has nearly drained me of emotion; at least I feel as if my senses are exhausted.

My wife is very young, she's only about nineteen, and we have been married for only a year. She is a pretty girl and the face that writhed in agony yesterday, is again calm and pretty. When I look down in the coffin I can see that she is even more beautiful. She is very young, I say to myself, but a man comes up behind me on tiptoe, glances at the dead, and drops a coin in the glass.

The lights were turned on. In the yard the manager of the association was instructing a man to put up two more electric light bulbs. Two more tables had been brought and immediately they were crowded with players. After a few minutes of play, a man would pick up a coin and drop it into the toy bank that went with each table.

Someone turned on the lights beside the coffin. I was sitting by the window, watching the people in the yard, when one of my wife's younger brothers approached me and asked for money to buy coffee with. I gave it to him, and he went away. When he came back, he gave the coffee to a man who was tending the improvised hearth. A can of water was boiling over a crackling fire. The man poured all the coffee into the can.

When I got up from my seat, I did not know what to do. I did not want people to see me sitting there doing nothing, and so without any fixed intention, I went over to the side of the coffin and looked down at my dead wife. The same thoughts occurred to me all over again.

Then a group of singers came up. There were six of them and their only instrument was a guitar. After a short unnecessary rest, while they chatted among themselves and with the young girls in the house, they were prevailed upon to sing. They sang their theme song, a a peppy American tune rendered into the vernacular. After this, they sang through the rest of their repertoire, a conglomeration of mawkish kundimans and the newest song hits. The girls looked on admiringly. At last one of the girls consented to sing, after much persuasion. The singing continued and the guitar rasped monotonously. They only stopped once in a while to drink their coffee and eat a slice of bread or some soda crackers.

The time passed quite rapidly. Some of the people went off to their homes, but there were still many left. The people downstairs played on, every now and then drinking more coffee. In the house the singers stopped for a while and played huego de prenda with the girls.

I got a boy to buy some more matsakaw. The man tending the fire put on another can of water.

My aunt who had been busy superintending the goingson in the house, now came forward and asked the people to hush their noise for a while; she and several other women were going to say a prayer for the departed soul. The candles before the holy pictures were lighted and then they knelt down to pray, my aunt leading and the others following. The drone of their voices hung in the room.

I tiptoed silently over to the coffin. The radiance of the four electric lights fell inside the coffin, lighting up every detail of my wife's still figure. Her face was white and almost transparent, with her lashes making tiny shadows, and I had the instant feeling that her eyes would open in a moment to greet me. I could even think that she was breathing so softly that it was hardly perceptible. Perhaps she was just asleep and in a moment would wake up and smile at me and would ask somewhat startled what the others in the room were doing. I would say that they were praying for her soul and we could laugh together at the expression of idiocy on their faces.

But she did not make a move to wake up. Perhaps she was just playing a trick on me; just pretending to be asleep. I uttered her name softly and extended a hand to caress her face, but she remained asleep. Maybe if I tried to tickle her—that's how I sometimes used to wake her up. She would open her eyes, brush a hand across her brow, rise to a half-sitting position with her hair somewhat mussed up and a smile on her face.

Toward dawn only a few hardy fellows remained awake, still singing raucously. The room was littered with torn paper wrappings and disarranged stools and benches. Many had dropped off to sleep sitting with their heads craddled on their arms. The few remaining girls were a sight, with their bleary eyes and dishevelled hair. Downstairs the card players drowsily played on. The lights made their eyes smart and many of them blinked uncomfortably. The morning was chilly and the sun was not in a hurry. The neighborhood was still wrapped in silence broken only by the people in the yard. I began to feel terribly drowsy and could scarcely keep my eyes open.

A kindly neighbor said that there was no one in his house so that I could go there and doze off a bit; my aunt and mother-in-law could take care of everything. So I went to my neighbor's house. I did not know how long I had slept, but I was rudely awakened by the loud barking of a dog under the house. Sleepily I leaned out of the window and saw a small man standing in the yard, fearing to come any nearer because of the dog. He was repeating, Tao po, tao po, and I asked him what he wanted. He did not reply, but waved a scrap of paper at me. Calling off the dog, I asked him to come up, and when he was in the house, I took the paper from him.

I forgot now what exactly was in that paper. All I can remember was that it was a sort of identification note signed by the mayor of a municipality the name of which I have forgotten. The note said that the bearer was Igorot something-or-other and that some sort of catastrophe had happened to his tribe, either a flood or an avalanche. So what? I asked him, and he said he wanted alms. His wife and four of his children had perished. Grumpily I gave him twenty centavos and told him to be gone. Why didn't he clear another farm instead of selling the misfortune that had befallen his family? He thanked me and left.

I hurried over to the house because it was time to go to the cemetery. But my mother-in-law whispered to me that we would not bury her until in the afternoon. But what about the police? She would take care of that, she reassured me. She was in high spirits because she was still winning. Every one still wanted to play.

That afternoon we went to bury her. My mother-in-law and I remained behind for a while as the others got into the waiting vehicles. The manager of the association opened the toy banks and divided the money. He handed me my share and I pocketed it. My mother-in-law said that the business had been excellent. We would still have some money left after paying for the funeraria, the plot of ground, and the priest. We got in a calesa and followed the long procession. The members of the association were already leaving the yard, carrying tables and benches. They were happy because they had made a good profit.



The Night Wind

By Salvador B. Espinas

WHAT is it that keeps on knocking
At our door with a hand so light?
Is it some late stranger seeking
Board and lodging for the night?

'Tis the night wind winging softly From its abode across the sea.

Why does it come at night, Mother, When everyone's in bed asleep? Has it done something wrong somewhere That it wants this darkness to keep?

No, dear. Now lay down your sweet head...
It comes to see if you're in bed.

The "China Incident"

By Lin Yu

HE most significant news from China's battlefields last month was that the Japanese were driven out of the Nanning-Yamchow sector; but to appreciate its full significance, we have to review briefly the battlefronts in other parts of China.



The Chinese continued to harass and inflict heavy losses on the invaders in the Taihung Mountain region, especially the Chincheng and Changtse area, southeastern Shansi. In Honan, Sinyang and other Japanese bases were attacked. So too were the strategic points in western Hupeh, near Ichang. In Kiangsi, the invaders sustained heavy losses north of Nanchang, the fallen capital of the province, and the railway communication between this city and Tehan was cut.

During September, two Japanese river gunboats and four transports were sunk by Chinese artillery, and during the first part of this month, one more gunboat and one more transport were sunk—all in Anhwei. This seriously hampered Japanese communications on the Yangtze. But the most serious blow to the Japanese in this respect was the recapture by the Chinese of Matang, northeastern Kiangsi, thus completely blocking Japanese transportation on the Yangtze.

The fierce fighting on the Kiangsu-Anhwei borders, reported last month, was of the nature of an attack on the outer defences of Nanking; other points attacked were: north of the Yangtze, Tientsang and Kaoyu; south of the Yangtze, Lishui, Chintan, center of four highways, and Kuyung, center of seven highways. This last-named city is dangerously near China's former capital, and it is most significant that in such an important communication center the Japanese garrison had to shut itself within the city walls. The situation was so critical that Wang Ching-wei, head of the Japanese puppet regime in Nanking, had to appeal to the Japanese for help. To make the matter worse, many units of his puppet troops were suspected by the Japanese of disloyalty; some were disarmed, which made the rest uneasy and caused fighting to break out between them and their erstwhile Japanese masters. In eastern Shantung over two thousand puppet troops also deserted the Japanese.

Liyang, on the Kiangsu-Chekiang borders, was regained by the Chinese, so too was Shaohsing, the famous rice-wine center in Chekiang. The situation in this province was so bad that there were indications the invaders might withdraw to the northern bank of the Chientang River once more.

When the Japanese were so busily engaged in North and Central China, the Chinese forces in Kwangsi started a counter-offensive to oust them from Nanning. The Chinese drove toward their objective from Pinyang in the northeast, from Wuming in the north, along the Yu River in the northwest, and along the southern bank of the Yung River to cut the invaders from their base on the seacoast. This four-way drive started on October 23, and after a five-day battle along all fronts the Chinese were in complete

domination of Nanning and its environs. Meanwhile also attacked were the Japanese outposts at Suilu, Mingkiang, and Lungchow, which formed a triangle southwest of Nanning near the Indo-China borders. So the Japanese evacuated Nanning and these other points too. Their excuse

was that now that they had cut one of China's international trade routes through Indo-China, it became meaningless to occupy Nanning. This may be true, but does not explain why the Japanese troops lingered in Nanning long after they had occupied the northern part of Indo-China and why they chose to evacuate Kwangsi after the Chinese had started a big offensive against their bases there. However that may be. the Chinese followed their victory and drove the Japanese to the sea. Seventeen days after the recapture of Nanning, the invaders had to leave Yamchow, the seaport where they landed their troops and from which they launched their drive to Nanning. The announcement of the Japanese Imperial Headquarters that the port was evacuated "without loss" is most unconvincing in view of the fact that one bridge north of Yamchow was lost and regained thirteen times before it was finally held by the Chinese, and also in view of the fact that some Japanese troops are still stranded inside Kwangsi on the Indo-China borders.

There are speculations that the Japanese might withdraw from still other parts of China; most convincing is that the Japanese will concentrate their garrisons at important bases and more or less trust the outposts to their puppet troops. This is likely, for according to the estimate of General Pai Chung-hsi, one of China's ablest generals, there are ten war sectors in China, and calculating that on the average 300 Japanese troops are killed every day in one sector, the number of deaths will rum up to a million liver a year. Japan can never stand such a drain on its man power, but is not willing to give up its dream of conquering China and then the whole of East Asia and finally the whole world. Under the circumstances, the use of puppet troops may seem to be the best way out. It may work beautifully on paper; but the Japanese can never count on the loyalty of the conscripted Chinese troops as the Bri tish could on the sepoys. That will spoil the whole plan.

The Japanese seem at the moment to be cooking up some mischief for Indo-China, and the extension of their ccupation to Saigon was freely predicted. The strategy seems to be this: to sit tight in China for the moment and expand southward; then with the resources of the South Seas countries, to renew the effort to beat China "down to her knees."

Again this may work beautifully—on paper.

It is true that the Japanese obtained a fairly favorable agreement from the Netherlands East Indies on the oil question, but whether this would serve to carry them through the "China Incident" plus another (and bigger) "incident" is hardly possible. It is unlikely that the coming incident will be an open conflict between Japan

(Continued on page 436)

The Higher Life

By Catuca

HEN we were a little girl going to school, sometimes our teacher would ask the class to tell riddles. Everyone knew lots of riddles in Tagalog but since they had to be told in English and very few of us knew enough English to itranslate them without making mistakes and making the class laugh, we just forgot all about them. It was easier to invent new ones or hunt for riddles in our books.

We remember that the most popular of classroom riddles was that one about *lanzones* which is still making the rounds to this day. Only this week one of our nieces offered it as her contribution to a friendly little contest at home. Nobody knows who made it up and it doesn't quite make sense, but it was always the first riddle to be given in our class. The first to be called was the lucky one because all the rest had to scratch their heads and think.

It went like this: In the lan(d) there's a zo, in the zon there's a nes(t). What is the answer? The answer, as we said, was lanzones, but to this day we can't figure out what zo was, unless there was a silent and understood o there somehow, just as there was a d and a t lurking behind lan and nes in the other two-thirds of the riddle.

Another stand-by was the watermelon riddle. It went this way: Outside it's green, inside it's red, and there are many negritos living in it. What is it? The first time we heard it we thought it was made up, but now looking over the collection of riddles in *Pamanang Lahi*, the recently published Rizal Center Society book of Philippine lore, we see that it was probably a translation of an old riddle.

In this book we found many old forgotten friends like the riddles about the casuy fruit and nut and the wind. The others were new to us because we hadn't heard them before, but they were nearly all good. Translating them into English and preserving their playful mood looks like quite a job to us, especially because of the little matter of rhyme which has to be considered. If only English rhyming were like Tagalog. In Tagalog only the vowel counts; the consonant with it makes no difference. Thus bangká rhymes with isdá, pinapasok with binulabog, kapatid with dibdib, makapal with lumalaan, tiyan with sumigaw, takawan with tadyang, and so on.

One of our favorite riddles is the one that goes like this, very roughly translated:

Blackie sits While Reddy pricks And Whitey spits. That's a soot-covered pot on a stove. The flames poke at it from below, and when the rice boils over. that's Whitey spluttering.

Then there's one which you'll never guess unless you've heard it before:

What calamity to find A tummy growing behind.

The answer is the calf of your leg; it grows behind, of course, not in front like all other stomachs.

Being fond of corn on the cob, we were especially interested in this one:

Take a good look at it, Then make faces at it.

We've eaten too much corn ourselves and seen too many people biting into an ear to doubt the truth of that part about making faces.

Another short one is this riddle about a casuy nut:

Mister Doubled-Up

Sitting on a cup.

We translated three other riddles. One of them is this:

The lady sits upon the ground,

Sabers guard her all around.

That's the fruit that Mr. Dole grows in Hawaii and sells as canned sunshine, either in liquid or in solid form. If the latter, just the luscious center slices, where it's sweetest. Speaking of pineapple, we hear that when you buy Del Monte pineapple or pineapple juice, you're probably buying Philippine-grown fruit because there's a Del Monte plantation in Bukidnon. Anyway the pineapple does grow among sharp long leaves with thorns to boot.

We couldn't make these two lines rhyme but here they are anyway:

Of seven gilded plates I only like one.

Someone with a sly sense of humor thought it up. He must have been a working man with no time for rest or play except on Sunday. So naturally of all the days he liked Sunday.

Positively the last of this is this:

While it has no gold

It's very proud;

But when it's rich

Its head is bowed.

That's a rice plant which stands up straight until the golden palay appears and makes it bend.

The "China Incident"

(Continued from page 434)

and the Anglo-Saxon powers; when that comes, it is more likely that Japan will be blocked from rather than blockading the East Indies and Malaya, and will be unable to get the oil it now has on paper.

Japan's Southward Expansion plan, already reported in these columns last month, will be an undertaking even more ambitious than the "China Incident", and certainly will encounter stiffer resistance.

Does Japan have an even chance of coming out victorious? Let us examine its economic conditions at home. According to Japanese official reports, there were 323,000 unemployed in Japan in 1936, the year before the "China Incident", but by January, 1939, the number of unemployed was estimated at between 800,000 and 1,000,000, an increase of nearly three hundred per cent. This was due largely to the reorganization of Japan's national economy on a war basis. The Japanese have made much of this reorganization. How the actual operations fell short of their plan was reported in these columns months ago, and now a Japanese periodical, Japanese Economics, furnishes these facts: the production figures for February this year compared with those of August last year dropped 14 per cent for consumers goods and 13 per cent for machines and machine tools. The Bureau of Statistics, Tokyo, is responsible for the statement that between July, 1937, and May this year the cost of living index rose by only 8 The inaccuracy of this figure must be obvious to all. Wages have on the average fallen off by 7 per Industrial accidents rose from 154 per thousand laborers in 1936 to 172 in 1938, causes being (1) the inability of the laborers to stand the strain due to malnutrition, (2) dilapidated machinery, and (3) lack of safety devices. Official Japanese figures put the number of strikes in 1938 at 1,050, involving 56,000 strikers, and for the first ten months of 1939 at 955, involving 80,000 strikers.

And here are some vital statistics: in 1937 there were 2,300,000 births as against 1,210,000 deaths, while in 1938 the corresponding figures were 1,930,000 and 1,260,000 respectively, the death figures in both cases excluding war deaths.

How could such a nation successfully launch another campaign of world conquest?

PRE-CHRISTMAS SUGGESTION



Give your friends a year's subscription to the Philippine Magazine, and we will give them TWO (2) good books besides—which will make it THREE gifts in ONE.

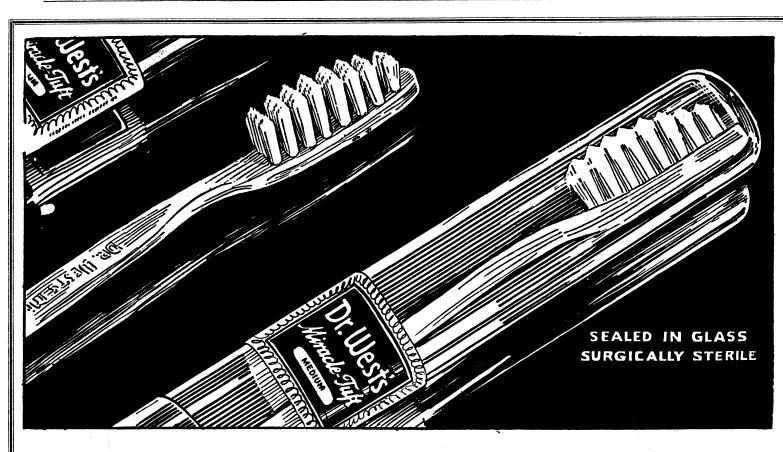
Robinson Crusoe and Wife

(Continued from page 428)

hues making it truly, a sea garden. Giant yellow mushroom coral, brilliant red organ-pipe coral, and brain-coral of emerald green were everywhere. Not so common but still to be found were the many branched staghorn corals, the tips sometimes protruding above the surface. In and out of the coral caves swam myriads of small fish, their bright scales flashing as the sun touched them. Occasionally we found the long-spined sea urchins, purple in color and prickly as a porcupine. It was not safe to walk in thin shoes as these sharp spines are poisonous and one prick can cause weeks of pain. In such areas, one also must be careful of the stonefish, gray in color and almost invisible, the poison of which causes the victim to suffer untold agony and perhaps death. Still these dangers are as nothing compared to the innocent looking conus shell, spiral-shaped and beautifully colored. The cone is harmless-looking, and anyone is likely to pick it up. If this is done, care must be taken to keep the opening of the shell away from the hand, as a wicked barbed lash can be thrust out and into the flesh. Not long ago an Australian picnicking on one of the islands of the Barrier Reef, died within a few minutes from such a wound. Perfectly harmless and equally beautiful are the polished, egg-shaped cowries, abundant everywhere; they are the easiest to find of any shell. Their gleaming white or spotted surfaces can be quickly covered with a black mantle if the animal is disturbed. Also to be seen, but not in any numbers, are the crab-like scorpion shells, invisible until they move with a peculiar sidewise shuffle. Here and there we could see a giant shell, its long foot extended as it made slow progress along the bottom. Thick snake-like beche de mer, a Chinese delicacy, we could pluck from the bottom like so many pieces of rubber hose. Yes, our garden was in the sea and many were the happy hours we spent plucking the blooms nature had so generously provided.

With the blooming of the ti-trees, butterflies descended on Prince of Wales in enormous numbers. The delicate white blossoms were covered with hundreds of black and white Euploeas, a relative of the common North American Monarch butterfly. Small brilliant blue Lycaenids flew in their quick fashion from flower to flower, and the great birdwings, eight inches in wing spread, spiralled slowly about the tree tops. In the jungles, on the Dutchman's Pipe vine (Aristolochia), we found the velvet black birdwing caterpillars, as thick as a man's finger and four or five inches When touched, two yellow horns protrude from the head giving off a musky odor which protects the creature from its enemies. We fed the caterpillars until they formed chrysalises and remained in that quiescent stage before hatching. The hatching of the pupae took place in the early morning when the pupal skin would crack and the butterfly's head emerge. After a long struggle, the large, fat body would be free and the butterfly, legs almost too weak to support the weight of the body, would climb the side of the cage and hang suspended while the little wings, at first no larger than a pea, would grow to their full eightinch expanse in a little over an hour. And, what a sight these largest of butterflies were, their great wings of brilliant velvet green and black slowly beating to gain strength for their flight into the morning sunlight!





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GONE are the troubles you formerly had with old-style, animal-bristle toothbrushes. Now—in Dr. West's *Miracle Tuft* toothbrush—EXTON fibers, a product of Dupont chemistry, eliminate bristle shedding, give you a more efficient brush that lasts twice as long.

You'll appreciate the improvements which this *Miracle Tuft* brush brings you at no higher price than regularly asked for first class toothbrushes. It's easy to use—a pleasure to use it. And results are so satisfactory! Teeth-cleaning is no longer a task, and you are proud of the gleaming whiteness of your teeth.

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Stop at your favorite drug store or bazaar and buy a *Miracle Tuft* toothbrush today. Try it out, and see how different it is from any brush you ever used. You'll agree that modern science again has achieved wonders for your benefit.

Sold in Glass Tubes under Dr. West Trademark

Like Robinson Crusoe, we soon faced a food problem. We found that our supplies would not last until the boat came to bring us back to Thursday Island, and we were tired of canned meals. For two untrained, wild-life scavengers, we did ourselves proud. The coconut trees yielded meat and drink. Two mango trees were laden with ripe yellow fruit from which we made mango-chutney and mango-sauce. We searched the rocks in front of the mangrove swamp and to our delight discovered a colony of large oysters which kept us perpetually supplied. Upon testing, we found the big sand-crabs to be tasty, and cracked crab became a favorite dish. Fish were plentiful but difficult to catch until we hit upon the bright idea of building a fish-trap. We noticed that schools of fish would enter the mouth of our small creek at high tide and congregate in the little pool below the first rocks. To catch them, we built a dam across the creek's mouth with an opening in the middle by which the fish could enter. Then at high tide we would place a board over the hole and dip what fish we needed from the pool with the butterfly nets. Wild pigs provided an occassional, if somewhat tough, meat diet. We could hunt these on the other side of the island where we could find the young porkers busy at work rooting up the landscape. We could also catch shrimp, but these delicacies were never abundant enough to satisfy our unusual appetites. Sometimes in the moonlight, giant sea-turtles would come up on the beach to lay their eggs. At these times we would feast on the leather-skinned substitutes for civilization's eggs. We could have eaten the turtles, too, but hesitated to kill the giant beasts for the small portion we would be able to consume. In the jungles were wild tomatoes the size of a marble but with a delicious flavor. We had no green vegetables, but some of the various plants abounding on the island were no doubt edible. With such an abundance of natural food, I do not wonder that Robinson Crusoe was able to feed himself so well.

Life alone on an uninhabited island might seem lonely and boring to some, but to us it was full of interest and adventure. It had its compensations, too; no collector came for the light bill, for our gasoline lantern supplied our current. The sun supplied the heat, and we cheated

the gas company by collecting our own fire-wood under the nearby trees. Telephones had not yet been installed on Wales, and good lungs amply supplied the deficit. The water company drifted overhead at frequent intervals and deposited copious supplies into our overflowing tank. In the monsoon season of January, February, and March, the northwest wind suddenly rises with herculian force and after blowing for a few minutes brings in its wake a thunder storm of tropical intensity which pours down rain by the bucketsful and is quickly over.

We would rise with the sun each day to pursue our neverending clain of adventures and discoveries. Some days we took long hikes over the island in search of butterflies; on others we paddled out to the coral reefs or lazed on the beach in the sun, building sand castles and forts to fight the encroachment of the tides. We would swim in our waterfall pool or set out on oyster raids, and sometimes, with a wary eye out for crocodiles, we would enter the mangrove swamps in search of the beautiful tree-climbing snails. One of our chief amusements was prospecting. We would visit some small creek with the frying-pan, and, slinging sand and water, as we imagined it was done, proceeded to pan. At the end of the day we would return home with a dollar's worth of gold glistening in the bottom of a glass vial. In the evenings we would sit with the lamp set upon a white cloth and catch the hundreds of moths and beetles which were attracted to the brilliant glow. At the end of each day we would go to bed, too worn out to notice the myriads of mosquitoes which sang outside our netting.

One day I caught my wife playing native on the beach and I will let her tell the story in her own words by again stealing a page from her diary.

"Deep in the heart of almost everyone, is an inherent desire to 'go native,' a longing for the easy life of the blue South Seas. Therefore I was eventually bound to don native costume, according to my own ideas, and cavort about on our beach under the rattling palm trees. Yes, they actually rattle as the wind scrapes the large stiff leaves together. They don't seem to sway as much as the songs tell us.

"My idea of costume was a grass skirt; accordingly I gathered armfuls of long soft grass and roots with which to bind it. I'm very proud of my weaving, as I figured it out for myself. I'm very clever. Es-



ROYAL TRU RANGE

The natural fruit and juice of Sun-ripened California Oranges, in a Sparkling, tangy, refreshing beverage,

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Light Is The Life Of The Party....

says

REDDY KILOWATT



Your Electrical Servant

There will be many parties from now to the end of the year.

Let Reddy Kilowatt help to make each party a greater success with plenty of light. pecially as later events proved its substantiality; it's quite a trick to make clothing that will stand rough wear.

"Well, I cleaned that grass, laid it in neat little bundles, then began to braid it. I twisted, pulled, and knotted roots until I had a beautiful waist-band on that bushy, graceful skirt. I worked feverishly until evening, by which time I had enough to make the front view decent.

"Now, I'm very impatient and couldn't wait for another day to make the other half of that coy covering; besides, it needed a fitting, so I took off my comfortable civilized overalls, etc., and tied my new made remnant around my waist to the best advantage, considering its skimpiness. I looped seaweed around my neck and drooped it over my bosom with an eye to proprieties. Yellow hibiscus in my hair completed the costume, and two large coconuts completed the picture.

"Rashly leaving my clothing, I trudged gracefully, I hope, up the strand to show my husband what a clever, though unsuspected, native wife he had. And that was a mistake. I halted some thirty yards away, squealed childish things about 'that white man' to attract his attention, then offered to sell the coconuts, which he agreed to buy. I threw them at him from only a few feet away, for the husk is rather heavy, and switching my half a grass skirt to cover the back side, now exposed, ran gracefully as a wild pig back down the beach, my husband in hot pursuit, naturally more interested in my clever handiwork than in the spoils of hunting.

"Well, a girl encumbered with a grass skirt switching around her legs, and loaded down with sea weed—even though nothing else—has no chance against a man. So he caught up with me long before I reached the sanctuary of my civilized clothing.

"Now this beautiful idyll has a moral, but not what you think. The fact is, the coconuts were old and tasteless, the sea weed stank, the flowers harbored weevils, and worse, far worse, that grass made hundreds of minute cuts on my legs, thighs, and so forth. Thus the moral is—to finish what you start; for had I had a whole skirt, I need not have run away, thus incurring those villainous stinging cuts. But then he would not have pursued me."

I know there must be plenty of people who, like ourselves, would welcome the life of Crusoe as an escape, for a short time at least, from the cares and hurry of every day life. With this in mind, I am setting down here what it cost us and what we got out of it in spiritual and material gains.

Of course, the original cost of getting to your island depends on just where that island is situated and is naturally the greater part of the cost. I will give here only what it cost us for the six weeks we spent on Prince of Wales:

Rent of cottage\$15.00

Food purchased at
Thursday Island.....\$23.50

Food obtained on
Prince of Walesa keen eye and an exploratory
stomach

Light-gasoline\$ 1.00

Fuel......a minimum of stooping and
carrying

Transportationshanks' mare

Amusementsmany and varied according to the
adaptability of the Crusoes

Telephonea good pair of lungs

Garbage disposalone pig

Total cash outlay\$39.50

The spiritual and mental gains are many and are available to everyone to an equal degree. The life in the open, the walking, swimming, and sun-bathing provide health and a worry-free mind. Beautiful sunrises and sunsets are a daily free sight. Providing ones' own food creates initiative, imagination, and a store of knowledge that may some day prove of invaluable use. The isolation gives one time to think and to catch up on many of the more worthy

things of life that we usually pass by. If one has an interest in nature, one's knowledge is increased ten-fold by the daily contact.

Material gains depend upon the interests of the adventurers. Ours being Natural History, we collected the following specimens in our six weeks' stay:

	butterflies			
1053	moths	53	miscellaneous ins	ects
47	dragonflies	14	spiders	
	beetles			
758	hemiptera (true bugs)	12	snakes	
556	bees and wasps	62	lizards	
	flies			
188	grasshoppers	2	turtle shells	

To us these are of incalculable value, as Prince of Wales, an out-of-the-way island, produces rare forms and we captured many species new to science. To any one collecting for sale, these specimens would bring in far more than the cost of the stay. The cash sale value would be around \$1000.00. Anyone could make such an experience pay for itself by collecting specimens, writing stories, making photographs, or just spending less than they would have to at home.

We were anxious to get to New Guinea, but when our chance came we were reluctant to leave the security and happiness of our island home for the unknown and more sinister dangers of the dark Papuan jungles. We shall always remember the many happy days on Prince of Wales, where clocks did not matter and where Nature laid a kindly hand upon two modern Robinson Crusoes.

Four o'Clock In the Editor's Office



R. G. WIND, entomologist, and his wife Clo, authors of "Robinson Crusoe — and Wife" in this issue of the Philippine Magazine, are now on their way back to their home in Berkeley, California, after three years in Australia and the wilds of New Guinea collecting butterflies. The two young people left on this expedition shortly after their marriage. They met with few real troubles—their worst expe-

rience was an anxious 48-hour trip to the coast in a canoe manned by cannibals when Clo was believed to have been stricken by appendicitis; happily it turned out to be only a case of colic.

Ceferino D. Montejo, author of the little essay on *Tata* (Uncle), is a former Manila newspaper man who now lives at Palo, Leyte.

I made the error some time back in stating that Gerson M. Mallillin is a Tinguian. Actually, he was born at Santa Filomena, Iguig, Cagayan. His father, who died some nine years ago was an Ibanag, and his mother is an Itawes woman, both population groups belonging to Cagayan. He states he got his "literary blood" from his father who was an avid reader of Spanish literature and named him after Jean Gerson, famous Chancellor of the University of Paris. "I am sure," young Mallillin wrote me in a letter, "that if my father were living today, he would be proud of me. As it is, none of the living members of my family really appreciate my being a poet. None of the people of the community where I come from can see of what good I am—which is not surprising, considering the fact that very few people in the whole world really appreciate poets. Now I am at the Far Eastern University, and although my father is gone and the rest of my family do not care, still I can not help writing poetry now and then".

Delfin Fresnosa, author of "The Quick and the Dead", is one of the Filipino writers some of whose stories have been listed among the world's most distinguished short stories in American magazines by the



A Holiday Sweet to Please the Children

How the little folks enjoy the delicious flavor of Sun-Maid Seedless Raisins! At Christmas time—or at any time of the year—these tasty morsels of sun-dried grapes are always welcome. They are healthful, too,—full of rich fruit sugar—nourishing—have a mildly tonic effect that is beneficial. You can let boys and girls eat as many Sun-Maid Raisins as they wish. This delightful fruit is beneficial to health.

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well known anthologist, Edward J. O'Brien. His story, "Girl Bride", published in this Magazine some months ago, is referred to in an editorial in this issue.

I. V. Mallari is a member of the faculty of the University of the Philippines. He has long been a student of architecture and city planning, although he claims to be nothing more than a layman in these fields. From time to time Professor Mallari will comment on the many new buildings going up in Manila and on related topics.

John H. Brown, author of the long poem, "Philip's Isles", wrote me from Batangas, Batangas, in regard to it: "The piece is quite long for a magazine to use and the editorial sense of proportion may be tempted to recommend some abridgment; but perhaps the length is not out of proportion to the subject. It has always seemed wonderful to me that the land most far removed from Europe's soil should at such an early date (in modern history) have come under European and

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Christian influence. It is surely one of the most romantic marvels of history... I notice that with some of the Byronic swing, there has crept in a bit of George Gordon's levity which may ill comport with the general tone of decorum we associate with the Philippine Magazine. But it came to me that a good number of your readers have at some time come to these islands in a ship and might still find an interest in a reference to that first incredible trans-Pacific voyage and might relish some reflection on the influence laid upon our personal destinies by the events of long ago. Magallanes is one of my heroes and sometimes I wish I had been with him on that tremendous trip. Living and dying then were very wonderful indeed. Those were the days! The spirit of Don Quixote wandered on the weaving waters, wending to the wave-washed wildernesses of the hemispheres. Men had gristle in their guts, and bacteria, vitamins, hormones, and antiseptics were all in the future, along with mechanical logs, automatic direction finders, and radio apparati. But how those old navigators could steer and stead across the salted seas! They were filled with an only fear-that a lifetime would be too short to find and face all the dangers that demons could dare. They called it merely a practice excursion if half the crews got back to port. 'Philip's Isles' can be run in any issue when space is available. Matter of this kind, regardless of intrinsic merit, possesses a catholicity or universality that triumphs over time and space and perhaps holds something for us in a world in which it truly seems that no one thing is of larger import than any other thing,—although we have always been a particularizing and emphasizing breed of creatures. . , The one stanza which seems to me to be quite near-poetry is the fifth. It is to some degree gentle and graceful, not strained nor assertive..., The line I most like is in the thirty-fourth stanza—"The tincture of a mountain rosebud's crest'. When the agonizing rhymster reaches to the hilltops for his similes, the result, as young Tony Weller would say verges on the poetical...." After receiving the poem and this letter, I wrote Mr. Brown as follows: "In view of the grand opening stanzas of your poem, I was at first somewhat disturbed by the introduction of what you call 'bits of levity', but when I sensed your general design more clearly, this feeling passed. Some of the individual stanzas would be beautiful standing alone; the whole makes an impression of power at play, which, I take it, was more or less your intention. Or am I wrong? It is also, and, seemingly almost incidentally, a fine painting of the Philippines." To this Mr. Brown replied: "I appreciate your very friendly comment. I think you have estimated the piece accurately. I believe I do seem to write more for the sake of writing than for the sake of getting something said. However, this is not as bad as it sounds. Words do hold something for us and putting them together is great fun. The sound of them makes a music and if the meaning doesn't keep pace, that's no fault of the words. Nevertheless, this kind of writing is not, strictly speaking, poetry. Poetry should be sweet and simple, gentle and graceful, without strain or emphasis. The poet should be a child lost in the worship of the wondrous world, and a child can have only simple, gracious emotions. That is why Keats is so highly recognized and why some critics are reluctant to grant Byron the title of poet. ... We know that the aim of poetry is beauty and the end is truth—at least enough truth to lend something to the beauty. I have some hope of being able some day to write at least a few lines of real poetry even if I never get to see them in print. I shall be sure to recognize them by myself. And that, of course, is something to live for even after fifty."

With respect to the controversy of fight or whatever one wants to call it of this Magazine with the Commonweal-Ateneo radiocasters. letters continue to come in. One man wanted to buy a thousand copies of the October issue—which I didn't have. Another wanted permission to reprint the editorials in the September and October issues. An American in Zamboanga wrote me to "keep up the good work". An

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American woman in Baguio sent in a batch of subscriptions for her friends, saying, "I find your magazine very interesting and wish you the success you deserve instead of a struggle. I'm afraid that those of us who appreciate your efforts do not add much in the way of material aid". A European Catholic, a Doctor of Science, wrote: "I read with interest your article on Portugal and I also listened to the Commonweal Radio Hour and the reply of the so-called 'Ateneo Barristers'. I did not hear the previous Ateneo broadcasts, so I am unable to judge whether your rather caustic article is quite fair or not; but I must say that I consider the Commonweal Radio Hour devoted to the attack upon you was a disgrace to KZRM which permitted such a burlesque, cruel, and un-Christian use of the radio for more than an hour...." A prominent graduate of La Salle College, a Catholic School, wrote: "I don't know anything about Portugal, but I hope I am not quite ignorant as to what constitutes good breeding. And of that, I saw mighty little in the Commonweal columnist's attack on you". One of our local college editors wrote: "That was a good editorial you wrote for the October issue. I can well imagine the restraint you exercised. The whole editorial, which was lengthy of necessity, was a fitting comeback, dignified, intelligent, straightforward. I write you because I wish you to know intelligent people to whom you speak admire your courage. This from one editor to another-although this one is but a small 'fish'." Still another writer said: "I think the church folk are wasting their time fighting the Philippine Magazine. Your readers are not vulnerable to their style of argument."

One of the best letters received was the following: "There are five of us Americans in this place, three of whom are subscribers to your magazine. We pool our reading material of course, so that all five read the Philippine Magazine. After reading the editorial in the October number, the two non-subscribers declared they felt they ought to subscribe also, and, furthermore, that you ought to be told that we are all with you. And so I was deputed to send you the money and to tell you that in general we consider the Philippine Magazine as representing at all times the country's best in both literature and editorial policy. In particular, we all commend what you have done in showing up the pro-fascist, pro-totalitarian activities of certain 'educators' in Manila. We wonder why other Manila editors, whether Filipino or American, have left you alone in this rather ticklish job, for that it is ticklish, no one can deny. The powerful, intriguing Jesuit Order has as its slogan, 'The end justifies the means'. History shows that their end is to gain political and economic power, a good deal of both of which they already have in the Philippines. America and the Philippines are mobilizing their forces for what will probably be the most momentous struggle of history. We have been slow in mobilizing in a military and industrial way; we are still slower in spiritual mobilization—in rallying around the essential principles of democratic government. One of those principles is freedom of conscience. You did not attack the Catholic religion; you have never done so; we do not do so. If the right of Catholics to worship as they please were attacked, we declare that we would be the first to uphold it (although only one of us is a Catholic-one of the hitherto non-subscribers, by the way). But, and this Catholic member of our group requests that I emphasize this point, representing an ecclesiastico-fascist dictatorship (Portugal) as a commendable form of government to a ruling class that is already

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entirely too fertile soil for fascism, is definitely a subversive activity and an abuse of function, whoever be the religious that undertake it. Yours cordially, _______P. S. Begin these two subscriptions with the October number, please."

A letter from an American old-timer in a near-by province: "I have heard that the Editor was again (last Sunday) hauled over the glowing coals by the good friars. It must be a pleasant distinction to be considered big game by these holy men. I hope it will not turn the Editor's head. Incidentally, I have heard that several of our foremost Fascists in Manila are known and noted by Federal entities. I believe present discussions in the Magazine could well be confined to the subject that looms most large today: Fascism versus Democracism. Nothing else seems worth while. 'Fearless' is the word I hear most often when the Editor's name is mentioned. I think his reputation is sufficiently wide. No further proof of the editorial valor is needed. Please let the friars have their fun and expend the editorial energy on more important matters. Very loyally, ________"

An enthusiastic reader writes: "The prospect for your Magazine (for the next fifty years) seems to me to be unbounded. There is a very definite place for it—under Philippine autonomy or under Philippine independence. That place should be only the highest. It is true I do not know your problems. As publisher, you have to deal, of course, with the more sordid aspects; but as editor, the future would seem to be very bright indeed." I hope my well-wisher is right!

One brief note, under the unassuming letter-head, "West Orange, New Jersey", came through, which read: "Philippine Magazine, Manila,—Gentlemen: Will you kindly change the address of Mr. Charles Edison on your records from Hay Adams House, Washington, D.C. to: Llewellyn Park, West Orange, New Jersey? Thanking you, I am, Very truly yours, Dorothy W. Van Ness, Secretary." It took me some moments to realize that Mr. Charles Edison is our Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

"I SEE, WHITEY, A LOT OF



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History from Day to Day

(Continued from page 417)

sissippi Valley interests which feared effect of new route on their commerce.

State Department orders 3 crack liners—Monterey, Mariposa, and Washington to make immediate special trips across Pacific to evacuate Americans in Japan and China. Department is refusing passports to women and children seeking to travel to Far East with exception of those wishing to go to Philippines. Philippines.

Other Countries

Other Countries

Sept. 16.—Russia calls up 3 more classes and Trud, army organ, warns that "second imperialist war is rapidly intensifying ... our country is encircled by capitalists and must be ready for any emergency". Press expresses sympathy for Bulgaria and states "Balkan conflict can hardly be considered concluded". German press attacks Swedish government and press, charging latter with deliberate insults to Germany. Britain claims greatest single aerial victory in war in destruction of 185 German planes on Sunday in various parts of England, losing only 25 British planes, 12 of pilots being saved. Highest previous total of German planes brought down was 180 on August 15. Officially stated in London that German air force since air krieg began 9 days ago has lost 465 planes and 1140 airmen while Britain lost 96 planes and 58 airmen. German 1000-pound time-bomb dropped near St. Paul's Cathedral is successfully removed by experts. Regima Fascisti (Rome) hints Germany may drop plans to invade Britain until next year, just as it allowed winter to pass before attacking France.

Sept. 17.—Dutch-Japanese trade negotiations open at Batavia. Japanese Consul at Hanoi warns Japanese residents to prepare to leave country in case relations worsen. Vichy government rejects Siamese demands, stating France is "resolved to defend territorial integrity of French Indo-China in all circumstances and against all foreign enterprises". Domei Japanese news agency reports Siamese troops are moving toward Indo-China border.

Ramon Serrano Suñer, Minister of Interior and brother-in-law of Generalissimo Francisco Franco, hints to Berlin newsmen that Spain may soon renounce its neutrality and join Axis powers in "reconstruction" of Europe, stating Spain claims "only restitution of what is owing us", believed to refer to Gibraltar and possibly Portugal. He states also that Spain plans revival of its "moral influence" in Latin America. Winston Churchill in most optimistic speech he made since becoming Prime Minister expresses confidence

wounded in air bombardment, 4/5 of these casualties occurring in London, but that "injury to country's war-making capacity has been surprisingly small". Hiding in fog and rain, German bombers broke through barrage and bombed London for 6 hours last night in series of small raids, doing great damage in heart of business and shopping district. A gale reportedly scattered German fleet of boats and barges along French coast gathered for invasion attempt. All India Congress Party elects Mahatma Gandhi as head of party by vote of 192 to 7; party approves resolution offered by Gandhi pledging not to initiate any action that would be embarrassing to Britain in war against Germany; Gandhi states he will make every effort to press demands of party but that even if effort fails there will be no mass civil disobedience. Reported rioting has broken out in French Morocco between followers of Gen. C. De Gaulle and those loyal to Vichy; troops in Spanish Morocco reported moving to frontier.

Sept. 18.—Germans claim they achieved "especially great success "in London area and that British "wastfell use of ammunition" did not affect German raiders who succeeded in so damaging 7 of the 10 airfields around London that were still usable that they can not soon be used again. British Air Ministry announces one of greatest aerial assaults on London was repelled today, though some planes got through and heavily bombed West End business district. At same time Royal Air Force smashed remnants of German ship and barge concentrations on French constitute only small fraction of reserves, that no power station has been put out of action, that only one gas works has been disabled, that most of London's railway stations are operating normally although service from others has been temporarily suspended, and that ships continue to move in and out of London port. Reports estimate Germans used 700 or more planes in daylight raids on some days and usually some 200 at night and that when they opened their large-scale raids on London, their activity o

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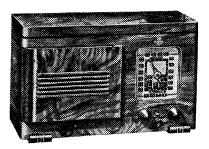
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MANILA, P. I.

they will defend Egypt proper, delta and Nile Valley, but will not attempt to hold useless desert areas which have swallowed up invaders in past. German Foreign Minister J. von Ribbentrop arrives in Rome. Swiss Lower House endorses Cabinet declaration of determination to continue democratic procedures "to exclusion of movements whose aims are contrary to independence, sovereignty, and dignity of the country".

to independence, sovereignty, and dignity of the country.

Sept. 19.—Foreign Minister P. Baudoin tells press at Vichy France will accept Japanese demand for passage of troops through Indo-China, stating France could expect no help from Britain or United States and that government must follow realistic

States and that government must follow realistic policy.

Germans claim British planes destroyed 3 hospitals and large home for handicapped children, killing and wounding many; claim 11 of planes were shot down. Lord Privy Seal Clement Attlee states Churchill is prepared to give assurance that Commons will have full opportunity to discuss "any far-reaching scheme providing for union between Great Britain and United States if such plan should ever be put forward". Intense air raids over London, mostly planes attacking singly, reported to have killed at least 90 people and seriously injured some 350; main damage was to small dwellings in central London and suburbs south of Thames. Yesterday afternoon some 600 planes raided city, 46 being shot down, British losing 9. Courtyard of British Museum reported damaged; museum contains many of world's rarest treasures. R.A.F. heavily bombed LeHavre, Boulogne, and Calais areas, starting great fires. British fleet reportedly attacking Italian concentrations at Sollum and Sidi Barrani, doing heavy damage. Fleet reported to have completed 3 weeks' sweep of Mediterranean, during which no Italian warships appeared; naval planes successfully attacked Dodecanese islands.

Sept. 20.—Shanghai observers say Baudoin's textered bes cewireed textered they servered.

stankan warsings appeared, hava plantes successful attacked Dodecanese islands.

Sept. 20.—Shanghai observers say Baudoin's statement has convinced Japanese they have nothing to fear from United States except possible embargoes which they could force United States encome in return for East Indies rubber and tin, and has decided them to make immediate push southward. Hongkong officials state they have received reports Japan has given Indo-China 72 hours (ending Sunday, 21st, midnight) to accept its demands. Press reports from Tokyo confirm report, but officials refuse to comment. Hanoi officials say negotiations are "at delicate stage". Gen. I. Nishihara, chief of Japanese mission, states, "When I leave French territory, you may say crisis has been reached". Chinese press states Japan is openly backing Siam demands on Indo-China and warns Siam of fate of Poland—Germany helped Poland get a slice of Czechoslovakia and then gobbled up Poland itself. R.A.F. and anti-aircraft defenses hurl back shortly after noon today 3 waves of German planes, one of over 200. London was subjected to comparatively

light attacks last night. British for 3rd successive night attack vital communications in Germany, including Dortmund Canal, and various ports and airdromes in German-occupied territory. Dutch refugees report they saw thousands of German soldiers drown during maneuvers when they were ordered to jump from boats and swim ashore wearing full equipment; many mutinied and were sent back to Germany in chains. British reported to have bombed Italian forces in Abyssinia as well as elsewhere in Africa last Wednesday. Premier Benito Mussolini and Ribbentrop said to have drafted plans for "new order" following German occupation of Britain and Italian occupation of Egypt to be accomplished "within next few weeks". Spain reported to be demanding Britain allow increased imports to pass through blockade.

President-elect Gen. M. A. Camacho of Mexico states he will pay full attention to problems of continental defense and will cooperate in all ways possible to keep horrors of war away from America.

Sept. 21.—Tokyo Foreign Office disclaims official knowledge of ultimatum to Indo-China but Japanese quarters in Honkong state Japan is prepared to seize of unrestricted number of Japanese troops. Nishihara leaves Hanoi for port of Haiphong. Chinese reports say new Japanese demands go far beyond scope of original Vichy-Tokyo agreement and that usurpation of French sovereignty is Japan's primary ambition and invasion of Yunnan through Indo-China is only secondary plan.

Reported from Norway that Chancellor Adolf Hitler is willing to sacrifice 80% of his attacking troops to establish a bridgehead for invasion of England. Seven days after crossing Egyptian frontier, Italians still "consolidating their position" at Sidl Barrani without attempting advance over macadamized coastal road to Marsa Matruh and Alexandria; road is exposed to gun fire of British navy. Belgian Congo reported to have rallied to support of Belgian refugee ogvernment in London and to be cooperating with De Gaulle. Spanish press declares Spain has never renounced its

rica.

Sept. 22.—Japanese press threatens that Anglo-American cooperation in Pacific and use by United States of Singapore base would result in "complete deterioration" of Japanese-American relations and constitute challenge to "stability in East Asia, creating situation which Japan could not ignore.... United States is plainly trying to provoke Japan". Siamese goodwill mission, headed by Vice-Minister of Defense, arrives in Tokyo. Indo-China troops reported mobilized and authorities declare total resistance will be offered to any Japanese attempt to enforce ultimatum which expires at midnight tonight. Siam Prime Minister announces Siam will abbrogate non-aggression treaty with France signed December 6, 1939, unless Vichy government accepts

Siamese territorial demands.

German puppet-government in Norway dissolves all masonic lodges. British for second consecutive day batter back all German air offensives against London and at same time carry out heavy raids against French and Belgian coast ports. Last night was first undistrubed night Londoners had in a fortnight. Survivors of British refugee ship torpedoed 600 miles from land at 10 p. m. Friday night, reach English port; of 406 persons on board, including 98 children, 122 are known to have been saved, including only 13 children; many died of exposure in life boats; ship was torpedoed without warning and began to sink immediately. Australia's first wartime election results in reelection of government majority, but its representation in House was reduced by 5. Italian planes raid Marsa Matruh in Sudan in reprisal for British raid of Benghazi in Libya on previous nights. Il Tele grafa hints that Spain will shortly declare war on Britain. Turkey orders all its ships off Mediterranean following Italian refusal to release Turkish merchant ship seized 10 days ago in Italian-owned Dodecanese islands.

Sept. 23 —Tokyo spokesman states "We don't

all its ships off Mediterranean following Italian days ago in Italian-owned Dodecanese islands.

Sept. 23 — Tokyo spokesman states "We don't think situation warrants leasing of Singapore base to United States. We don't think such agreement could be in force without due regard to Japanese interests". Foreign Office announces agreement was reached with Indo-China authorities under which latter will afford all military facilities required by Japanese army and navy for execution of campaign for settlement of China affair. Indo-China government is reported to have capitulated Sunday afternoon, in spite of which, however, the Japanese Canton army at 10 p. m. attacked 3 French outposts, both sides suffering casualties; hostilities were ended by second message sent by Nishihara. Governor-General J. Decoux issues proclamation appealing to discipline", insisting that territorial and administrative integrity of colony has not been impaired by agreement which is to be regarded as "mark of confidence, one of greatest that one country can give another, and which establishes basis of sincere collaboration.... Placed in proximity to Japanese Empire, it is normal that in conformity with its immutable interests, Indo-China should maintain with this great power in Far East friendly relations founded on good faith and mutual respect. The convention follows this realistic policy. Governor-General is convinced that every one will understandits aim". Vichy spokesman confirms Japan military has been granted "special facilities" in Indo-China, Reported that only 6000 troops are to be permitted to enter country as guards of the airdromes and that only 3 airbases are to be used, warships to enter Haiphong harbor singly and no fleet to be sent. Baudoin states arrangement is of temporary and exceptional nature and action was not taken under pressure of Germany, Italy, or any other foreign power. Rome

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spokesman states Italy "regards sympathetically" what is happening in Indo-China. Chinese Foreign Office reasserts China's right to take measures of self-defense and Chinese army organ states that failure on part of United States to use sufficient pressure against Japan and hesitation of Britain in defining its stand, as well as French surrender, are responsible for the "great mistake".

Berlin spokesman states British story of sinking of refugee ship is a "tear-jerker" intended to bring United States into war. "Why do British not name ship in question?" King George in radiocast states Britain has good will of all lovers of freedom and is nation "on guard and in line". He expresses grief for sorrowing parents of children lost on torpedoed ship and declares "surely, world could have no clearer proof of wickedness against which we fight than this foul deed... We live in grim times and it may be that future will be grimmer yet. Winter lies before us, cold and dark. But let us be of good cheer. After winter comes spring, and after our present trials will assuredly come victory and release from these evil things". British smash 4 large formations of German bombers which this morning launched first large-scale offensive in 4 days, downing 10 German planes. R.A.F. continues attacks on coast and on targets in Germany. Estimated that 1000 British bombers take off every night on raids over Germany, Italy, and German-occupied countries. Strong British fleet reported to have shelled Dakar after demand to surrender was rejected; expedition was accompanied by De Gaulle and by Col. de Larminat, former chief of general staff of French army in Near East. Dakar is of great importance as base for airlines to South America and for possible naval operations in entire South Atlantic. Four members of Egyptian Cabinet resign; men said to have favored Egyptian Cabinet resign; men said to

From Argentina.

Sept. 24.—Meirinkai group in House of Peers adopts resolution demanding Japan adopt strong attitude toward any Anglo-American cooperation in Far East. Kokumin says Japan will resist with all means any United States attempt to make Singapore a base for its naval forces in Pacific. Yomiuri Shimbun states Japan's intentions are "extremely peaceful and constructive" and that Japan will reject any protests by third powers against its policy. Nichi Nichi states "If there are any foreign powers which dare interfere with Japan's sacred mission, Japan should exterminate them". Vichy Foreign Office charges that Japanese troops violated Hanoi accord with result that over 100 Frenchmen, including a colonel, were killed; Japanese troops were to arrive at Haiphong and there was no permission for Japanese troops to cross fron-

tier. Reported from Hainan that Nishihara left city following cancellation of agreement signed Sunday and that he requested Japanese navy not to attempt a forced landing. Japanese planes fly threateningly over Haiphong but do not drop any bombs and French batteries are under instructions not to fire unless fired upon. Japanese Consul-General at Singapore protests against arrest of number of Japanese there and recent "search of Consul-General's office".

General at Singapore protests against arrest of number of Japanese there and recent "search of Consul-General's office".

London air defenses said to have come near peak of perfection last night and this morning in hurling back wave after wave of German bombers. R.A.F. bombed Berlin last night for 4 hours. Nazi press yesterday went berserk and is threatening total destruction of England in "retaliation" for British raids against Berlin. Lokalanzeiger states England will be punished as no people ev-r have been punished before; Der Angriff states that if Churchill and his airmen keep up their raids, "England will not have enough blood and tears to fulfill our remorseless demand for revenge". International News Service reports that gigantic British attacks have torn such great holes in Hitler's invasion plans that whole scheme has to be reorganized or abandoned, according to observers. Official British communique states torpedoed refugee ship was the S.S. City of Benares. Reported from Vichy that 120 French planes bombed Gibraltar in reprisal for British attack on Dakar. Vichy report states that British attempty, involving 7 hours of shelling, killed over 100 people and wounded 400 others, but was a failure. Reported from Rome that Sufier will visit Rome shortly and will put seal of approval on Hitler-Mussolini plans for "new order"; Spain will be given only "limited" sovereignty over Gibraltar with a "joint 3-nation control" over the base and fortifications there because one of main reasons why Italy went to war was "to break the chains which kept her prisoner in Mediterranean"; in exchange Spain will receive parts of French Morocco.

El Panama-America suggests Latin-American countries should combine in appeal to Spain against permitting itself to be involved in European war, declaring it would be "cause for regret to Latin-American's Spain joined totalitarian powers against democracy as latter has deep roots in Latin-American conscience".

Sept. 25.—Shanghai correspondent of New York Times reports Hitler has sen

conscience".

Sept. 25.—Shanghai correspondent of New York Times reports Hitler has sent personal emissary to Japan who has demanded Japan enter war against Britain immediately through "iron-bound alliance with Axis" on threat that otherwise Hitler may offer armistice to Britain leaving British Empire virtually intact and releasing British navy for joint action with United States against Japan, also hinting at Russian action against Japan, also hinting at Russian action against Japan, act in arresting 8 Japanese subjects in Singapore and entering Japane6e Censulate and sealing it. Japanese Canton

army reported continuing attack on Franch forces in northern Indo-China. Tokyo reports state land-ing in Hisphong started today despite fact that agreement was abrogated yesterday.

army reported continuing attack on Franch forces in northern Indo-China. Tokyo reports state landing in Hiaphong started today despite fact that agreement was abrogated yesterday.

Announced at Oslo that King Haakon has been removed as chief of state, his family deprived of privileges, and roy al succession broken, parliament abrogated, political parties abolished, and Major Vidkun Quisling, Norwegian Nazi chief, named sole political leader of nation. Announced in London that government has protested to Finland against permitting German troops "on leave" to pass through country to Norway as violation of neutrality. Germany reported to have launched fiercest and most devastating assault on London of entire war, dumping bombs from height of 30,000 feet. London reported to have evacuated 428,000 children and to be evacuating some 460,000 more because overcrowding in shelters; aged, infirm, and bedridden also being removed. British abandon offensive against Dakar, announcing that only major battle could have secured victory and it was never intention to enter into serious warlike operations against those Frenchmen who feel it their duty to obey commands of Vichy government. Stated that De Gaulle himself was anxious not to be cause of bloodshed to his fellow countrymen. Said that the 3 French cruisers and 3 destroyers allowed passage past Gibraltar on September 11 on advice of De Gaulle, whose information as to their intentions proved faulty, challenged the Free Frenchmen and their British friends and bombardment followed. De Gaulle charges that there has been infiltration of German and Italian officers into Dakar during July and August. Vichy government orders execution within 48 hours of all persons in France found to be adherents of De Gaulle.

Sept. 26—After 3 Japanese planes bomb railroad crossing, killing or wounding 15 noncombatant Annamites, 2000 Japanese troops are landed 6 milesfrom Haiphong without meeting French resistance: said that suspended agreement became effective yesterday after new consultations.

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circles over Dakar "fiasco" and demanded that those guilty of "blunder" be punished. Found by British planes in open boat, 600 miles from land, 46 more survivors of City of Benares, including 6 children, are rescued. Gen. C. Huntziger, Alsatianborn commander of French second army, is named commander-in-chief of French land forces by Petain, succeeding Gen. M. Weygand. Vichy claims a British battleship and a cruiser were torpedeed and seriously damaged at Dakar, and battle cruiser Renown was hit at Gibraltar and obliged to leave; communique emphasizes that France and Britain are "not at war".

Renown was hit at Gibraltar and obliged to leave; communique emphasizes that France and Britain are "not at war".

Sept. 27.—Ribbentrop, Foreign Minister G. Ciano of Italy, and Japanese Ambassador in Berlin sign 10-year military alliance: "Article 1: Japan recognizes and respects German and Italian leadership in creation of the New Order in Europe. Article 2: Germany and Italy respect Japan's leadership in creation of the New Order of Greater Asiatic area. Article 3: Germany, Italy and Japan agree to collaborate in their efforts on the basis of the aforesaid lines. They further undertake to assist one another in all political, economic and military means. Article 4: With a view to implementing the present pact, joint technical commissions, the members of which are to be appointed by the respective government of Germany, Italy and Japan, will meet without delay. Article 5: Germany, Italy and Japan affirm that the aforesaid terms will not in any way affect the political status which exists at present as between each of the three contracting parties and Soviet Russia." Ribbentrop states alliance is "not directed against any particular nation but against irresponsible warmongers who desire to be spared war", interinterpreted as blow at President Roosevelt, and odds, "countries which try to hamper work of alliance in Europe or Asia will have to count on united hostility of 250,000,000 people". Tokyo spokesman states pact is not aimed at United States, that "for the moment, Japan is not going to participate in European war, nor will it attack any other country; we have not abandoned hope of adjusting our relations with United States; major purpose of pact is to end these disastrous wars". With reference to American embargo on scrap iron, he states accumulated stocks make Japan independent of American scrap iron, but we must be patient until last moment". Hamburg Fremdenblatt states alliance is "Monroe Doctrine for Europe and Asia". London reaction is that pact is "empty threat" and can not affect present situation. R

officially announced that 98 German planes were destroyed over England today and 34 yesterday. R.A.F. reported to have made greatest offensive of war against Berlin, Kiel Canal, and other important objectives. Italians claim to have damaged British oil center at Haifa in renewed bombings. Turkey and Rumania sign new trade agreement. Reported from Istanbul that propaganda distributed in Balkans under Moscow inspiration has taken anti-Avis turn. under Moscow inspiration has taken anti-Axis turn.

under Moscow inspiration has taken anti-Axis turn.

Sept. 28.—Premier F. Konoye states in radiocast that alliance will enable Japan to "overcome difficulties in settling China incident". Japanese army organ in Shanghai warns against extending further help to China asserting this would be considered challenge and would bring alliance into operation. Chunking messages state the following negotiations between China and Britain, Burma-Yunnan highway is asserted to be soon recogned. is expected to be soon reopened.

German press service states Russia "was assigned leadership in certain areas "in proposed new world order. London announcement states today's bag of 133 German planes brings total destroyed over England since September 1 to over 1000; more than 1000 were downed in August. Italy reported to have demanded that all French planes in Syria be flown to Dodecanese to be "interned" there. Rome press states Bulgaria as well as Spain may join German-Italian-Japanese alliance.

press states Bulgaria as well as Spain may join German-Italian-Japanese alliance.

Sept. 29.—Konoye states in radiocast that Japan, Germany, and Italy "are ready to display power of their military alliance in case of necessity". Stated in Tokyo government quarters that Japan must now try to bring Russia within framework of pact. Siam reported to have renewed its territorial demands on Indo-China; demands have been referred to Vichy; tension is increased by reported machine-gunning by Siamese plane of Indo-Chinese constabulary unit 40 miles inside border. Russian news agency Tass states Russia was informed in advance concerning tripartite pact and that it "does not represent anything particularly unexpected". Nazi raiders reported held off from London last night while R. A. F. subjects Channel coast to heaviest attack of entire war. Britain demands that French Madagascar authorities cease obeying Vichy government on pain of blockade; Governor-General states he regards "monstrous demand with most profound disdain". President M. Jinnah of All-India Moslem League states "We are ready to shed our last drop of blood and part with our last penny to assist Britain in present war". Madrid ABC newspaper renews attacks on United States and declares Assistant Secretary of State Summer Welles in his speech "missed significance" of German-Italian-Japanese pact.

Sept. 30.—Tokyo spokesman states pact "simplifies" Japanese-British relations as "it leaves Britain

Sept. 30.—Tokyo spokesman states pact "simplifies" Japanese-British relations as "it leaves Britain only one course—recognition of New Order in East Asia". Japanese gendarmes beat up American sailor in Shanghai reportedly seeking information as to location of certain U. S. Navy ships; Adm. T. C. Hart lodges protest. Chunking *Times* states it is confident Russia will shortly join democratic front against aggressors.

mart longes protest. Chunking Times states it is against aggressors.

German press begins publication of pro-Russian articles; state axis partners are not trying to persuade Russia to adhere to tripartite pact but will try to bring Russia and Japan together in non-aggression pact. German raiders set fire to "The City", London's financial district last night, but flames reported under control. British bombing of continental coast continues, navel authorities stating that preparations for invasion "have been going on too consistently to be merely attempt to divert proportion of our bombing force from more important objectives". Australian Prime Minister R. G. Menzies calls various party leaders into conference because as result of last elections no party will have majority which will give it clear authority in the new parliament. Rome spokesman states United States supplying arms to Britain would be considered "attack" and call for application of tripartite pact.

Oct. 1.—Yomiuri Shimbun states if Britain re-

and call for application of tripartite pact.

Oct. 1.—Yomiuri Shimbun states if Britain reopens Burma-Kunming road, Japan will not repeat its protests but take its own measures "to remove all obstacles to its constructive mission in Greater East Asia". Foreign Minister Wang Chung-hui states tripartite pact "entirely ignores and obviously attempts to destory legitimate position, rights, and interests of other European and Asiatic countries as well as those of non-European and non-Asiatic powers in Europe and Asia. Chinese government's consistent policy has been maintenance of international law and order in which all nations can live on terms of equality and amity. Any attempt at aggression and violation of legally constituted world order under

pretext of 'new order' will be firmly opposed by Chinese government and people who are firmly resolved to struggle on for maintenance of world order and will never recognize Japan's 'new order', and especially Japan's so-called leadership in East Asia. Any pact signed between third powers will not affect legal position, rights, and interests in the least or the attitude or policy of Chinese government."

Berlin reported evacuating its children, though authorities deny general evacuation, Berliners were in their cellars more than 5 hours last night in longest British raid of war. British Admiralty reports German U-boats sank 24 merchant ships (159,288 tons) during week ending September 23—3 times weekly shipping losses suffered during recent weeks. Unofficial estimates place London's air-raid casualties during past 2 months at 6,075 killed and 9,261 in jured. Petain publishes decree ordering discharge of all public functionaries suspected of sabotaging "reform" program by passive resistance. Rome circles state immediate entry of Spain into war is not issue and that Franco intends to wait until "right moment" while cooperating with Axis in meantime. Oct. 2.—Tokyo spokesman states Germany and

issue and that Franco intends to wait until "right moment" while cooperating with Axis in meantime.

Oct. 2.—Tokyo spokesman states Germany and Italy are encouraging Russia to conclude non-aggression pact with Japan and that if Moscow takes initiative Japan would consider such negotiations. Official German statement reported made to Japanese correspondents in Berlin is to effect that German'ys military and diplomatic position has been so strengthened by new pact that there is no longer any necessity for hurrying with plan to invade England; observers state implication is that Germany's position has been strengthened as against Russia. Germany reported taking over direction of Italian struggle against Britain in Africa with capture of Suez as main initial objective. Reuter reports Italian attempts to reach Aden have been almost farcical and that after 32 aerial attacks only 17 people have been killed and principal targets not suffered at all. London defenses beat back German raiders for 3rd successive night. R.A.F. research station states daily proof is found that German planes are slipping into obsolescence. "Hitler believed he has weapon as formidable and permanent as British navy, but he is learning that no air force, however superior numerically, can stand pace if it remains static." Stated that number of German planes types have been withdrawn and that among German planes shot down were some brand-new planes. Petain decrees elimination of Jews from all liberal professions, newspaper work, and government service; foreign Jews who can not return to own countries will be put in concentration camps. Madrid sources state Spain's economic situation is too bad to permit it to enter into military venture and that is probably reason why Axis powers "excused" Spain from immediate active participation.

Oct. 3.—Reuter reports from Shanghai that United States has agreed in principle to further loan

Oct. 3.—Reuter reports from Shanghai that United States has agreed in principle to further loan of \$130,000,000 (U.S.) to China. Standard Vacuum Oil Company in China orders return of wives and children of all its American employees to United States on first available ships.

States on first available ships.

Russia and Finland reported to have signed treaty concerning neutrality and demilitarization of Aaland islands along lines of 1921 convention. Churchil reorganizes his Cabinet after resignation of former Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain as Lord President of Cabinet Council, on grounds of ill health, though continued criticism of his former appeasement policy is believed to be main factor; he will head committee of scientists who will work in cooperation with government's war effort. Herbert Morrison, Minister of Supply, is named Home Secretary and Minister of Supply, is named Home Secretary and Minister of Supply.

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ply. Capt. Oliver Lyttleton is named President of Board of trade. Ernest Bevin is admitted into inner War Cabinet as Minister of Labor, various changes giving greater prominence to Labor in the government. Churchill's first political gesture after reshuffle is to receive Chinese Ambassador Dr. Quo Tai-chi. United Press reports British government is understood to have decided to reopen Burma road on October 17 after exchange of views with United States, move marking end of attempts at appeasement in Far East. Said also that Britain intends to supply China with oil from Burma on credit and will make additional loan of £1,000,000. British government suspends children's overseas evacuation scheme until further notice "as during winter season of gales and heavy seas, it can not take this responsibility"; believed increased U-boat activity is also factor. Popolo di Italia states Japan plans to attack Singapore if Britain obstructs its policy or if United Statenters war. "United States has disadvantage of offering an immediate prey to an adversary—the Philippines". Polo di Roma states Axis powers count on Spain to offset Anglo-American influence in Latin America.

Oct. 4.—Konoye in interview with Japanese press expresses hope United States will reconsider its position, stating Axis is prepared to recognize leading position of United States in Americas provided United States reciprocates in Europe and Far East. "Whether Pacific becomes scene of war or peace depends solely on whether Japan and United States understand and respect each other's position. Should United States deliberately refuse to understand true intention of Japan and Italy and Germany and consider triple alliance hostile to itself and challenge the Axis, nations of Axis will be ready to accept

challenge and fight to finish". International News Service correspondent Larry Smith reports interview with Matsuoka who allegedly stated Japan will declare war on United States if latter enters European conflict or insists on preservation of status quo in Pacific; he reportedly made clear that pact compels Japan in black and white to fight if United States enters European war, that Japan's national word has been given and country's national honor pledged to uphold its end of the bargain, and that he hopes that America, despite its desire to aid Britain, will hesitate before throwing entire world into conflagration. "United States must recognize New Order in Far East or face responsibility for war in Pacific and entire world". He reportedly displayed marked impatience at United States attitude and new American embargoes "which threaten peace of Pacific... Japan can no longer be strangled in its desire to establish New Order... Better to perish than maintain status quo." Hongkong reported boring air-raid tunnels in hillsides of city.

Hitler and Mussolini meet in Brenner pass for first time since armistice, arriving in armored trains equiped with anti-aircraft guns, and 3-hour conference is held while fighting planes patrol sky overhead. Rome communique states, "Within framework of routine exchange of views, Il Duce and Der Fuehrer met at Brenner for cordial meeting conducted in spirit of Axis ... studied all problems of interest to the 2 countries." British press criticizes Cabinet shake-up as not drastic enough, concentrating attack on Halifax. News Chronicle states, "Until Halifax is gone, distrust of British intentions abroad can't be removed". London and other parts of England spent one of quietest nights of the war because of bad weather conditions, but R.A.F. carries out raids

extending from Hamburg to the Ruhr and including 13 airdromes in Germany, Holland, and France. Admiralty discloses fleet "carried out sweep in eastern and central Mediterranean and landed additional forces in Malta on September 29, sighted Italian fleet 100 miles away, but it was already speeding to its bases. De Gaulle states he has documents to show that German officers commanded defense of Dakar. Georges Mandel, charged in with plotting with foreign government (Britain), is acquitted by French court, reportedly surprising Vichy government which tried to make him the chief "war criminal".

ment which tried to make him the chief "war criminal".

Oct. 5.—Foreign Office spokesman denies Matsuoka granted Smith interview and states only interview Minister had recently was with Irving Wallace of Liberty Magazine who left Yokohama yesterday on Asama Maru; spokesman states Japan's "non-challenging" attitude is clearly indicated by recent utterances of Matsuoka and also by Konoye's statement. In interview with Liberty, Matsuoka is reported to have said tripartite pact speaks for itself and Japan would have to fight America if latter entered war on side of Britain but that such an event is "something I shudder even to think of". Reported from Chunking that reopening of Burma road on 17th is practically assured.

War Commissar S. Timoshenko in message to graduates of military academy, states Russia "must be ready for any emergency—we are not safe from provocation which may threaten our borders". Stockholm paper published unconfirmed Berlin report that an Italian editor has arrived in Paris with Axis plan inviting French statesmen to make peace and join Axis powers. Reported from Berlin France is paying \$8,000,000 a day, retroactive to June 25,



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for upkeep of German army of occupation and that Norwegian government has been presented bill for \$100,000,000 to cover cost of German occupation and "protection" to date. Petain names Gen. M. Weygand commander-in-chief of all French empire and overseas forces; will establish headquarters at Dakar. Reported from Switzerland that 500 Italian planes and 3000 Italian pilots are in northern France and Low Countries to participate in invasion of England. Reported from Rome that plans were drafted at Brenner conference for general winter campaign, speeding up of German thrust against England and Italian attack on Egypt, also for general blows at British Empire throughout world. Rumania decrees that all Jewish-owned rural land and dwellings become property of state and that occupants must evacuate immediately.

Oct. 6—Reuter reports from Washington that Japan's swashbuckling declarations have aroused only "sardonic amusement" among American officials and that congressional leaders agree that assistance to other democracies will continue unabated and that even closer cooperation with Britain and China may be established.

German Luftwaffe after several days of quiet because of bad weather, swang into blitzkrieg pace yesterday and last night, waves from 50 to several hundred planes hurtling across coast and against outer ring of London defenses, some 20 of them being shot down. R. A. F. again violently assaults French coast. United Press reports "responsible diplomatic source in London (neither British nor Chinaee but one vitally interested in Far East)", as saying for German-Italian aid to Japan in annexation of East Indies, and in securing favorable peace with China and a non-aggression pact with Russia, in return for Japanese participation in simultaneous world-wide blitzkrieg for which tentative date was fixed; purpose of Brenner meeting was to determine definite date. Vichy announces reports it has been "invited" to make formal peace with Axis and join it against Britain are false. Baudoin states that policy of Pet

up new world order, I feel sure that it will realize wisdom of rallying to support of alliance for cooperation with Japan in construction of Greater East Asia solidarity sphere instead of continuing folly of killing innocent Chinese people by playing role in line with European and American capitalism". He states Japan is without territorial ambition and that he hopes East Indies, Indo-China, and Siam will cooperate. He states that while past relations with Russia have been far from satisfactory, "this is no time for Japan and Russia to be at loggerheads; they should cooperate for higher objectives. Nothing would please rest of world more than a Japanese-Soviet clash." Chunking reports state there are 30,000 Japanese troops in Indo-China instead of the 6,000 agreed upon and that Japan has made new demands for outright cession of Tonkin, cession of northwestern strip to Siam, and grant of "independence" to Cambodia. Siam mission leaves Hanoi after Decoux rejects demand for redemarcation of southern border.

Reported from Buchares that German troops

ence" to Cambodia. Siam mission leaves Hanoi after Decoux rejects demand for redemarcation of southern border.

Reported from Bucharest that German troops have arrived in Rumania, Rumanian authorities ordering troop barracks to be evacuated to house them. London experiences first bombless night in past 36 days following Sunday's intensified raids. British officials express confidence they hold upperhand in air. Estimated that during week ending midnight, October 5, 104 German planes were downed over England with pilot loss of 250 men, not including planes damaged or probably lost; R. A. F. lost 40 machines in and around England, but 21 pilots were saved. Italian communique claims Italian planes heavily bombed Marsa Matruth Saturday; also that 2 British destroyers were sunk in Mediterranean.

Oct. 8—British Ambassador in Tokyo informs Foreign Office Britain "does not see way clear to renew British-Japanese agreement concerning closing of Burma road". Japanese quarters in Shanghai state that recognition of Wang Ching-wei regime scheduled for October 10 has been postponed on Axis advises on as not to embarrass Japan in effort to seek rapprochement with Russia which sympathizes with Chiang Kai-shek government. Nichi Nichi prints reports from Berlin alleging Britain is forcing Queen Wilhelmina to cede Dutch overseas air and navalbases to United States, including Batavia. Japanese land forces on Liukung island near Weihaiwai, claiming British lease has lapsed. Reported Decoux is transferring his headquarters from Hanoi to Hue "in view of recent developments"; French officials admit Japanese have stepped completely beyond terms of agreement as Japanese officials remark they may find it necessary to utilize additional air-dromes and may request colonial governmnt for "credit loan" to support Japanese forces in country. Berlin quarters state all that is being done in Rumania is to establish "precautionary protection" over Rumania's oil fields against possible British sabotage. Germans again raid London from dusk to dawn

of attacks in September, though with frequent lulls; Liverpool and other cities also attacked. R.A.F. bombed Berlin for 5 hours last night. Churchill announces in Parliament that Burma road will be reopened on October 17 as step to close it was originally taken "to enable Japan to compose its differences with China" but that instead of doing so Japan entered into alliance with Germany and Italy. He states pact is revival of old anti-comintern pact against communism and that Japan could not hope for help from Axis while fleets of United States and Britain exist. He states that since heavy attacks on England began on September 7, 8500 persons have been killed and 13,000 wounded and that there has been very considerable destruction of property, but damage is not as great as had been feared and raids are diminishing in force while British air force is stronger than it was 3 months ago. He declares errors were made in permitting passage of French ships past Gibraltar and that error of attack on Dakar has been made subject of disciplinary action, but he reaffirms British backing of De Gaulle. He states that at Dakar 1 British battleship and 1 heavy cruiser were damaged and that 2 French submarines were sunk, 2 French destroyers set afire, 1 French cruiser crippled, and battleship Richelieu further damaged. He states Britain "looks forward to seeing Spain take its place as a great Mediterranean power". Canada is reported planning to increase naval personnel from 12,000 to 20,000 and to be building 1000 more ships from destroyers to smaller craft.

Oct. 9.—Tokyo spokesman admits Japan is "slighaly bewildered" by United States evacuation of its citizens as nothing spectacular is happening and all is quiet in this part of the world; he states Japan is not contemplating withdrawing Japanese residents from America—"It think Japanese are enjoying their jobs in United States as Americans are in Japan. "Singapore Straits Times states Britain should follow American embargo example and refuse to allow supplies of rubber, tin, a

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slight. R.A.F. continues raids of German and German-occupied territory. London spokes man states government refuses to accept Japanish claim that British rights to Liukung have lapsed although British navy has used it only as "rest center". Petain describes new regime as "national in foreign policy, free from all traditional friendships and emities and aiming at international collaboration, hierarchical in internal policy based on right of all Frenchmen to work, controlled in economy, and social in its spirit and institutions". He states he will shortly ask all Frenchmen to rally around him "together with their former enemies to achieve final phase of the revolution". Popolo d'Italia declares United States must choose (1) to remain neutral until destruction of British Empire is effected and take its place among the natural heirs with Canada, Newfoundland, Bahamas, Bermuda, and Jamaica as its expectations and perhaps also Australia and New Zealand; (2) continue to aid England without actively taking part and find itself in inferior diplomatic position when British Empire is divided by victors as well as when future trade agreements are negotiated; and (3) enter the war, knowing it is not militarily ready, and meet all consequences of defeat.

Oct. 10.—Matsuoka states reopening of Burma road contradicts British wish for peace. Americanowned Japan Times. Chiang Kai-shek states "We are fighting an enemy who is confronted by many hostile powers and is on verge of collapse... Any nation recognizing Japan's leadership in Greater East Asia will soon regret its action and any agreement signed with Japan affecting the Orient and opposed by China will be only scrap of paper".

Germans continue third successive intensified night assaults on London and threaten a Hammer-krieg in reprisal for successful British attacks on Berlin. British air Ministry reports that people in fields of Holland stop working and wave their handing with United States certain questions regarding with United States certain questions regarding with U

charged with task of establishing Japanese-Russian relations on new basis in line with German-Italian-Japanese alliance. Foreign Office advises Japanese banks to close London branches except the Sumitamo branch which will handle national treasury business; Japanese evacuees are scheduled to board Fushima Maru at Galway, Ireland, October 23, to return home by way of Panama Canal; this will be last ship on European run. American Radio Service in Tientsin reported to have informed its Shanghai office continued operation is impossible because British Concession authorities, under Japanese pressure, cut off electric service. Mayor Fu Siao-en of Japanese-controlled Greater Shanghai is stabbed to death in his sleep by a servant.

German press charges Turkey was commissioned by British to attack Rumanian oil fields by air. German troops reported flooding Rumania. British government reported to have decided to leave responsibility for severing diplomatic relations with Rumania to Minister Sir Reginald Hoare who has been empowered to decide question "on the spot". He is reported to have warned Premier I. Antonescu that relations have reached critical point. London was again target for German bombing blows but raids were several hours shorter than during past 4 days. Dover and Cape Gris Nez artillery again exchanged shots. R.A.F. bombed oil refineries and other military targets in Germany as well as ports along Channel. Admiralty announces both heavy and light warships bombarded Cherbourg. Britain blocks all Rumanian credits. Belgian Congo reaffirms its adherence to allied cause during visit of Gen. de Larminat, recently appointed Governor of French Equatorial Africa by De Gaulle.

Oct. 12.—Large-scale voluntary evacuation of children from Berlin reported continuing. Estimated 20,000 German troops have arrived in Rumania accompanied by army corps commander and officers of general staff who were greeted by Premier and Ambassadors of Germany, Italy, Japan, and Spain. British government reported to have warned Britons agains

raids over Italian Africa, doing big damage without loss of planes.

Oct. 13 — Matsuoka states Japan must be prepared to assist Germany and Italy if British strength brings about an "unfavorable turn" in the war. Shanghai Mainichi states magnates of local British Jewish financial circles, including Sir Victor Sasson, are transferring their huge interests to American registry. Mixed French Indo-China-Siam commission reported appointed to settle territorial dispute. Unofficial dispatches from Vichy state Siam Foreign Minister declared Siam would cooperate with Axis powers; Siam recently acquired 100 modern American bombing and fighting planes.

Germans claim they "smashed heart of British air defenses" as result of 5 weeks intensive bombardment and that 3,950 British planes were destroyed

since July, including 2,900 pursuit planes and 1,050 heavy and light bombers. Italian communique states 16,000 ton British cruiser was sunk in air battle off Malta with another cruiser and an aircraft carrier seriously damaged; it admits loss of an Italian destroyer and 2 600-ton torpedo boats. Reported from Belgrade that Axis is pressing Yugoslavia to abandon its neutrality; German-Yugoslav trade negotiations reported at deadlock because Germany is demanding absolute control of export surpluses of wheat and ores. Russians reported to have mounted big guns at junction of Pruth and Danube rivers and to be moving masses of troops to frontier.

Oct. 14.—Japanese bombers raid Kunming, northern terminus of Burma highway. Chinese reported to have recaptured Chapoo, 60 miles south of Shanghai on Hangchow Bay: recaptured great forts of Matang on south bank of Yangtze above Wuhu Saturday. Siam spokesman denies Vichy reports that country has decided to cooperate with Axis.

Russia, Turkey, Yugoslavia, and Greece reported engaged in close negotiations for defense alliance. Crack Russian troops reported replacing older forces in Bessarabia and to be penetrating delta area of Danube. German troops reported entrenching on western banks of Pruth. Reported 5 Britons were recently arrested in Rumania charged with spoiling huge quantities of gasoline intended for Germany by pouring acid into storage tanks.

Reported that Nazis in Missiones province, Argentine, have shouted boasts that province would be "under Berlin orders within 3 months". Brazil and Chile reported to have agreed to lease naval and air bases to United States.

Oct. 15.—Informed quarters state Japanese Foreign Office has asked Ambas. J. C. Grew for explanation of Washington action advising American citizens to leave Orient. Americans in China reported dismayed by high passage rates, many stating that after 3 years of depression they are unable to pay fares.

Tass communique denies Berlin reports that Russian government was informed German troops would be sent to

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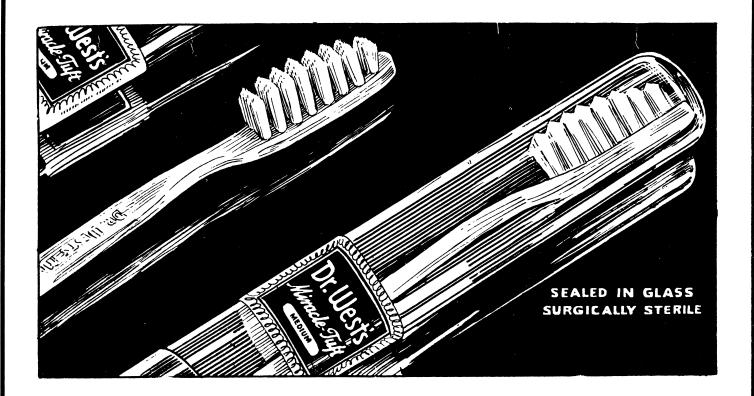
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COMBINED WITH PROMENADE

A. V. H. HARTENDORP, Editor and Publisher



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History from Day to Day

The Philippines



Oct. 17.—Capt. Rufo C. Romero, Philippine Scouts, Fort McKinley, graduate of West Point, is arrested by U. S. Army authorities in connection with alleged attempts to dispose of documents containing military secrets.

Reported that Mrs. Maria
Buencamino has declined nomias Nacionalista candidate to succeed her

nation as Nacionalista candidate to succeed her husband.

Oct. 18.—Reported that 20 American planes, dismantled and stored in Manila, will be shipped aboard vessel bound for Calcutta which carries 33 more, all destined for China.

Oct. 19.—Charges of violation of U. S. Espionage Act are brought against Mariano Cabrera and Ignacio Agbay, alleged accomplices of Romero.

Oct. 20.—President Maunel L. Quezon returns to Manila from Bicol region where he advised people to "vote for best man".

Hallett Abend, New York Times correspondent, arrives in Manila having been urged to leave Shanghai by American consular and military authorities in view of Japanese threats against him.

Oct. 21.—Supreme Court reaffirms stand against third consecutive election for posts of governor and mayor, rejecting petition of Mayor F. Imperial of Legaspi for reconsideration of Court's ruling sustaining legality of circular of Secretary of Interior prohibiting governors and mayors from seeking 4th consecutive term.

Reported from Washington that A. H. Evans, customs and banking expert, will leave for Philippines to advise officials on setting up export-tax collection system in accordance with terms of Tydings-McDuffie Act.

Adm. Thomas C. Hart, arriving in Manila on flagship Augusta. confirms reports that wives and children of naval personnel in Far East including Philippines have been advised to return to United States. Spokesman in Manila states Army authorities do not intend to follow suit.

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Hilario Camino Moncado files candidacy for President of Philippines in 1941 elections on platform advocating "perpetual form of Commonwealth under protective wing of United States".

Gov. Miguel Lukban dies of heart attack.

Oct. 22.—Supreme Court acquits Ferdinand Marcos and his uncle Quirino Lizardo of charge of murder of Julio Nalundasan, reversing lower court decision, holding that evidence of chief witness was "polluted" and not sound basis for conviction; decision written by Justice José P. Laurel with Chief Justice Ramon Avanceña and Justices Carlos Imperial, Anacleto Diaz, and Antonio Horilleno concurring.

"polluted" and not sound basis for conviction; decision written by Justice José P. Laurel with Chief Justice Ramon Avanceña and Justices Carlos Imperial, Anacleto Diaz, and Antonio Horilleno concurring.

Oct. 24.—Leoncio Gonzalez Liquete, well known Manila writer in Spanish, dies of heart ailment, aged 63.

Oct. 26.—Dee C. Chuan, leading Chinese citizen of Philippines, head of many civic organizations and "lumber king", dies at Monrovia, California, aged 53. He was born in Chuanchiu, Fukien, and came to Philippines in 1901. He was at one time recalled to China by the National Government to serve as Governor of the province of his birth.

Oct. 28.—President Quezon designates Oscar Ledesma Mayor of Iloilo.

J. Weldon Jones, financial adviser to U. S. High Commissioner, at farewell party given by newsmen, states abrupt breaking up of Philippine-American relations after nearly half century of close and mutually profitable relations is not necessary, that there are other alternatives, and that there is need of "new vocabulary" in discussion of these relations.

H. Mimematsu, Davao hemp dealer, is quoted by Domei as having told Kobe press that Philippine Government has "confiscated" Japanese fishing rights and has for bidden Japanese to "renew business agreements with Filipinos".

Oct. 30.—H. B. Pond, President of Pacific Commercial Company, states that except for measures of temporary relief, "any consideration of future Philippine-American relations at present time, either economic or political, is premature... American people are too preoccupied with war, rearmament, and politics to give much attention to Philippines. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek sends his condences to widow of Dee C. Chuan.

Nov. I.—U. S. High Commissioner F. B. Sayrin press conference defines his conception of America's Far Eastern policy as having 3 main aspects: (1) insistence on Open Door, which means maintenance of free trade channels both on land and sea, (2) sanctity of written agreements between nations, states American foreign policy is

Transport Grant brings 108 officers, including Maj.-Gen. J. M. Wainwright and Brig.-Gen. E. P. King, who state that evacuation of families of army personnel in Philippines "has not been and is not likely to be tequired". Transport also brought wives and children of army personnel numbering 120. Nov. 2.—Fire in Cabanatuan wipes out entire business section, including 4 hotels, 3 lumber yards numerous stores and offices, and church and convent; damage estimated at \$3,000,000.

Nov. 3.—José del Castano is reported to have been named Spanish Consul at Manila to take place of Alvaro de Maldonado.

Alvaro de Maldonado.

Nov. 6.—Commenting on American presidential election, High Commissioner Sayre states: "Now that country has spoken in no uncertain terms, America, united in thought and action, can turn with undivided energies to business in hand. We face probably as crucial years as we have ever lived through. In defense of great principles of democracy and human liberties, America knows no party differences. With our faces to future, we go forward under leadership of our great President, confident and unafraid." President Quezon states: "I have never had any doubt as to outcome of election. President Roosevelt has won confidence of American people and forces of reaction and extreme radicalism combined have been absolutely impotent. We re-

joice over reelection of President Roosevelt because we believe in his policies. He has been our constant friend and we look forward to future with greater confidence knowing he will be in White House for another 4 years." Vice-President Sergio Osmeña states, "Victory of President Roosevelt will be received with profound satisfaction in Philippines."

Nov. 7.—President Quezon issues executive order creating code committee to revise and recodify all substantive law (civil and commerce).

S. S. Monterey sails from Manila for United States by way of Australia carrying 280 Manila evacuees, mostly U. S. Navy women and children, 58 from Japan, and 580 from Shanghai.

Counsel for defense of Romero at opening of court martial evades making plea but asks court to conduct inquiry into mental condition of accused at time of offense.

offense.

Pedro Abad Santos, Socialist leader, in Manila speech, states that though coming war in Far East is imperialist conflict, people should rally to United States to extent that United States helps China in its national liberation and Philippines in preservation of its independence and territorial integrity. He states country is "dominated economically and politically by Spanish and Japanese fascists through Filipino dummies, saboteurs, and traitorous public officials". He urges people to strengthen mass organizations against fascism, and to demand that government extend no credit facilities to fascists, that no pro-fascist officials be retained in key positions, that fascist friars be expelled, and that fascist politico-military religious organizations be dissolved.



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According to belated reports reaching Manila, Carl M. Moore, for 23 years with Bureau of Education and one-time Governor of Sulu, died at Washington, D. C., on June 21 of this year of peritonitis. Nov. 8.—J. W. Jones and wife leave Manila on Clipper for Washington; Mr. Jones served 7 years in Philippines first as Insular Auditor and later as financial adviser to High Commissioner; was recently appointed Assistant Director of Budget.

Nov. 10.—Court martial denies insanity plea of Romero and he pleads not guilty.

Nov. 11.—Commenting on death of Sen. Key Pittman, President Quezon states Filipino people "lost most powerful friend they had in Congress". Vice-President Osmeña also comments with feeling on his passing.

on his passing.

Nov. 12.—Maj.-Gen. B. J. Valdes, chief of staff of Philippine Army, states in speech that military authorities are aware of seriousness of their responsibilities and that everything is being done to provide adequate national defense within power of limited financial means of government; he states 12 divisions have already been trained and are available at moment's notice.

adequate national defense within power of limited financial means of government; he states 12 divisions have already been trained and are available at moment's notice.

Nov. 15.—Fifth anniversary of Commonwealth inauguration is observed in nation-wide celebration. Ceremonies at Quezon City are attended by President Quezon, but due to slight indisposition, his message at laying of corner-stone of new Capitol, is read by Secretary Jorge B. Vargas: "That we should start construction of People's Home—edifice that will be used by law-making body of Republic of Philippines—at time when whole world is at war or threatened by war because of conflicting ideologies, is most conclusive evidence of our unshakable faith in ultimate triumph of Liberty, Democracy, and Justice. While in point of time we are merely half-way, our accomplishments show that we are able even now to manage alone the affairs of our country. We have every reason, therefore, to congratulate ourselves for success we have achieved, which has only been possible through our common counsel and cooperation. Our unity as people has been tested successfully and our future as nation is secure. As we rededicate ourselves to cause of Democracy and Independence, let us pledge anew our loyalty to government and people of United States and make patent once more our eternal gratitude to great American nation under whose benevolent guidance we have attained blessings of liberty, justice, and security". High Commissioner Sayre in letter of congratulation states: "... Seldon have two peoples, drawn together by their common beliefs, worked so harmoniously and wholeheartedly together for common ends. In history of independence movements, seldom if ever have people seeking independence and people from whom independence is sought, retained such regard and abiding friendship for each other. Particularly at time when half the world is afire with hate and philosophy of might over right, such picture stands out with dramatic



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intensity. I hope with all my heart and I believe that Filipino-American friendship, vital because based on common ideals, will continue through all vicissitudes. At this half-way point in Commonwealth program, I desire on behalf of American people to express again to you and your people America's continuing frienship and her wishes of Godspeed." In reply President Quezon states: "I can not on this occasion forget valuable assistance that at every turn we have received from American government and its representatives in Philippines. Throughout these 5 years we have had their unstinted cooperation in all our undertakings. We could have achieved but little if we did not have this support. As we celebrate this glorious anniversary, our hearts are filled with gratitude to American people whose love for liberty and whose altruish has made our freedom possible. Imbued with same ideals and sentiments, we are bound to America by bonds which will outlast any change in our political relationship. We believe in same principles of freedom and justice, and in defense of these principles. America, I assure you, can count with all our resources and every ounce of energy we can muster. America indeed has given example unprecedented in history in dealing with a subject people, and this fact places her in position of exceptional advantage in leading nations of earth toward world regime of liberty and justice for all mankind. I wish with all my heart that people of United States may strain noble political objectives announced by your great President and that America may continue enjoying blessings of peace and prosperity. To you personally, I bespeak your continued collaboration to the end that remaining years of our political relationship with United States may bring added glory to America, and happiness to Philippines. Vice-President Osmeña in radio speech advocates continued political, cultural, and economic partnership between United States and Philippines after Philippine and partnership of men servente sof firendship will b

The United States

The United States

Oct. 16.—President Franklin D. Roosevelt inaugurates registration of men between 21 and 35 and in radiocast bitterly denounces world despotisms which have forced country to adopt compulsory military training in self-defense against those "who dared to threaten whole world with war". "Young Americans are obeying first duty of free citizenship whereby, from earliest colonial times, every ablebodied citizen has been subject to call of service in national defense. This is day of deep purposeful meaning in lives of all of us, for this day we Americans proclaim vitality of our history, singleness of

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our will, unity of our nation... Calmly, without fear and hysteria, but with clear determination, we are building guns, planes, tanks, ships, and all other tools of modern defense. We are mobilizing our citizenship, calling on men, women, property, and money to join in making defense effective." In press conference, Presisent commenting on revised system of export control of machine tools, states Russia may be "one of friendly powers" which may benefit from it.

Oct 17.—More than 16,400,000 men reported to have registered yesterday. Assist. Secretary of Navy L. Compton states Navy is "ready to give damned good account of itself in Pacific if we have to"; he reveals construction of bases in Aleutians,

mid-Pacific, and Puerto Rico is from 6 to 8 months ahead of schedule—"when program is completed, this country as well as whole hemisphere will be impregnable against attack by any combination of enemies".

enemies".

Oct. 18.—President announces he will deliver 5 campaign speeches because of "deliberate falsification of major campaign issues by Republic Party" as result of which he has decided to abandon his intention of not engaging in political debate. Reported Philippine Resident Commissioner J. Elizalde was informed President could not see him and Speaker José Yulo until after election. Informed Washington sources state defense plans now include mustering 50,000 Filipinos into U. S. Army. Columnits

L. Denny states "there is no evidence Roosevelt is bluffing now; he will extend increasing aid to Britain in both Atlantic and Pacific; if Hitler and Konoye decide to interpret that as war, it will be war".

decide to interpret that as war, it will be war".

Oct. 19.—Democratic Vice-presidential candidate
H. A. Wallace charges Wall Street financiers with
"trying to stir up people against their government".
Secretary Interior H. Ickes charges public utility
interests, through W. Willkie, are "attempting to
seize control of government". Theodore Roosevelt,
Jr. charges President is "playing partisan politics
with national defense program" and states if voters
elect him for 3rd term they "will deserve disaster
which will be our portion". Willkie states there is
"again revolution in world; totalitarianism has swept



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Europe and the 3rd term candidate, by his acts, is in favor of establishing such government in United

States".
Terrific explosion sets fire to 80 acres of oil fields at Torrance, California.
Oct. 20.—Earl of Athlone, Governor-General of Canada, arrives at Hyde Park for conference with President.

President.

Reported that British and Netherlands governments have asked United States to cooperate in defense of East Indies as condition to embargo of oil shipments from Indies to Japan. Ambas. K. Horinouchi leaves Washington for San Francisco on way to Japan; was one of those included in wholesal recalls shortly after Premier Konoye came to power. I. Ishii, Japanese Ambassador to Chile, states in San Francisco he was asked by Foreign Minister Y. Matsuoka to say that war between United States and Japan "is impossible because Tokyo goverment concluded tripartite alliance believing it would be means of avoiding such conflict".

Oct. 21.—Rolivian Ambassador to Washington

Oct. 21.—Bolivian Ambassador to Washington states agreement on sale of tin to United States has been reached but not yet signed; "it is logical step toward further implementing trade between the two countries".

countries".

Oct. 22.—Secretary of Navy Frank Knox states "there is need for more naval bases in Pacific and we will get them. How far-flung these outposts must be awaits outcome of events now in making. We have most powerful fleet afloat—in speed, armor, striking power, and variety of types. On short notice, fleet can take position and dominate sea lanes. He states production of new ships is ahead of schedule. He states present conflict will become war of food and oil and combatant who can survive immediate attacks while exercising effective control of food and oil, will win.

Oct. 23.—President issues executive order to effect

Oct 23.—President issues executive order to effect that priority must be given to defense orders placed with private industry; establishes first general government control over private industry in peace time in United States history.

in United States history.

State Department announces ships sent to evacuate Americans from Far East will charge regular 1st and 2nd class rates. Shipping officials state there is little prospect for reduction as ships had to be taken off regular runs and make special trips with little cargo revenue to defray operation cost.

Knox states "navy is ready to meet any aggressive threat to Philippines. We can defend any territory under American flag and will defend Philippines as strongly as any state in the Union. We are not indifferent to security of land anywhere under American flag. While these territories fly American flag, the navy is ready to defend them." Naval quarters reported considering plan for 2 self-sufficient naval units in Far East capable of independent action, with Asiatic Fleet as a southern unit relieved of Yangtze patrol functions and based on Manila

with prerogative of also using Singapore base. War Department announces it is transferring 2 powerful Air Corps units, comprising 320 men, to Philippines within 30 days—17th Pursuit Squadron now stationed in Michigan and 20th Pursuit Squadron now in California. Department announces that 60 pursuit planes and 50 bombing planes, originally built for export to Sweden, have been commandeered for Army as "urgently needed for advanced training purposes". Maj.-Gen. H. H. Arnold, Chief of Army Air Corps, states corps has grown from 1800 officers and 18000 men to 6000 officers and 60000 men and that present size will be doubled with 12 months.

United States protests against Italian bombing of American oil properties in Saudi Arabia.

United States protests against Italian bombing of American oil properties in Saudi Arabia.

Oct. 24.—President in Philadelphia speech accuses Republicans of importing propaganda methods of dictator countries in effort to convince people he wishes to lead United States into war, stating this deliberate falsification offends every political and religious conviction that he holds dear. "Throughout these years my every action and every thought has been directed to end of preserving peace in world and particularly peace in western hemisphere... I called upon nation to build strong defenses that would be our best guarantee of peace and security. I repeat again I stand on platform of our party. We will not participate in foreign wars and will not send our naval, army, or air forces to fight in foreign lands except in case of attack." In radiocast, President declares: "We see across the water that system (democracy) undergoing careful test. Never before have citizens of a democracy, men, women, and little children, displayed such courage, such unity, such strength of purpose under appalling attacks. Their homes, their schools, their churches, their national shrines are being destroyed, but there is one mighty structure more enduring than marble, more precious that all that is built. That is structure of the democracy. Let them observe the unconquerable vitals ity of democracy. Its very mingling of races dedicated to common ideals has created and recreate this vitality."

Wilkie states in New York speech that concept of individual rights has been ruthlessly violated in

willkie states in New York speech that concept of individual rights has been ruthlessly violated in recent years; "we have failed to see that identical process which has wrecked liberties of Europe is under way here right before our eyes; we fail to recognize the stealthy concentration of power characterizing progress of New Deal".

Secretary of War H. L. Stimson confirms reports that part of 110 planes commandeered by government will be sent to Philippines. He supports Knox statement and says, "I could not personally conceive that United States would leave troops and citizens in Philippines without protection in case of emergency". Observers see growing certainty

United States would utilize Philippines as strategic base for defense of its Far Eastern interests.

base for defense of its Far Eastern interests.

Oct. 25.—Stated in authoritative Washington quarters that Axis peace offensive now would founder; Administration is resolved to extend greater aid to Britain until Nazidom is crushed. International News Service states Vichy government has been warned that further evidence of subservience to Germany might cost it the precarious diplomatic recognition it still enjoys; similar warnings conveyed to Spain, reinforced by hints that closer collaboration with Axis would cancel wheat and flour shipments Administration is considering sending.

Stimson indicates War Department is giving

ments Administration is considering sending.

Stimson indicates War Department is giving much attention to Philippine defense problem though it is generally considered primarily a naval problem; he states there is close collaboration between United States defense forces and "the large Philippine defense force under Gen. Douglas MacArthur, military adviser to Philippine government", from whon he has recently received communication reporting good progress; he understands Philippine Army includes at least 125,000 well-trained men. Maj.-Gen. Arnold is transferred to newly created post of Deputy Chief of Staff, while Maj.-Gen. G. H. Brett, Arnold's assistant, will act as Chief of Air Corps.

John L. Lewis, leader of Committee of Industrial

Chief of Staff, while Maj. Gen. G. H. Brett, Arnold's assistant, will act as Chief of Air Corps.

John L. Lewis, leader of Committee of Industrial Organization, publicly endorses Willkie, charging that Roosevelt's "motivation and object is war".

Oct. 26.—White House issues statement that CIO leaders are rallying to Roosevelt by telephone and telegraph. Secretary of State Cordell Hull states Lewis seeks to prejudice the people and that he is 100% wrong in saying President is seeking to lead nation into war. Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Textile Workers Union, United Retail and Wholesale Workers Union, and others announce their support of Roosevelt, repudiating Lewis endorsement of Willkie. Irving Abramson, New Jersey labor leader, states Lewis "betrayed organized labor for money interests of Wall Street". Mayor F. LaGuardia of New York states President refused Lewis "special privileges, although it meant loss of his support". Sen. G. W. Norris, independent, original sponsor of Tennessee Valley Authority, in Portland, Oregon, speech urges election of Roosevelt, charging Wilkie to be chief spokesman of "greedy and unholy" power trust. Sen. B. C. Clark, isolationist and critic of Roosevelt, states in St. Louis speech that Willkie favors intervention in European war and that he will support Roosevelt; he declares he has always opposed 3rd term for any president, but that Willkie's "erratic and disingenuous approach to issues of day convinced him he is unfit to be president".

Hull in press conference gives correspondents impression that German-French conversations are

be president".

Hull in press conference gives correspondents impression that German-French conversations are not as momentous as believed in some quarters. He discloses President in message to Vichy on 24th conveyed American attitude toward French possessions in western hemisphere; believed he again indicated

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American republics would not permit any change in sovereignty of European possessions in New World.

sovereignty of European possessions in New World.

Oct. 28.—President in Madison Square Garden really declares Republican leadership has been dominated by same policy of timidity, weakness, and short-sightedness in national defense matters which led to downfall of France and which was arrested at critical moment in England. They played politics with defense in 1938 and '39 and they are playing politics with national defense today... Congressional vote record shows their efforts to sabotage administration's continued efforts to increase our defenses'.

Fortune Magazine poll shows that 70% of Americans think there is equal chance or more of United States entering the war; survey reveals public is strongly in favor of some form of alliance with Britain; 50% think time has come for United States to take strong measures against Japan and 56% of these favor military pressure if necessary.

Oct. 29.—President's message to Gen. H. Petain understood, according to Washington report, to have contained appeal not to submit to any German demands which might force France into war against Britain or cause clash between French and American interests. French Embassy reported to have informed State Department that French negotiations with Germany involved "no territorial concessions" or "use of French strategical bases" by Axis powers.

or "use of French strategical bases" by Axis powers.

Oct. 30.—President in Boston speech defends
Administration against charges of weakness in rearming and states that "in 7 years we have raised
total of 198 ships in commission to 337, with 119
additional under construction, and that since invasion of Poland we have doubled size of regular army;
adding thereto federalized national guard, our armed
and forces now total 436,000. The Defense Commission is getting things done with speed and efficiency with more than \$3,000,000,000 in defense
contracts let." President again pledges all aid to
Britain short of war and states he is clearing way
for Britain to obtain 26,000 planes, including 14,000
already on order plus additional 12,000 to which he
has asked Defense Priority Board to give "most
sympathetic consideration". He states this move
is premised on attaining productive capacity of
50,000 planes a year. He also discloses he has approved British orders for artillery, machine guns,
rifles, and tanks, with equipment and ammunition.

Fire in War Department Building, which earlier

rifles, and tanks, with equipment and ammunition.

Fire in War Department Building, which earlier threatened to destroy entire structure, is brought under control; stated there is no evidence of sabotage. Knox announces 31 fleet auxiliary vessels have been acquired to supplement fleet train based on Hawaii to be used in operations "including maneuvers which might be held in Philippine waters". High government quarters express view that lull in Far East tension must not be taken as evidence that situation has definitely quieted down.

Oct. 31 — New Week magazine, after polling 50

Oct. 31.—New Week magazine, after polling 50 outstanding political writers, reports 27 forecast election of Roosevelt, 22 Willkie, with one undecided.

election of Roosevelt, 22 Wilkie, with one undecided.

Nov. 1.—President in Brooklyn speech states,
"This is strange campaign in which it is almost election day and we are unable to determine principles
of opposition party. Explanation is found in strange
assortment of political bed-fellows in Republican
dormitory. Only purpose they have is to get wholly
rid of New Deal and get control of government in
their own hands for their own purposes. Something
evil is happening in this country when a full-page
advertisement paid for by Republican supporters
appears in Daily Worker, newspaper of Communist
party. Something evil is happening when vast quantities of Republican literature are distributed by organizations which make no secret of their admiration
for detatorship form of government."
Willkie in Camden, New Jersey, speech declares New
Deal "has accepted Hitlerian premise that ours is

a dying way of life . . . Third-term candidate thinks of himself as ruler of the people . . . is playing cheap politics with international affairs and liberties of the people . . . His policies are leading us straight to war for which we are totally unready, while his domestic policies are leading to collapse". Hull states in radiocast, "It would be tragedy for country if election should turn on spurious, counterfeit issues of foreign policy artificially created to mislead voters". H. Hoover states in Lincoln, Nebraska, speech that "history alone will tell how much our playing of power politics may have created unjustified hopes or influenced the action in Europe".

War Department officials state, with reference to

or influenced the action in Europe".

War Department officials state, with reference to rumors, that Army's prized secret bomb-sight has not been made available to Britain, but that one American manufacturer who makes part of Army's bomb-sight is also making sights for Britain in accordance with British specifications. Reported that United States exported 500 war planes to Britain in October which exceeded British losses for month; monthly average shipments will reach 800 in December and increase still more in 1941.

Nov. 2—President in Cleveland speech asks for

cember and increase still more in 1941.

Nov. 2.—President in Cleveland speech asks for reelection for other 4-year term as vote of confidence in his administration, disclaiming all personal ambition for power and stating he needs other 4 years to realize his work. "When that term is over, there will be another President. A third term is for purpose of keeping American democracy marching forward toward peace and progress in a tremendous moment of history because I would like to stick by our people until we reach clear, sure footing ahead... You can build ships, tanks, and guns galore, but they will not be enough. We must place behind them invincible faith in institutions which they are built to defend".

U. S. Navy vessels reported gathering in Carib-

they are built to defend".

U. S. Navy vessels reported gathering in Caribbean near French possessions. Maritime Commission reports reveal that since July 25, it has approved chartering of 10 tankers to Russian interests despite Administration's announced policy of disapproving chartering of such vessels outside hemisphere; during same period, 6 applications to charter tankers to Japanese interests were rejected.

Lin Yutang states in New York that "we are witnessing beginning of end of Japan's China campaign which proved disastrous as Russian campaign for Napoleon... Japan with all its diplomatic bluff is in positively frantic position. It would be graceful gesture for Americans, besides sending medicine to China, to send headache powders to Konoye and his associates".

Nov. 3.—Willkie states in New York speech,

to China, to send headache powders to Konoye and his associates".

Nov. 3.—Wilkie states in New York speech, "People of this country have never risen to any cause except for freedom. That is their cause today. This is Battle of America. We the people are defying political corruption; we are defying millions of dollars of political spending. I plead, I beg that you think before you release power to those who have proved their lust for power by seeking 3rd term. If you release it, you hazard chance of ever regaining your sovereignty in this violent world." Democratic Chairman E. J. Flynn predicts Roosevelt will win 420 of 531 electoral votes. Republican Chairman J. Martin states Willkie will get 324 electoral votes. Total number of voters estimated at 60,000,000, of whom 17,000,000 are considered independent; 25,000,000 are women. Lewis states labor will decide election and whether it will follow its own leadership or that of an "erratic, war-mongering politician... I have confidence that Willkie will be elected. William Green, on behalf of American Federation of Labor, reaffirms its non-partisan policies and asks workers to vote "in accordance with their best judgment and dictates of their conscience."

Nov. 3.—Washington officials refuse to comment on Nichi Nichi report (See "Other Countries" column), but state according to United Press report that "realities" consist of agreement among 9 powers

to respect China's sovereignty and refrain from seizing discriminatory privileges in China. Despite this pledge, Japan overran great areas of China and when able undertook exclusive or discriminatory economic privileges. United States during 7 years since Japan resorted to force in settlement of Manchurian problem, has sought to induce Japan to solve these problems peacefully. Only in last 4 months has United States begun to use economic and diplomatic pressure to protect its own interests and persuade Japan to revise its methods. The Japanese then retorted that United States was threatening peace. From the government's viewpoint here, this seems inconsistent.

ese then retorted that United States was threatening peace. From the government's viewpoint here, this seems inconsistent.

Special correspondent of Washington Star states people of Martinque are praying for British victory and desire American rule and protection against Germany and economic salvation from British blockade which reduced French island to dismal plight.

Typhoon of 150 m.p.h. velocity strikes Guam, barometer dropping to 716.69. Lowest barometer reading in Manila since 1885 was 741.7.

Nov. 5.—Weather throughout United States ranges from fair to rainy as nation goes to polls. Besides voting for President and Vice-President, voters will name 35 U. S. Senators, 432 Congressmen, and hundreds of local officials. President again pledges himself to work for peace and pleads for unity regardless of how election may go. "Democracy is every man and woman who loves freedom and serves cause of fredom... I know that after tomorrow they will all continue to cooperate in service of democracy, for after ballots are counted, United States will still be united. Discussions among us should and will continue for we are free citizens of a free nation. But there can be no argument about essential fact that in our desire to remain at peace by defending our democracy, we are one nation and one people." Wilkie states, "My every act as President will be to keep country out of foreign wars and to keep it at peace. We must win this cause—preservation of the free way of life in America. I call on you and millions of other Americans to carry this crusade to point where we can again preserve liberties of this country. This election will not end our crusade. It is but the beginning. United we stand, divided we fall; let us once again that reelection of Roosevelt will result in involvement in war". Flynn revises his figures and states Roosevelt will win 40 states and 453 electoral votes.

Nov. 6.—Roosevelt admitted to have smashed precedent of 150 years standing as first man to have succeeded himself as President for 3rd success

(Continued on page 491)



"MERRY X'MAS" with Say



It's a gift that shows the excellent taste of both the giver and the receiver.

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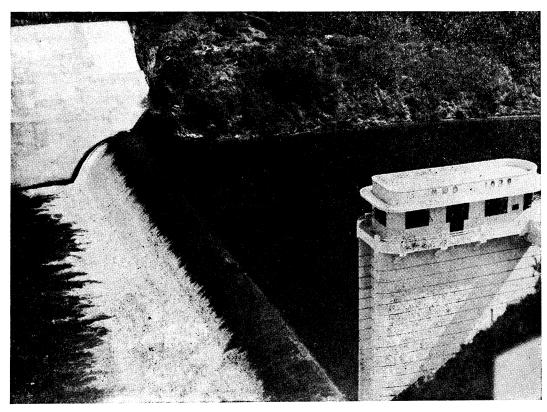


Photo-Courtesy of Malacañang.

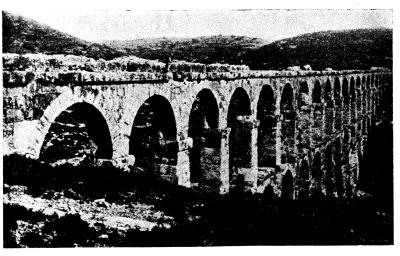
Ipo Dam, of reinforced Apo Cement, Metropolitan Water District.

The Romans built great stone viaducts which conveyed water by gravity to their cities. Some of these stone viaducts are still standing, as shown in the illustration below. But in the Philippines we build magnificent dams of reinforced cement, such as the Ipo Dam, and convey the purified water to our cities in great underground pipes.

(Experts tell us that good cement, properly mixed and reinforced, will last longer than stone.)



"Best By Test"



Roman type stone viaduct, Tarrogana.

Cebu Portland Cement Company

MANILA

Editorials

Before this issue of the Philippine Magazine will be two weeks old, that is—in the words of Mr.

Mr. Pond's Simple Solution

Horace B. Pond, speaking before the Manila Rotary Club last week-"beginning in 1941, export taxes

will be applied, and they will progressively increase until independence is attained. The pinch will be increasingly

This Magazine would make Mr. Pond's words its own when he went on to say:

"When the Independence Law was approved and accepted, it was hoped that the graduated export taxes would force a readjustment of Philippine economy by the development of new markets and new pro-The war has upset all that. Many of the principal markets outside of the United States for Philippine products have been closed. The Philippines is today more than ever dependent on the United States, not only for the sale of its exports, but also for the purchase of its imports. The desired readjustments can not be made. It would therefore seem that the provisions of the Independence Act should be amended, at least as to the trade relations between the Philippines and the United States prior to independence. No one could have foreseen the present situation and there is, therefore, ample ground for asking relief. Secretary Roxas in a recent address pointed out these facts and suggested that the application of export taxes and reducing quotas be deferred until after the end of the present war. That is a constructive suggestion. Another solution might be the complete elimination of export taxes and reducing quotas. That would give some relief in the present condition of world affairs and of world commerce.

"While it would seem desirable to seek such relief because of present world conditions, on the other hand it seems to me that any attempt to determine Philippine-American trade relations after independence, will fail at this time. No one knows how world trade will be conducted after the end of the present wars, nor what international trade policies generally will apply. No one knows what the situation will be here in the Far East and what markets may be available to the Philippines. Until the wars end and there is some indication of how the world is to be constituted and how world trade is to be conducted, there can be no proper basis for determining what the trade relations between the Philippines and the United States should be...

"The Philippines is in the Far East, and, therefore, the policies which the United States may finally adopt as to the Philippines must to a considerable extent be incidental to and consistent with the policies which the United States may finally determine as to the Far East as a It does seems to me that the only certainty under present conditions is uncertainty.

This statement by the Philippines' leading business authority strongly re-enforces the brief analysis of the country's economic position made in these columns last month.

The "complete elimination of export taxes and reducing quotas" suggested by Mr. Pond, referring to those laid down in the Tydings-McDuffie Act, as amended, would, as he intimates, not only give great relief to the Philippines but would give some relief to world commerce in general. including that of the United States. Added artificial trade restrictions in a situation under which trade is already so inevitably restricted by war conditions, especially trade restrictions under the same flag or between mother-anddaughter countries, now seem more than ever absurd.

Mr. Pond's suggestion is so reasonable and so simple that it would seem that little would be required to put it into effect—simply a petition to Congress and some form of joint action by the Congress of the United States and the Philippine National Assembly. Another trade conference and its inevitable delays would not seem to be necessary.



The non-sectarian public school system established in the Philippines almost immediately after

Our "Godless" **Public Schools**

the American occupation was from the beginning made the object of attack by the local Catholic pulpit and press,

but in recent times the propaganda against the public schools, now also spread by radio, has been steadily increasing in animosity and virulence.

It may seem hardly believable, yet it is true, that a controversy long ago settled in the United States and other democratic countries and generally thought to have been settled here, has been thus reopened.*

Perhaps this warfare of certain elements in the Church against the School was to have been expected. As was stated in "A Survey of the Educational System of the Philippine Islands", Manila, Bureau of Printing, 1925:

"With the coming of the Americans, a system of education embodying the ideals of universality, practicality, and democracy, was brought into the Islands.... As the church was the symbol of the Spanish, so the school has been the symbol of American civilization."

And as was recognized by the authors of "The Joint Legislative Report on Education", Manila, Bureau of Printing, 1926:

"The declared purpose of the United States is to develop the country into a representative democracy. The Philippine public schools are the most effective agency for the accomplishment of this purpose."

The point need not be labored, for it is accepted as axiomatic in every democracy.

The generally alleged ground for the hostility of certain medieval-minded churchmen, and the general burden of complaint and accusation, is that the public schools are "godless". Though the real ground may safely be taken to be the emancipation the public schools have brought from priestcraft, it is worth while to take note of a recent report of a Bureau of Education committee which effectively disposes of the charge that the schools are "godless".

Preliminary to citing the findings of the Committee, it is well to cite Section 927 of the Administrative Code, to show the protection the Government extends to the religious beliefs of the children and young people in the public schools:

^{*}The Constitution of the United States declares almost brusquely:—"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof..."

The Constitution of the Philippines declares at greater length: "No law shall be made respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, and the free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination or preference, shall forever be allowed. No religious test shall be required for the exercise of civil or political rights...

[&]quot;No public money or property shall ever be appropriated, applied, or used, directly or indirectly, for the use, benefit, or support of any sect, church, denomination, sectarian institution, or system of religion, or for the use, benefit, or support of any priest, preacher, minister, or other religions teacher or dignitary as such, except when such priest, preacher, minister or dignitary is assigned to the armed forces or to any penal institution, orphanage, or leprosarium...

[&]quot;All educational institutions shall be under the supervision of and subject to regulation by the State. The Government shall establish and maintain a complete and adequate system of public education, and shall provide at least free public primary instruction, and citizenship training to adult citizens. All schools shall aim to develop moral character, personal discipline, civic conscience, and vocational efficiency, and to teach the duties of citizenship. Optional religious instruction shall be maintained in the public schools as now authorized by law. Universities established by the State shall enjoy academic freedom. The State shall create scholarships in arts, science, and letters for specially gifted citizens...

"Discussion of religious doctrines to be eschewed. No teacher or other person engaged in any public school, whether maintained from Insular, provincial, or municipal funds, shall teach or criticize the doctrines of any church, religious sect, or denomination, or shall attempt to influence the pupils for or against any church, or religious sect. If any teacher shall intentionally violate this section, he or she shall, after due hearing, be dismissed from the public service."

The authorities of the Bureau of Education have always strictly enforced this injunction. They have also, however, displayed a willingness to cooperate in carrying out the provisions of Section 928 of the Administrative Code, which states:

"It shall be lawful, however, for the priest or minister of any church established in the town where a public school is situated, either in person or by a designated teacher of religion, to teach religion for onehalf hour three times a week, in the school building, to those publicschool pupils whose parents or guardians desire it and express their desire therefor in writing filed with the principal teacher of the school, to be forwarded to the division superintendent, who shall fix the hours and rooms for such teaching. But no public school teachers shall either conduct religious exercises or teach religion or act as a designated religious teacher in the school building under the foregoing authority, and no pupils shall be required by any public-school teacher to attend and receive the religious instruction herein permitted. Should the opportunity thus given to teach religion be used by the priest, minister. or religious teacher for the purpose of arousing disloyalty to the United States, or of discouraging the attendance of pupils at such public school, or creating a disturbance of public order, or of interfering with the discipline of the school, the division superintendent, subject to the approval of the Director of Education, may, after due investigation and hearing, forbid such offending priest, minister, or religious teacher from entering the public school building thereafter."

The last sentence in this Article is a significant one, and its framers evidently understood with what type of characters the school authorities might on occasion have to deal. That the school authorities have not sought to nullify the permission the law thus grants to priests and ministers of religion to reach the pupils in the public schools, is indicated by the fact that during the school year 1934-35, the number of public-school pupils enrolled in such classes was 186,228; during the school year 1937-38 the number had increased to 346,883. That the number is not still larger must be ascribed principally to the indifference of the priests and ministers of religion themselves or to the indifference of the parents, and leads straight to the deduction that those priests who are forever howling against the public school system are less interested in teaching religion in the public schools than in establishing control over them.

The Bureau of Education committee referred to quotes an important paragraph from the "Course of Study in Character Education for the First Year" as follows:

"Suggestion to the teacher: The student early in life should reveal a belief in God and His infinite goodness and power. Such belief arouses a deep desire to know what God wants him to do and to be. The student should be made to understand that no one can have a full life who is not conscious of God's close relation to Him and who does not possess a deep desire to please Him. Reverence to God is a basis of the desire to render to others the largest service one is capable of."

This is representative of the general attitude that public school teachers are encouraged to take.

The Committee made a complete list of allusions to God and religion in the courses of study and the basic textbooks used in the public schools.

In textbooks used in the elementary grades, an average of 5.04 per cent of their pages make reference to God and religion; in secondary textbooks, 3.02 per cent. The average for the thirty-eight textbooks analyzed is 3.88 per cent.

These figures refer only to definite mention of such matters. A general respect for Christian civilization and ethics of course pervades all the books used.

Examples of the type of material referred to are interesting. Concepts of a religious nature are naturally and simply formed in the young mind in the study, in language classes, for instance, of reproductions of such paintings as Raphael's "Sistine Madonna", Corregio's "Holy Night", Plockhorst's "The Good Shepherd", Hoffmann's "Christ Teaching from the Boat", Da Vinci's "The Last Supper", and of numerous other paintings used in the schools.

The school readers contain the stories of Joseph, Moses. Samuel, David, and many other biblical characters; also stories about such characters as St. Christopher and St. Francis. Some of the Psalms are taught and various of Christ's parables. Much of the world's great literature in prose and poetry refers directly or by implication to religious belief which naturally then becomes a subject for discussion, as, for example, "The Vision of Sir Launfal". Many folk sayings and proverbs taught in the schools refer to God.

All school histories necessarily contain frequent references to matters of religion, to the work of great missionaries as well as explorers, to the founding of missions and churches, and to other religious activities.

Thanksgiving, Christmas, Easter programs, and similar observances give natural scope for the inculcation of religious concepts. Patriotic songs always embody references to God:

"Our father's God, to Thee,
Author of Liberty

Protect us by Thy might,
Great God, our King."

Many of Christianity's great hymns are taught in the schools—"Oh Come, All Ye Faithful", "Lead Kindly Light", "O Worship the King", are only a few of them.

Those who call the public schools godless do not simply err, for the general facts here given must be well-known to them. Yet the propaganda against the public schools continues. Why?

Although in 1936 Royal decrees were issued dissolving the Greek Parliament

Athens and Barbarism

and suspending the constitutional rights of citizens, and since that date all laws have been



enacted by Royal decree and all political parties have been abolished; and although, furthermore, Premier John Metaxas has stated that Greece would be developed into a corporative state, the Italian model being modified "to meet Greek requirements"—there is nothing but truth in the statement of King George II of Greece in his recent message to President Franklin D. Roosevelt, in which he declared:

"The Greek nation is again fighting for principles of justice, truth, and liberty, without which life for us is inconceivable."

Since its early greatness as the chief founder of European civilization, Greece suffered long centuries of eclipse. The racial character of the nation was altered and the genius of the people declined. But two qualities always continued to stand out—the Greek capacity to absorb the people who invaded the land and the tenacity shown in the never-fading desire for independence and the reunion of Greek lands.

As Leonard Woolf has pointed out in his book, "Barbarians at the Gate", in 431 B. C., the great Athenian statesman, Pericles, who gave his name to an entire age, made a speech which embodied all the principal and characteristic ideals of Western civilization today:

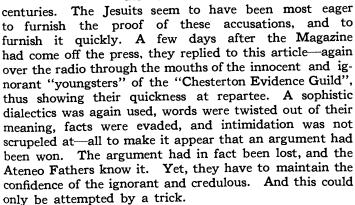
"Our military system", said Pericles, "is different from that of other peoples. Our city is open to the world; we have no laws excluding aliens; they can come here and learn and see what they like. It is true that an enemy may occasionally profit by this liberality, but we rely, when it comes to war, upon our own spirit rather than the devices of material armament. It is the same principle in our education. The Spartans from their childhood are laboriously drilled to become brave; we are free to live as we please, but are no less ready to face the same dangers. We combine love of beauty with simplicity and pursue things of the intellect without becoming unmanly. We set no store on wealth except as a means to an end. We consider it essential that public men should be ordinary citizens and that every ordinary citizen should play a part in the life of the community; for we differ from other people by regarding those who take no part in public life, not as 'quiet', but useless. Our method of government is government by discussion, for we believe that failure in action is not caused by discussion but by precipitate action not based on the knowledge which only discussion can The strongest hearted are those who with the clearest vision of both the pleasant and unpleasant things in a situation do not shrink from facing it. Finally we have a standard of generosity peculiar to ourselves; we do good to our neighbors, not from calculation of self-

"Regarding the Christian love for truth, the Jesuits are guided by the principle of the necessity of never losing a dispute or discussion. They are trained to be quick at repartee. To produce quick-mouthed clerics and trusting and obedient laymen are the leading ideas of the "Ratio atque institutio studiorum Societatis Jesu". The Commonweal Hour radiocasts in Manila exemplify the method: a sophistic dialectics is used, words are twisted out of their meaning, facts are evaded, personal abuse and intimidation is not scrupeled at—all to make it appear that an argument has been won and to maintain the confidence of the ignorant and credulous."

The foregoing sentences were published in the Philippine Magazine last month in

The ₱1000 "Offer"

an article that dealt with the Jesuits and their practices during the course of four



"Historian" stated in his article in the November issue that "the ethical principles of the Jesuits have been laid down in numerous books, the more important of which were written by the Jesuits, Liguoris, Gury, and Lehmkuhl. The underlying principle is: 'si finis est licitus, etiam media sunt licita' (If the end is permitted, the means to reach it are also permitted)".

It was stated and is maintained, that this is the under-

interest, but from a fearless trust in freedom. That is why I claim that Athens is the school of Greece."

The basic principle of Western civilization and of all civilization is freedom, and from it flow democracy, equality, justice, liberty, tolerance, and a love of truth, beauty, art, and intellect.

Fascism as personified in Hitler, Mussolini, Franco, and Petain, represents that directly opposite type of human society and organization, known in Pericles' day as that of the Spartans, a still older type, than the Athenian, a development of barbarism instead of civilization, a form of society based on discipline and obedience, in which the few are chosen to command and the many drilled to obey, in which knowledge is the privilege of the ruler and ignorance the lot of the subject, in which the standard of value, internally and externally, is power.

Woolf shows that the Europeans have normally accepted the Greek or Athenian standards of social value and that that acceptance can be traced—

"in the belief that the master-slave or master-servant relationship is inferior to that of men cooperating on a basis of freedom and equality for a common purpose; in the belief that there is a high social value in knowledge, truth, humanity, and art or 'culture'; in the belief that justice, developed into law and order, is superior as a method of social regulation to power or force; in the belief that there is no divinity in a policeman even though he calls himself a king, a general, a prime minister, a judge, a priest, or a dictator; in the belief that neither classes nor individuals have a monopoly of truth or wisdom and they should not be given by social organization any monopoly or privilege of knowledge, power, or happiness; in the belief that socially the end does not justify the means."

lying principle of the ethics of the Jesuit Order, as laid down in numerous books written by Jesuit authorities. To satisfy any desire for more detailed citation, the exact titles of some of those revealing books are here given:

BUSEMBAUM, Hermann: Medulla theologiae moralis, facili ac perspicua methodo resolvens casus conscientiae, 1st ed. 1645; last ed. Rome, 1844; see also the commentators on this book, Ballerini and Palmieri, 1893-94.

Busembaum (1600-1668) was Rector of the Jesuit College at Munster until his death. The book cited went through over 200 editions.

ESCOBAR y Mendoza, Antonio: Summula casuum conscientiae (1627), Liber theologiae moralis, Lyons, 1644, etc.

This famous Spanish Jesuit preacher and writer (1589-1669) gave his name to the French verb escobarder, meaning to deceive by trickery, or to give something a crafty and cunning but false interpretation, or to make use of sly lies; the word was introduced into the French language by Pascal in his "Provincial Letters". His doctrine of the end justifying the means was ridiculed by Moliere, Boileau, and La Fontaine.

SANCHEZ, Tomas: De sancto matrimonii, sacramento disputationum libri tres, Genoa and Madrid, 1602.

GURY, Jean Pierre: Compendium theologiae moralis, 2 vols., Paris, 1850; new edition, Rome, 1882; is widely used in the education of young Jesuits, officially in many seminaries; also Casus conscientiae, 2 vols., Paris, 1863 (8th edition); Rome, 1891.

LEHMKUHL, Augustinus: Theologia moralis, Freiburg, 1899; also Casus conscientiae, Freiburg, 1903.

This writer was a prominent Jesuit and teacher in Jesuit schools. While he was the author of many other books written in German, the works cited are in Latin, a language little understood among laymen.

LIGUORIS (Alfonso Maria de Liguori): Theologia moralis, numerous editions.

This writer (1696-1787), a lawyer who became a priest, was closely connected with the Jesuits and furnished them with the theory of "Probabilism".

KELLER, A: Die Moraltheologie des Jesuitenpaters, Aarau, 1870.

CARRACIOI.I: La vie du pape Clement XIV, Paris, 1775. This was the Pope who dissolved the Jesuit Order in 1773.

It was not, however, said that this principle is taught by the Jesuits to the students in their schools, or presented by them as an ethical doctrine for laymen. To expect the Jesuits to give that much publicity to this unchristian principle, would be to underestimate their intelligence. It was clearly stated in the article that they aim at obtaining "trusting and obedient laymen".

The activities of the "Chesterton Evidence Guild" gives evidence of how trusting and obedient the victims of Jesuit education are—obediently they try to sell to their country the fascist system a la Portugal, because they trust the word of Father Sullivan & Company. Odediently they calumniate all those whose ideas do not please the trusted Ateneo Fathers. Obediently they take on their shoulders the responsibility for the unholy racket which they are told by the trusted Fathers to make over the radio on Sunday evenings.

In their, at this writing, latest broadcast, they emphasized the fact that it was "a group of young Catholic-Actionists", also simply referred to as "youngsters", who as they were made to say, "exposed" the Editor of the Philippine Magazine. What did these youngsters know of Portugal when they recommended Portuguese fascism as a model for their own country? What do they know of Jesuit literature and history that could entitle them to state over the radio that the facts given in the article are "libelous, stupid, unhistorical, and lying statements." What do they know of the sufferings of the people of Paraguay during the Jesuit dictatorship there? If they knew they would perhaps have hesitated to lend themselves to Jesuit propaganda. But they are obedient, and trust the Fathers who put the words in their mouths.

That the Editor did not criticize these youngsters so much as the Jesuit priests who use them as mouthpieces for their political propaganda, was described in the broadcast as follows: "He will forget the Chesterton Evidence Guild. He will change his line of attack in hope of better luck. He will put the blame on the Society of Jesus." If somebody is looking for a lying statement, there it is. The first editorial in the Magazine which set off the whole campaign was entitled, "Portugal, the Heaven on Earth of the Ateneo Fathers"—the Fathers, not the kids. The Chesterton Evidence Guild would in itself be a most negligible group, did it not serve as mouthpiece for the Jesuit Fathers of the Ateneo, and it was so considered from the beginning.

But now, the trick. The broadcasters offered the Editor \$\mathbb{P}1000\$ "if he can prove that the underlying ethical

principle taught by the Jesuits is: "Si finis est licitus, etiam media sunt licita".

This sentence read differently in the original typescript of the broadcasters (which the writer had an opportunity to see). That stated: "We are offering it (the ₱1000) to Editor Hartendorp if he can prove that the underlying ethical principle of the Jesuits is: 'Si finis, etc.'" The correction, "taught by the Jesuits. . . " was made later on, in pencil, and there is the trick. The article in last month's Philippine Magazine did not state that this principle is being taught by the Jesuits, but that it is being practised. The prize of ₱1000 is therefore being offered for proof of a statement that was not made. Still another ₱1000 is "offered" "if he (the Editor) can prove another of his ridiculous and libelous statements about the moral teaching of the Jesuits". "Teaching", they say, not practice. And as if this trick did not give them security enough for the money offered by, let's say, the Chesterton Guild, they add two conditions—"the Editor must produce the book or books from which that libelous statement is taken; second, the Editor must show that this statement has received the approbation of the Society of Jesus". What is the knowledge of the "youngsters" about books in general and books that are approved and being used as texts in the education of Jesuits? Some of the books were named above and it is and remains true what had been said about them.

It is very transparent trick to offer a reward for the proof of something that had never been stated, and to claim a victory if such proof is not presented. A sophistic dialectics is used, words are twisted out of their meaning. And facts are evaded.

Only a very small part of what history has to say about the disastrous activities of the Jesuit Order, disastrous for the Church as well as for the nations, was told in the article by "Historian". The breve of Pope Benedict XIV was mentioned, title and year, and it would perhaps be interesting to print the whole of it, showing through the mouth of the Holy Father himself, what tricks (including "magic" and fortune-telling) the Jesuits applied especially in the Far East, in China and India, to fool the people. The Ateneo Fathers

martendorp if he can prove that the underlying ethical principal of thought he Jesuits is: "Si finis est licitus, etiam media sunt licita"

(If the end is permitted, the means to reach it are also permitted).

Of course, the Editor published a number of equally ridiculous statements about the moral teachings of the Jesuits. The fluit teach that what of those? Well, if the Editor has the proof of that ridiculous statement, "If the end is permitted, the means to reach it are permitted," we shall pay him one thousand peace (Plooce, oc) and then

Photographic reproduction of part of the radioscript used in announcing the "offer" of \$\mathbb{P}\$1000 for proof of a statement that was not made in the Philippine Magazine. The penciled alterations show how carefully those responsible for the "offer" insured themselves against actually having to pay out the money and how little inclined they were to take any chances on whether or not the Magazine could prove exactly what was said.

simply characterized the article as "uncritical, unhistoric", adding personal abuse to their evasion of facts. But things are not as simple as that. The books of history are open to everybody, and the Jesuits will never be able to get away from historical facts, including the breve of Pope Benedict XIV which put a brand on the Order which it still merits. To flatly deny all this, and to demand proof of a statement that has never been made, was the only means Father Sullivan & Company could still find to maintain the confidence of the ignorant

and credulous.

The purpose of the Editor of the Philippine Magazine was to open the eyes of the people to the danger of Jesuit activity in this country. That purpose has been fully achieved to judge from the stream of letters which continues to pour in. And no trick can trick that away. The pro-fascist propaganda campaign of the Ateneo Fathers has been defeated, and thus some small contribution has been made by the Philippine Magazine to the cause of democracy in this country.

The Panama Canal: America's Life-Line

By Wilbur Burton

of a given nation, it is the Panama Canal in relation to the United States—at least as long as it has a Pacific Empire. And this is particularly true with respect to the Philippine Islands. Had Spain been a strong nation, or had Japan been in the position it is today, the United States could hardly have occupied the Philippines in absence of the canal, and there are indications that back in 1912-13 a group of Japanese would-be empire-builders actually tried to lead Nippon into action against America in the Pacific before the Canal was completed—which was in 1914. Due to constant landslides it was not in good working order for many years after that, and it was officially deemed completed only in 1931—just when Dai Nippon did really get under way.

Certainly, without the Canal, the United States would not only have to have a navy twice as large as at present, divided between two oceans connected only by stormy Cape Horn, but the Pacific fleet would be gravely handicapped in obtaining supplies. For the chief industrial centers are in the eastern part of the United States and overland transportation would be much more difficult, as well as much more costly, than by sea via Panama.

Also, in past times of peace, and again in that happier world we hope is coming, the Panama Canal may be set down as the greatest accomplishment of any nation in a major aspect of true progress: cheap and quick international commercial exchange and travel. For the only other comparable enterprise, the Suez Canal, has always been run as a private racket, charging tolls about twice as high as those of Panama although it was much cheaper to construct, as well as being much cheaper to operate, since it is a sealevel canal while Panama is a lock canal. Somewhat more dredging may now be required for Suez than Panama, but at cheaper labor rates. The bulk of the difference in tolls is accounted for by the fact that in peace times Suez paid eighty percent dividends!—with some of France's "Two Hundred Families," who probably had never even seen the Canal, luxuriating on this "squeeze" from world travel and commerce. The British government also holds a block of Suez shares, but its profits from them have probably all gone back into defense of the canal.

The Panama Canal, on the other hand, was built by the United States government and is owned and operated by the United States government, and it provides the most convincing argument that can be advanced for government ownership and operation of a utility concerning the well being of millions.

As far back as 1550, the international importance of a waterway across some part of Central America was recognized by the Portuguese navigator Antonio Galvao in a book which sought to demonstrate the feasibility of a canal through Tehuantepec (Mexico) or Nicaragua or Panama. A year later the Spanish historian F. L. de Gomara submitted a memorial to Philip II urging such a project, but the Spanish government was so satisfied with its monopoly of communications in this area that discussion of the canal scheme was forbidden under penalty of death!

Over two centuries later, in 1771, however, the Spanish started a survey of Tehuantepec which showed a canal there would be impractical. It was not so much the distance of 190 miles as the mountainous terrain, and even with modern engineering skill this would be exceedingly costly to surmount. In 1779 there was a survey of Nicaragua, which was found to offer a convenient route, but European political disturbances prevented any action on the project. Later, more attention centered on the Panama than the Nicaragua route, but during the last century many concessions for both were granted to Dutch, French, Belgian, and American companies, with no actual construction ever being initiated save in the case of the French concession for Panama in 1878 and the American (private) concession for Nicaragua in 1887. Work in Nicaragua ended with the bankruptcy of the company engaged in it during the panic of 1893, and the French failed in Panama mainly because of malaria and yellow fever.

The United States Government now got interested in a Central American canal, with all far-seeing people realizing that such a waterway in other than American hands would be a serious blow to the country. A commission created by Congress in 1899 recommended the Nicaragua route as "somewhat more advantageous" than the Panama

route, although it was longer and would require more locks. The chief advantage was that the distance between New York and San Francisco would be 377 miles shorter than via Panama.

However, the Panama route was the one eventually decided upon, with certain unpleasant charges and development in consequence. There was suspicion, still not disproven, that the French Panama company exercised undue influence in the selection, to dispose of their defunct enterprise at some profit; and Washington failed to reach an agreement with Colombia for lease of the Panamanian isthmus. Perhaps Roosevelt I was not as diplomatic as he might have been; perhaps, also, there was a lot of European anti-American intrigue in Bogota; and in any event, one who has had much first-hand familiarity with run-ofthe-mine Latin American politicians can't be unduly sympathetic with their "nationalistic" caterwauling-which generally means they want something, and usually a lot, for themselves, not for the masses of the country concerned. So whether Roosevelt I did the best possible, he at least acted forthrightly in "taking" Panama—as he himself put it,-by supporting a made-in-Washington "revolutionary" government there which gave the United States the right to exercise power as if sovereign in perpetuity over a zone for a canal. (Thus, the newly created Republic of Panama retained nominal sovereignty over the canal, but with the United States in effect the sovereign.) And right or wrong from an abstract ethical viewpoint, the canal not only got built through Roosevelt's "imperialism," but the people of Panama became endowed with the highest standard of living and order and sanitation in the entire Central American area.

In 1916, two years after the Panama Canal was opened, the United States paid \$3,000,000 for a 99-year right to construct a canal through Nicaragua, but this project has never been begun. The deal, however, blocked any other country from trying to circumvent the Panama Canal while it also gave the United States the privilege to develop naval bases in the Gulf of Fonseca (on the Pacific side of Nicaragua) and at Corn Island in the Caribbean.

The Canal Zone, ten miles wide, excluding the Panamanian cities of Colon and Panama City, is a military reservation at all times, by formal act of Congress and President Taft. Everything in it, including a railroad, is owned and operated by the United States government, except for the offices of a few private companies, such as oil and shipping. The 30,000 residents include only those employed by the Canal and the private companies, their families, and perhaps 1,000 West Indians engaged in gardening for the other residents. While large and complicated—and perhaps overstaffed, as critics have often charged—the canal administration is a model of probity and efficiency, without a scandal in its history.

The canal employees include 3,400 Americans and close to 10,000 non-Americans, but never any Japanese. Most of the aliens are West Indian Negroes, unskilled or but slightly skilled. Their average wage is about \$54 a month,

or at least \$20 more than they could earn in Panama proper. And their real wage is even higher, due to low rentals and prices in the government commissaries. They are also eligible for pensions upon retirement. During the First World War, not one of these tropical workers was picked up for espionage, while a few American employees were.

The bulk of skilled employees are Americans selected under and enjoying federal civil service rights, at twenty-five percent higher wages than for similar civil service positions in the United States. Few resign and the death rate is low, for this once tropical jungle of malaria and yellow fever has been turned into one of the most salubrious as well as beautiful spots on earth.

Living conditions are almost Utopian under a sort of state socialism. Houses at low rentals are provided by the government, and commissaries sell virtually all commodities at cost plus a small markup for operating expenses. There are no taxes, even excise ones. For the small vices, however, only cigarettes and beer are sold tax-free in the government commissaries; distilled liquor must be bought in Panamanian stores since the Panama government squawked so much about the revenue it was losing.

With the current war, Panama is naturally on the "spot," and attempts at sabotage have already been indicated—including a recent strike that (in view of the government's labor policy) probably had no sound economic foundation. And it is sabotage that there is most reason to fear, for a frontal naval attack would hardly be feasible—except through defeat of the United States Navy—while terrain would seem to preclude any successful attack on land—even if a secret landing could be made anywhere in nearby areas. Bombing from a floating aircraft carrier might be possible, but unless the United States were defeated it would seem unlikely that a carrier could get close enough to operate.

The relatively small area to guard—a distance less than fifty miles, with most of the course of the Canal well protected by terrain and the really vulnerable spots concentrated in small space at each end—makes even sabotage difficult, except through Fifth Column activity. But the blowing up of a ship in one of the locks could wreck it; however, all ships are now well searched before entering the Canal and carefully guarded when going through.

The fullest coöperation of Panama, both government and people, with the United States in protecting and maintaining the canal may be taken for granted, for virtually everyone in the country realizes that the waterway is their overwhelmingly greatest asset. Panama has little resources excepting its geographical position; without the Canal it would still be largely jungle, while with it the country is the most prosperous in Central America. There are, to be sure, small elements, some radically irresponsible, some just irresponsible, and some probably in the pay of certain foreign countries, who are today actively-if not openly—anti-American, and this is the greatest danger to the Canal. But the other factors I have sought to outlinemost especially the high standards of honesty and efficiency in the canal administration—should make any danger too small to be serious.

A Night in Santo Domingo

By Juan L. Gacad

wonder why her parents want to see me. I am good looking enough, I hope. I am employed in the civil service and am a high school graduate. Ninay—my girl—finished only the elementary grades. Besides, I am a city man, and her folk are only provincianos, very simple people probably.

I wonder what they are like. They probably will be proud to have me for a son-in-law. My pay is small, only thirty pesos a month, but the job is a steady one, and I won't back out of a marriage if I am dared. But I think Ninay merely wants to present me to her parents and relatives. This is Ernesto, she will say. And right away they will know who I am. And her girl cousins will whisper among themselves: He is nice...nice, isn't he? Ninay is fortunate, don't you think? Yes, she is. Well, she is a pretty girl. Beauty has its reward.

Will this bus never arrive? Say, conductor, is Santo Domingo still far? The next stop? My goodness, I am cramped with this riding! And I am hungry! And what a road! Why don't these people here build a road like the one to Buenavista? They should see that road. It is a pleasure to drive over such a highway. I am covered with dust. I feel dirty. My fellow passengers, mga ignorante, why do they keep on looking at me? Perhaps I look distinguished in my new suit and hat and shoes.

Is this Santo Domingo already? Ah, I have to get off here. What are those boys gathering around there for? They do not look friendly. Perhaps they are the children of socialists. Look at the bolos hanging by their sides. It is unwise to carry arms at such an early age. Those bolos will make them arrogant and imprudent. But probably carrying bolos is customary in Santo Domingo.

Well, let me see. Just as I thought. It is a small town. Sleepy and quiet. Few houses and no vehicles, I think, except the buses on this highway. I wonder if that is the municipal government building over there? Yes, it is, but how miserable! It is like an ordinary house. Those boys should not be playing tangga in the yard. And what business is it hitching those two horses to the railing at the foot of the stairs? May be they are to be branded. Yes, I am right, that man over there is heating the branding iron.

I am hungry. I wish I could buy something to eat. Hoy, bata, where can I buy some cigarettes? How is that? No Chinese store here? No panciteria either? Thank you for accompanying me. Aha, this is a miserable store. It does not even look like one. Only biscocho, aglipay, pilipit, cigarettes, and some few canned goods. No wonder there are no Chinese in business here. Probably the people here do not use money very much; they only barter.

It is still early, only four o'clock. I'd better have a look at the town. There does not seem to be any road or street except this one. The place must be awful in the rainy season. You would probably sink into the mud up to the seat of your pants. Let me see how many galvanized iron roofs there are. One, two, three, four—there are

only seven! Ah, this is the elementary school. Santo Domingo Central School. It is good they have a school. Ninay must have studied here. And the church? How small! It is like a bodega. Even our bisita in Tondo is better. These people should see the churches in Manila,

big, and some even with neon lights. But I grant that the scenery around here is beautiful. This town seems to be pretty high up. What is that in the distance? Perhaps that is Taal Lake. It is shimmering with the gold of the setting sun. But sunset on Manila Bay is still much more beautiful. The rustling palms, the soft, cool breeze, beautiful women strolling on the boulevard, and before you the warships and American sailor scooting around in launches.

It is getting dark now. How fast time flies! Have I been here this long? I'd better return to town. I wonder where Ninay lives. Doggone it, my shoes are very dusty. These people here should improve their town. Why do they look at me like that? Perhaps they see clearly, that I am a stranger here. Look at the way they stare. They make one feel naked. Mga ignorante. Hoy, bata! Do you know where Ninay lives? Yes, she has bobbed hair and a mole on her chin. Yes, she is fair of complexion. That house over there? Thanks! I wonder how she will feel when she sees me. That girl must be gaga over me. Perhaps she does not know I am here. Ah, here I am. Tao po! Good evening! Is this really the place? Ah, there she is! Perhaps that is her father beside her.

Good evening. How do you do... How do you do... Oh, I am feeling fine, Ninay. You did not know I was coming today? You expected me tomorrow? Well, I wanted to give you a surprise. I beg your pardon? Yes, I have just arrived. No, no, I am not tired. Yes, I did not know it was quite as far as this. No, it is not warm. Manila is hotter, don't you think? You have been there yourself. Oh, on the contrary, I like your town. It is quiet and peaceful, and there is no dust and noise. Why, her father and mother are nice people. They look kind. I wonder what this old man is now giving me. Oh, wine! He says wine is good for a barako from Manila. That is flattering. But I might get drunk; I am not used to drinking. Well, I have to show them a Manila boy can drink anything. Of course, I feel at home.

Perhaps these are Ninay's cousins. Are they your cousins Ninay? Just as I thought. How do you do... How do you do... You have pretty cousins, Ninay. Slippers? Thank you. Please do not bother yourself too much about me. How are you, darling? Did your parents really want to see me? So that is what they said. Are you sure? And what did you answer them? Really? True na true? No, I have to return to Manila tomorrow. My boss could hardly spare me. You know I am a busy man. There were piles of papers on my desk when I left, and there is nobody to do my work when I am away. Fortunately my chief is my

friend, otherwise I could not have gotten away at all. Mandarins? Yes, darling, I will eat one.

I wonder what kind of food they will serve me. I really feel hungry. Say, this is a swell dinner they have prepared. What are these? Oh, frogs! So this is frog adobo! Why? it is delicious! Chinese panciterias in Manila do not serve frogs, I think. I wonder where they got these animals. It is not raining. Perhaps they have a frog-pond here-And what are these? chicks? But why so thin and longlegged? Oh, birds! No, we do not have birds in Manila, but you should see our eagles and bears and elephants in the Botanical Garden! Oh, yes, the animals fight sometimes. Last year one of the elephants got a badly bruised trunk from a tussle with a polar bear. No, they do not harm their keeper. How about this? Ah, chicken broth. I wonder what these leaves are. Perhaps they grow no vegetables here. Or may be they think Manileños do not eat vegetables. Or perhaps they believe I eat nothing but bacon and eggs and milk. But no doubt they have plenty of oranges and mandarins here. And bananas. Why, this is a swell chow. And now, they are apologizing for the food! Either they are hypocrites or simple-minded. They think this is not a worthy repast for a gentleman from Manila. No more, thank you; I am already satisfied. Some more fresh milk? I have already finished a glass of it. Let us have it fifty-fifty then. Oh, our milk in Manila is adulterated.

What a hearty meal I had! Say, Ninay, the number of people is increasing. What are they all here for? Oh, your relatives! Just as I thought. I will be shown off to her relatives. What kind of folks she has! Those mothers that is not the correct way to carry babies. That will make the children bow-legged, so they say. I wonder if Ninay was carried that way when she was young. But she is not bow-legged. Aba, and these men. Why do they not wear their slippers, instead of tucking them in their trouser pockets? They look funny. No wonder the people here have no need for vehicles. They do not use slippers and shoes. And all the men carry bolos! They are warlike in this place. I wonder what these old women are chewing. Certainly not bubble-gum. They are too old for that. Why, of course, they are chewing buyo; they are spitting red. The house is getting crowded. They are talking about me. I hear them mention my name. They look at me. Say, what are these children nibbling at? Let me see. Why, they are holding legs of roasted chicken! No wonder they do not sell candies and lollypops here. There must be plenty of fowl and eggs here. Perhaps our Batangas eggs in Manila come from Santo Domingo.

Say, Ninay, the number of people is steadily increasing. What is this crowd here for? How is that? But how many! Are all these your uncles? aunts? cousins? nephews? nieces? grandfathers? grandmothers? They are a strange lot. But why are they all here? For a conclave, you say? I do not understand. What business are they up to? What are they going to do with us? Nothing? But look, they carry big bolos! These people—I do not like the way they look at me. Of course, I am not afraid. I am a Tondo boy, am I not?

Aba, they are borrowing chairs and benches from the neighboring houses. My goodness! I do not understand

what the fuss is all about. No, I do not think they mean to do me any harm. Surely, Ninay would not have asked me to come if she knew it would be to my prejudice. Now what are they spreading that mat for in the middle of the sala? Probably they are going to pray. But pray for what? Really I do not understand. By Jove! If they should marry us... But I have no objection! I would have a wife without incurring any expense. Say, I like the idea. Just like Adong. He went visiting Menang, and before he knew it he and Menang were being married, or else ... he was warned. Poor Adong, he was simply miserable, as he was not really in love with Menang. But I wonder if they are really going to marry us. Huh? I am to sit in the middle of the mat with Ninay? Doggone it, I think they are going to marry us. Say, Ninay, what are they going to do with us? Will I be introduced to your relatives?

They are now all seated around us on benches close to the walls. I wonder what they are whispering about. Why don't they smile? They look serious. Say, Ninay, what are they talking about? About us? Why, don't they like me? They are crazy. Probably they do not like me. I see no priest around. Or may be they have their own ancient way of marrying couples here. I wonder how it is done.

The father appears to be eager to say something. He is seated with his wife apart from the rest. This scene reminds me of Peter in "Captain Blood" being auctioned off to a group of slave buyers. I feel uneasy on this mat. But why should I be afraid? Ninay does not appear to be afraid.

I think the father is now going to say something. Yes, he is speaking. "Tonight, we are gathered here because one of the members of our family has decided to leave our midst soon (You can not marry your own daughter, can you?). She has learned to prefer a young man, who, I understand, is a real barako (you bet!) from the big, big city of Manila, to her aging mother and father. The man is right here before us with Ninay, and I wish to know what you have to say on the matter. Anyone is now free to talk and to ask questions."

I thought he was going to say something else. I feel better. I think we are not going to be married. These people—they do not appear to like me. Why don't they talk? Why are they all silent? Aba, I am not the loser anyhow. I am a man wherever I put my hat. Their daughter is the loser. There are plenty of girls in Manila. There is Maming for instance. She is my girl just for the asking. If I had wanted I could even have kissed her that time we went home from the show. She is healthy and has a good figure. Then there is Chayong. I think she likes me a lot. She is a high school graduate and is studying dressmaking. She is as pretty as Ninay. When I return to Manila, I will exert all efforts to win her heart. Yes, I think she is better than Ninay.

Aha, I think that is an uncle who is now clearing his throat. I wonder what he has to say. "I understand that Manila is a big city (Sure, Manila is big, no doubt about that). Don't you think, young man, that you made a mistake in coming to this town? (Mistake? I think you make a mistake if you do not like me!) The lights in Manila are dazzling, but here, as you see, we have kerosene lamps only."

Yes, I know, you have no street lighting system here. No, it depends on the kind of light. Manila may be a big city, but Santo Domingo is as bright as, if not even brighter than the City of Manila in the daytime. Do you not think that natural light is preferable to artificial light? Ah, I think he agrees with me. He is nodding. Say, but the rest of the audience is silent and stolid. Perhaps my language is incomprehensible to them.

Now he is asking another question: "How many stars have you seen before you reached Santo Domingo?"

Say, I do not understand this old man. What stars is he talking about? Certainly, stars are not visible in the daytime. I really do not understand what he is driving at. May be he is talking figuratively. Why, I saw no star at all, for the only star I know is over here in Santo Domingo, which is brighter than all the stars in the sky put together.

Look! I think I stumbled, upon the right answer! They appear pleased. Just as I thought—these people are talking figuratively. Now I know the trick. Who is that? I think he is another uncle. He is quoting a proverb. Of course, I know the meaning of that saying. No, I should say not. Of course, man was created in the likeness of his Maker. Yes, I agree with you. One need not seek his fate; it seeks the individual. I agree with you. I beg your pardon? Of course, not all that glitters is gold. Yes, however long a procession is, it always ends in the church. Ah, now, I wonder what this aunt has to say. She wants to know if Ninay has known me well, and long enough. Just as I thought. Ninay must be gaga over me; otherwise she could not have answered her aunt as neatly as that. Of course, of course, more talk and talk.

Well, I think there are no more questions. Perhaps they merely wanted to test my wits. Psh! You can not impress me, people, with your profuse quotation of maxims and proverbs, etc.

The father wants to say something again? Of course, I love your daughter. Yes, I was born and reared in Manila. How is that? Sure, I am willing to marry her right now. I beg your pardon? Conditions? Ah, custom. Wedding party? Of course, I understand. How many? Five cows, ten pigs, fifty chickens, and ten cavans of rice! Lord! Are they kidding? No, I think they are serious enough. But that is too much! That is enough to feed the whole Philippine Army for one month. I will never be able to meet the expenses for such a wedding party. So that is what they think, eh? Just because I am from Manila they believe I have money. Doggone it, I wish I had come dressed only in a camisa-de-chino. What do they think me—a millionaire? Don't they know appearances deceive? I wonder what I should say. I think I'd better say I will bring my mother to arrange the details with them. Better still if I could persuade Ninay to elope with me. After all that is the modern way of marrying. The trouble with provincianos is that they are so darned old-fashioned and so lavish when it comes to wedding parties and fiestas. It is an undesirable custom. Yes, yes, I will not fail to bring my mother.

Thank goodness, they are now breaking up this meeting. Good night... Good night... My back is aching from sitting on that mat. I understand now why all these people carried lanterns. No street lighting system.

I wonder what time it is. Ah, already eleven o'clock! It is late. Oh, do not bother yourself, Ninay. I can prepare my own bed. Good night, darling. Yes, I will put out the light. Why, this mat and the blankets and the mosquito net and the pillows and pillow cases are new! I wonder if they bought all these things purposely for my use tonight?

Song of Quest

By Jose Velez Yasay

THE night is come on sea and land
To hide you, to hide you,
And moon and stars are not on hand
To seek you, to seek you;
The night of life is dark of sky,
But you will never rue,
A star of eve I'll be until I die
To light you, to light you.

The night is come on sea and land
To hide you, to hide you,
And on I roam the lonely strand
To find you, to find you;
And someday I'll come to a wishing well
Where wishes all come true,
And sing of love and wish a spell
To bind you, to bind you.

The Manila Ballet Moderne for 1940



Trudl Dubsky as "The Witch."

RTISTIC life in Manila still consists largely of the concerts of the Manila Symphony Society with the more recent addition of the performances of the Manila Ballet Moderne, brought into being last year by Trudl Dubsky and her group of dancers. And while these 1939 performances were perfect in their musical part, supplied by the Symphony Orchestra under Dr. Herbert Zipper, they suffered from the lack of

technique of the majority of the dancers who had had but little instruction. Such ballets as Trudl Dubsky presented last year and in the 1940 performance last month, are executed in Europe and America only by the best of professional dancers. Knowing that most of Miss Dubsky's dancers still get their training only in their spare hours, nothing was expected last month that could compare favorably with the professional ballets of the West. Hence the first surprise. Many of the numbers presented in this year's production could well compete with the best of the kind the writer has seen abroad. The progress from 1939 to 1940 was very great and speaks emphatically of the pedagogical talents of Miss Dubsky.

Yet this remarkable accomplishment in the training of her group, would not alone have made this year's performance the outstanding success that it was. One can hardly conceive of a program more inclusive in scope and more perfectly balanced, than that offered, which ranged from the lyric through the dramatic and comic with an

Editor's Note:—Readers will be interested in another set of "word pictures" of these ballet pieces, written by a reader of the Philippine Magazine who was present at both performances of the 1940 production of the Manila Ballet Moderne, given, the reviewer did not state, under the auspices of the Asociacion Musical de Filipinas with the cooperation of the Manila Symphony Society.

The first canvas of the "pictures at an Exhibition" revealed a gnome. Posed against the background of a fairy-tale wood, he seemed to be hiding among the roots of a tree, tousled head buried in his hands, but sunlight filtered through the thick foliage above him and calmed his fears. The angular "rising" movement suggested the gnome's link with the earth, and this bond was preserved in all the clumsy gamblings of the little creature. He seemed to have pushed his way through the soil, like a mushroom, and suddenly discovered that he could move. It was delightful to watch him rejoice in merely "being". Moussorgsky had released the painted figure he had once seen at an exhibition. Now, in this ballet, the gnome underwent his third transformation and became a moving figure in a dance.

The second picture showed a medieval castle in the light of a gesolate moon.

The second picture showed a medieval castle in the light of a casolate moon. Was the troubadour asleep at the gate, or was he, too, a part of someone's dream? Four unreal princesses drifted out of the castle, dressed with all the richness of the Middle Ages, when a woman must have seemed little more than a brocaded gown swinging and flowing under a conical hat. As the dance started, something in the noble carriage of the troubadour evoked a feeling of vague regret that the days of chivalry are past. The formal and elegant grace of all the figures made them strangely beautiful, and somehow forlorn... only half-realized, like things seen in a dream.

"Children in the Tuilleries" playing with a gilded ball before a fountain, created an atmosphere of sunshine and harmony. The pastel shades of the dresses and the delicate shiftings within the dancing group, indicated that these were no children of nature. In one of Romain Rolland's novels, a Frenchman exclaims: "Only

unfailing sense of proportion and value in line, movement, and color, and which throughout gave evidence of her most original genius. There was never a moment when the performance lagged, and hardly a single movement that did not add to the perfection of the whole. There was, of course, inadequacy of still a few of the dancers, especially among the men, yet this did not produce any real disturbance of enjoyment and was easily absorbed in the impressiveness of the whole. There were some outstanding performances, aside from Miss Dubsky's own, and mention may be made especially of Patria Panajon in her solo dance, "The Gnome", who is, to the writer's knowledge, the only Filipino dancer who responds to choreographic ideas with her own intelligence and personality. Matilde Fernandez also showed an excellent technique.

The program opened with Moussorgsky's "Pictures at an Exhibition". This is an ideal piece of music for a ballet, yet, so far as the writer knows, was never before used for the purpose. Two of the "pictures" had been eliminated, but eight appeared one after another as actual paintings, furnishing a background against which the dancers seemed to come to life. The paintings were originated, in consultation with Miss Dubsky and Dr. Zipper, by Prof. Hans A. Heimann of Manila, who deserves to be highly complimented for this achievement. The first picture, "The Gnome", has already been mentioned. The most impressive and artistically most perfect "picture" was "The Cart", danced by Miss Dubsky and three others-Lucio Sandoval, Rosalio Mendoza, and Arturo Udjadji, with linear simplicity and strong dramatic expression. Matilde Fernandez first had a chance to show her style as the Troubadour in "Picture No. 2-The Old Castle", a piece full of romantic charm, in which Miss Dubsky's gift for costume-design was also especially impressive; the "princesses" were Trudl Dubsky, the lovely Frances Lava, Queenie Schrameck, and Juanina Fernandez. "Children in the Tuilleries" was choreographically well meant, but suffered a little too much from the still unperfected skill of some of the very young performers, although the applause



Patria Panajon as "The Gnome."

in Paris can you see children so well dressed as that". The "Children of the Tuilleries" were the children of Grace in Rolland's "Jean Christophe".

After this pleasantry, "The Cart" was all the more striking. The original painting by Moussorgsky's friend must have presented one of those sorry nags the sight of which has broken many a Russian heart. Turgenief speaks somewhere of thin, mangy beasts that "seemed to have succeeded in tearing themselves away from menacing, death-dealing talons". Taking the cart as a symbol of toil, Trudl Dubsky's arrangement spoke of human as well as animal toil. The day begins and there is a little energy in the choreographic design, but as time draws on, re-



Matilde Fernandez and Frances Lava in "The Old Castle."

proved the charming effect of the group of little girls. "The Cart", already mentioned, next held the audience spellbound. Then followed a humorous piece, "The Market Place", to the great success of which Matilde Fernandez, Feli Espiritu-Santo,

Ulla Robin, and Sonia Francisco especially contributed. "The Catacombs", showing a group of monks, first motionless in meditation and then stalking rhythmically with lighted candles to the slow beat of the music, was a somewhat weak point in the program, impressive in idea but technically inadequately performed and proving what difficulties slow striding and stalking present to a dancer. In the following solo dance, "The Witch", Trudl Dubsky demonstrated her own perfect technique, especially in her astounding and apparently effortless elevations. The first part of the program closed with a decorative "picture", "The Great Gate", simple, clear, and festive.

After such a flight of impressions, came the necessary intermission, which, due to good stage-management, was not too long.

The program was resumed with the Polovetsky Dances, from Borodin's opera, "Prince Igor". The ballet offered

sentment gradually mounts and is climaxed in the thrust of clenched fists. But the body wearies and the rebel spirit is soon crushed. The tired figures drag themselves into a new phase of the dance (beginning in the left corner of the stage), and form in their movements an interesting scrawl of a two-wheeled cart with the figure in front collapsing from exhaustion. The back-drop for this dance gave the bold curve of a barren field, with a single, wind-blown tree upon it.

"The Market Place" was a test in timing. The rapidity of the hunorous developments and their abrupt ending left one almost short of breath.

"The Catacombs", done in the so-called "static movement", attempted to capture the mood of early Christianity through the almost imperceptible position-changes of the praying figures, severely robed, which later formed a procession. Music, movement, and the dim vista of the crypt combined to give an impression of stark unity—purpose devoid of joy.

"The Witch" was more conventional in theme, but even here the leaping stride of the dancer suggested space and a witch's flight. The high jumps in the air, head thrown back, were particularly effective.

The later "picture" which the printed program

in the air, head thrown back, were particularly effective.

The last "picture", which the printed program described as a "tone-picture representing the plan for "The Great Gate' at Kiev", is perhaps the most difficult to interpret in words. One had to know something of Russian history to be able to appreciate the suggestion in the dance of early Orthodox Russia to which Christianity had been brought from the Byzantine Empire. One had to remember the stylized figures in old history-books, the long, narrow faces of the Greek icons, and the exultation of the Russian Easter rites, to understand the message carried in the lifted heads and open palms of thancers. Rows of youth in shining white were suggestive both of the religious background of Russia and of the inspiration of the rulers who tried tobring order into chaos. There was something mystically constructive in the changing phalanxes of those radiant figures. They were not intended to be either men or women, but had that fearless, spiritual look of marching Archangels who had just slain the Dragon.

The second part of the program opened with the

Dragon.

The second part of the program opened with the "Polovetsky Dances" from Borodin's opera, "Prince Igor". Perhaps some of those who saw the ballet should be reminded that the Polovetsky tribe—Turko-Tartar in origin—was Russia's worst enemy in the eleventh and twelfth centuries. They swept across South Russia, burning villages, killing the men, and taking the women prisoners. According to an old epic, Prince Igor attempted to drive them out late in the twelfth century, but was himself captured and held for some time until he managed to escape. The ballet was danced against a very effective back-drop showing a ravine with a winding river and the tents of the Polovetsky chieftain. The curtain rose on a

opportunity to develop the dancing to temperamental heights, and while the women groups, centered about Miss Dubsky and Miss Fernandez, were excellent, the men as a whole did not give full expression to the great vigor of the music; however, the latter justified the opinion that had they had somewhat more time for training, their performance, too, could have been perfect. Again the writer must stress the complete harmony achieved between music and movement, between the emotions of the composer and their reflection in the dances.

The last number on the program was "The Toy Box", a cheerful affair between girls dressed up as dolls and young men in the guise of tin soldiers, danced to the immortal Marches Militaires of Schubert. Mention should be made of the fact that the orchestration of the marches by Eric Simon was perfect and fully maintained their original spirit. The orchestration was dedicated by the composer, who is a friend of Dr. Zipper, to the Manila Symphony Society. The costumes and stage settings designed by Ernest A. Korneld contributed largely to this number. The male dancers this time lived fully up to their roles. There was a funny little general on a stick-horse who attracted attention and caused appreciative laughter; there were some excellent drummers; and Trudl Dubsky as the Green Dol1, surrounded by red and blue dolls, gave one of her best performances. Ulla Robin, as a spin-top, delighted the audience with her sense of humor and her acrobatic comedy.

Thus, when the curtain fell, there was a cheerful audience, longing for more, convinced that the Manila Ballet Moderne has definitely established itself. It was a "big success", and Dr. Zipper, squeezed in with his sixty musicians in the narrow orchestra-pit of the Metropolitan Theater, should not be forgotten when we think of this performance, or the repeat popular performance, given with equal success, the following Sunday morning.

group of women, some resting, some dancing, in which later all joined. The chieftain emerged from his tent and dallied with his favorite, until groups of men archers arrived at the camp, bringing in a girl captive who attracted the chieftain. There was a wild war dance in which the archers attempted Trudl Dubsky's leaps in "The



"The Cart"

Witch". The war dance turned into a series of sensuous love dances and ended in an orgy. If this ballet could have been danced by accomplished dancers, it would have been very beautiful, but asit was the execution was inferior to the vision (Continued on page 484)

The 1940 Literary Contests

By Federico Mangahas

HE conclusion of the first annual Commonwealth Literary Contests on November 15, 1940, has been described as marking a "milestone in Philippine literature." The government, through President Manuel L. Quezon, awarded P27,000 in prizes to Filipino writers in English, Spanish and Tagalog. Such a thing had never happened before and all thoughtful people considered the event significant to the development of Philippine letters.

It is much too early to make a definitive appraisal of this event. What may be reported are the important details surrounding it, their relation to one another, the trends that they have started and stimulated, and the direction that these trends may take.

The contests were born of a suggestion outlined in a memorandum submitted by a founder of the Philippine Writers' League to President Quezon through the late Director Teodoro M. Kalaw of the National Library, sometime towards the close of 1938. On March 25, 1939, after a conference with the executive council of the League, the President announced his approval of the suggestion as outlined, assigned \$\Pmathbb{4}2,000\$ of Malacañan's discretionary funds for prizes, and authorized the League to draft the rules and to take care of such other details as were necessary to the conduct of the contests, everything being, of course, subject to the approval of the Office of the President.

A special committee of the League had six months to mature its discussions of the proposed rules, and the first formal draft was published on September 15, 1939. Following suggestions from within and from the general public, the rules were subsequently revised and issued in a leaflet for public distribution. There were three important changes in the original copy. Originally it was intended that all winning entries were to become government property, provided that the League might undertake their publication with royalties to be paid to their authors. The change allowed the authors to retain all publication and other rights to their works to obviate any delay in their publication. The second change transferred the power of appointing the judges from the League executive council to the President of the Philippines, providing further that their decision would be final. The third change reduced the two-thousand-line minimum requirement in poetry to one thousand.

In view of the close identification of the League with the contests, the impression became current that the League had exceptional authority with respect to the selection of judges, the determination of winners, and the disposition of prizes. This impression had no foundation. After the rules had been approved and the judges appointed by the President of the Philippines, all that remained to the League was to provide for the proper registry of entries, and to see that the boards of judges submitted their reports carrying

their decisions in time to get things ready for the announcement of winners and distribution of prizes on November 15, 1940. The judges were, of course, left free to devise their own procedure of judging consistent with the democratic exercise of their

individual and collective will and knowledge and with the just application of universal literary standards. Dr. Jorge C. Bocobo was designated by the Office of the President as General Chairman of the three respective boards for English, Spanish and Tagalog. The different boards elected their own chairmen. A glimpse of the operation of the boards of judges is given in the report submitted by Dr. Carlos P. Romulo, Chairman of the judges for the English entries:

"... The Board of Judges for English divided itself into seven subcommittees, one for each department of competition, consisting of five
members each. Each subcommittee passed upon the entries declared
eligible under the rules... Subcommittee members then met to discuss the entries in their department, after which the decision of the
majority was drafted. Members dissenting from such a decision were
asked to prepare separate opinions... It was agreed that the decision
of each subcommittee be submitted to the entire Board for approval.
This procedure was followed in every case, the entire Board feeling free
to discuss any decision, and each member having the right, for this
purpose, to read entries in any department other than those to which
he was assigned."

This correspondent feels it necessary to include the detail just quoted because of the undue mystery with which the general public mind is apt to surround the judges to exaggerate the importance of every manner of speculation regarding decisions that appear inexplicably disappointing to certain interested parties. If the work of the Board of Judges for English indicated anything at all, it was that the judges at large did not stint of their time, energy, and knowledge to conscientiously measure up to the responsibility entrusted to them.

In one respect the judges stepped out of the letter of the rules in order, according to their view, to carry out the spirit behind the literary contests, that is, to encourage creative effort. This was in the matter of splitting the prizes to accompany certain special awards of honorable mention. According to the rules each prize was to be ₱2000, which might be withheld if no entry fully deserved it. Hearing of the splitting of prizes when as yet only a recommendation, the Philippine Writers' League called President Quezon's attention to it in a letter to him on November 6, 1940, making specific reference to the provisions of the rules. "To obviate any public misunderstanding of these special awards (split prizes)," the League wrote in part, "which can be interpreted as an arbitrary attempt by the judges to reduce the prizes, the League prays His Excellency to consider such specially recommended awards as distinct from and in addition to the regular literary awards provided for in the rules."

Whether the President had this letter in mind or simply the rules, certain it was that on November 13, when the General Chairman submitted the reports of the three board chairmen with their respective recommendations, the President approved only the five full prizes of ₱2000 each and disapproved the rest of the split prizes which involved twenty-five individual writers. This was only two days before the date of announcement and distribution of the awards. Considering the well-nigh "catastrophic" implications of such a disapproval to the hopes of the greater number of writers who had expectations with respect to the special prizes, a lastminute effort was made by the judges, notably Dr. Romulo and the League itself, to obtain the President's reconsideration. It was only on the morning of the day of the distribution of the prizes that it was definitely learned the President had reconsidered on special appeal and that all the awards were to be given as originally recommended. Early this month the Office of the President announced that henceforward there would be no further splitting of prizes.

On the basis of pure statistics, with reference to the prizewinners, a number of interesting facts stand out. Four of the five full prize-winners are members of the Philippine Writers' League: Manuel E. Arguilla (English short story), Salvador P. Lopez (English essay), Antonio M. Abad (Spanish novel), and Amado Hernandez (Tagalog poetry). Juan C. Laya (English novel) is not a member. Of the twenty-five winners of honorable mention with special awards, ranging from ₱500 to ₱1500, twenty are not members of the League. Officers of the League considered themselves inhibited from participating in the contests. No member of the League acted as a judge. The judges for the most part were of the old generation of scholars and writers and included as wide a range of political and social outlook as from that of a Catholic priest to that of a Marxist

(Continued on page 485)

The Ship

By John H. Brown



THE Andalusian sky is blue, benign, The Andalusian sun is bright and warm, The fragrance of the olive and the vine Is wafted far unto the ocean's arm. Along the courses of the river's line Seville's beweathered merchant swarm.

Above the splendid city's rich design The new cathedral lifts its lofty form.

Amidst a sound of boisterous revelry, The populace is at the riverside.

Moored fast and firm unto the royal quay The little vessels of Mapellan ride. Furbished and rigged by royal wit's decree, With wine and oil and goodly gear supplied, Their standards fly and flare most jauntily, They stay until the tokened time and tide.

Among the motley cruisers there to see, We note and name the last and least but one, The noblest ship that ever put to sea Since first the stars stood over sea and sun; Destined to cosmic immortality When History's scroll is dated and is done. A goodly ship and goodly company, The highest prize and place forever won.

A cozy little sailer trig and lean, Her timbers trim of good Iberian wood, Her length and line correct, compact and

The stoutest sticks and stays that ever stood; Her rigging taut and close and clear and clean:

Captain and crew of good Iberian blood. While Andalusia's noon lights up the scene She waits but for the ebbing flow and flood.

Presenced and praised by all the throated throng.

The little vessels cast off from the quay; The echoes of the service and the song Are borne out upon the soughing sea; And down the noble river's course along They glide and go with Spanish dignity; Spain's fertile orchard spaces still among, To make or mend some Spanish history.

Three times the summer sun records its score And ships and sailors sail and ship away; And thrice the orchards yield their golden store, And life and love continue on their way, Much as in all the dormant days before, Since men and women learned to strive and stray.

The great commander is not heard of more Until a dated and a doted day. *

*

September's clime has brought to Spain its sign.

Blossoms have bloomed on every flowering

The bounty of the olive and the vine Is garnered forth from every fruitful tip; Against the stately city's chastened line The gorgeous red and yellow buntings dip; The great cathedral rises fair and fine; There is the quay and there again-the Ship!

Full scored and scarred, amain, abaft, afore, Her worn hull encased in scale and scum; Shrunken her boards and shrunk the crew she bore,

And some there were were well nigh to succumb.

Of twelve score men who left Seville before, Eighteen are now the meager muster's sum. Spain's greatest captain brought them back to shore

And won a fame for ages long to come.

Another page in History's tumid tome Is wrought and writ of fullest weight and worth:

Back to Seville the midget bark has come From crossing all the surging seas of Earth; The first of all the ships of men to roam The vastness of this planetary girth; And rests again upon the river home Where she had had her buoyance and her birth.

Forth from the murky mists, the primal

When History's pageant page was unbegun, Down through the tinctured terraces of Time Since first the land was lighted by the sun, In all the lore of writ or rote or rhyme,

Was never such a race or record run. Nor yet of ships of any coast or clime Has ever such a rich romance been spun!

O wonder ship of such a wonder age! Thy story every student still beguiles! How forward went thy forward pilgrimage Through yet a full infinity of trials! Against old Ocean's devastating rage Past Ocean's gray and green uncounted isles, Thou didst attain by grope or guess or gage To luff and log a forty thousand miles!

No beacon beckoned thee upon thy way, No true chart pointed any certain ground, The shoals of Ocean lurked by night and day, The deeps responded only to the sound. Thy sodden sails protested Ocean's sway, Thy timbers held against the Ocean's pound; Thou faredest on with scarce a stop or stay To surge and sail the rounded world around.

O ship, thy great career is such a thing As makes all hearty human hearts to swell; To all men born thy deed a grace will bring, Their wonder and their worship to compel; Thou hast bequeathed on Earth a name to sing, A fame in Heaven, a renown in Hell! Some conquests are without a stab or sting-Supreme fair feats achieved supremely well!

O fair and fond and famous among ships That have performed for ends of war or peace, Throughout this wondrous world such wondrous trips

Beyond the scope of all apostrophes! From off thy proud encrusted prow there drips

The salt of all the seven salted seas, And thine is now the praise of human lips Until the far forecast eternities!

O proudest ship from any parent port That ever sat or sailed upon a sea! Again we read the ripened rich report Of thy bewitched stupendous Odyssey, Which fable, fact and phantasy support. We pause again to look again on thee, And fortune, fame, fulfillment, all comport Thy christened name is written VICTORY!

"Twiddle-Twaddle"

or, Born Six Years Too Soon

By "American"

T was a mild Sabbath evening in late November. Vespers had been sung and said and the shades of night had descended like a benediction on the water and the land.

Suddenly I grasped the arm of my sturdy chair.

Some reverend Irishman had been dilating on the ungodliness of Merrie England. The broad general tenor of his homily was concerned with the comparative neglect of religious tuition in the English schools.

Of course it has long been the favorite pastime of Erin's stalwart sons, reverend and irreverent, to give the English race hell. Since immemorial time they have been upbraiding Alfred's unholy breed and they are getting pretty good at it.

But this good father at the very end of the peaceful week-end was broadcasting from the topping house-tops that England—Britain—was unprepared for any sort of war because British schools had omitted to include in their curricula sufficient theological instruction. And the God of nations could not do much for a wayward people who failed to train young scholars to praise His name. Britain in consequence seemed neither girded for war nor purified in heart for peace.

And corollary to this thesis was appended a curious argument. In British schools some substantial spiritual guidance was, after all, being afforded to the youth of Britain (though in much less degree than the father recommended), whereas American institutions of education were flagrantly godless. The implication being that while Britain may be ill equipped for either war or peace, the unsanctified population of the U. S. A. is fitted for nothing in the world except hell and damnation.

And, going further, our sapient Jesuit apparently lost patience when speaking of the well-known doctrine of the segregation of Church and State. I have a most acute hearing and the radio receiver was nicely attuned to his station. He dismissed the doctrine as "twiddle-twaddle".

That's when I gripped my chair. My pipe stem held as I attempted a bit of gnashing and I subsided into reflection. I had been born in the United States and had lived nowhere else for twenty-three years. I had enjoyed seventeen years of scholastic tutelage in public and private institutions. And I had never heard this cardinal tenet of American political thought—the severance of Church and State—nor the causes thereto, the arguments therefor, and the predicates thereupon—denominated "twiddle-twaddle".

It stands written in the purest Johnsonian diction, "The Congress shall make no law in respect of an establishment of religion."

It may be sometimes forgotten that the principle of mutual non-interference of governmental and religious entities is the very reason for existence of the American Republic. It was the primary and principal motive for



the migration of the Pilgrim Fathers. They came to the North American continent to get away from Europe and to have done once and forever with physical and spiritual durance and dictation at the hands of Europe's obscene regnancies. They considered the Atlantic Ocean none too

broad to stand between them and the domination and the despotism of the pundits, the potentates, and the popes. It should never be forgotten that non-conformism is Americanism's other name.

This matter is no subject for persiflage, in or out of any pulpit; under the American flag the separation of Church and State is not to be characterized as twiddle-twaddle.

It might be interesting to know how more sermons and prayers in British schools could have strengthened British arms. Apparently by the dictum of our priestly logician, Germany must have had an awful dose of holiness in the years preceding this war. And Catholic Poland, and Catholic France presumably didn't have enough. Would the good cleric recommend more intensive homiletics for the sake of the youth of Finland and Greece?

Merrie England may be steaded for merry hell as the holy father claims, but it could be pointed out that the war is in its sixteenth month, and not a rood of Great Britain is occupied by any hostile force. During 875 years no foreign foe has trod the soil of Arthur's land. While all the other areas of the earth have been repeatedly invaded and overrun, the tight little island has stayed tight and still stands as the World's Forbidden Ground.

The British Navy has sealed the Continent of Europe. Carbo-hydrates are becoming scarce west of the Volga River. Every European outside of Russia is on a diet. The fats and oils, the essential vitamins and minerals, the satisfying proteins and starches will be coming along in duest course—at the pleasure of the King's Fleet.

Godless America is making bare her mighty arm to lend her succor to mighty Britain. And only the compassion of the God of nations shall serve to save the hosts of Hitler. The twiddle-twaddle of all frocked and unfrocked Fifth Columnists to the contrary notwithstanding.

Religious courses in the island Ischools, could perhaps, be instituted gracefully after island independence. The Philippine population is " $99\frac{44}{100}\%$ " Roman Catholic and instruction of this kind could very possibly be made part of the school training in 1946.

Meanwhile the American flag swirls above the island ramparts. Meanwhile governmental mingling in the sacred matter of spiritual orientation is anathema to American ears. Meanwhile it stands elegantly written in the organic instrument which guards and guides the proudest and most jealous of the nations of men, "The Congress shall make no law in respect of an establishment of religion."

Our reverend broadcaster, believe it he or even not, was born at least six years too soon.

Banks versus Usury

I. V. Mallari

IKE the poor, the usurers we have always with us. In fact, as long as we have the poor with us, the usurers will also be with us—unless wise measures are taken by the government and by our financial institutions against them.

Officially, our government has always frowned upon usurers, but usurers have nevertheless prospered. Only rarely do usury cases reach court. This is because the average debtor thinks of the usurer, not as a human leech sucking the life blood of the poor and the needy, but more as a benefactor. For it is only to a usurer that he can turn whenever he is badly in need of ready cash.

There are the banks, one may say. But our banks have no use for small borrowers. They can lend a million to a shipping magnate and hundreds of thousands to our sugar men, but the average citizen knocks at their doors in vain.

Most banks, it is true, have what are known as small loan departments. But men and women in desperate straits, to whom the small sum of one or two hundred pesos may



be a matter of life and death, have found that it is always difficult and often impossible to gain access to the resources of these small loan departments.

There are only a few ways by which one can apply at a bank for a small loan:

One can get a small loan from a bank if one of its depositors consents to act as a guarantor. But it is always difficult, if not impossible, to find a man willing to act as such.

One may get a small loan from a bank if he has a piece of real property to offer as collateral. But this property has to be examined carefully by the proper officials of the bank, and the examination may drag on for weeks and even months. In many cases, the application is turned down because the property in question does not satisfy the requirements of the bank.

The most common method of applying for a small loan from a bank is through a guaranty company. But the guaranty company, in turn, requires one to secure two (Continued on page 484)

Testament of Love

By Gerson M. Mallillin

1.

poem is a flock of birds flying from the sky to the earth. They fly singing, they select a tree singing, and when all of them have found their places on the branches, one may say that the lips of heaven have found the lips of the earth, for the tree is delivering blossoms of song and all spaces around are throbbing like limbs, like breasts united in the holiest love.

2.

A beautiful poem speaks of a beautiful heart. It has never been, nor shall it ever be, otherwise. Only a beautiful heart is capable of shining altitudes and luminous approaches, as only the pure spring can give pure water, as only brightness can shed light.

3.

The voice of poetry is like the voice of the heart, very tender, fragile, weak.

In an age of dizzy jazz and perfected explosives it is a hardly audible voice.

But behind every man's straining towards beauty and perfection, there is no other voice mothering him up to the final summit but the voice of poetry; just as in the body the voice of the heart is the only rhythm which furnishes and supplies the farthest cell with life.

The only difference between the voice of poetry and the voice of the heart is that one belongs to the realm of the spiritual and is, therefore, immortal while the other belongs to the physical and, therefore, dies.

4.

The genuine poet has hands only for his heart.
His voice, likewise, is for his heart alone.
He never does anything, he shall never do anything but that which his heart commands him to do.
He has no energy, no life, whatsoever, for things he does not love.

The "China Incident"

By Lin Yu

AST month China scored two significant victories—the liquidation of Japanese troops in Kwangsi, and the smashing of the Japanese offensive in Hupeh—though there were successes in other sectors as well.

Two Japanese officers despaired of the war and committed suicide in western Suiyuan. Suicides have been common among Japanese soldiers, but now the officers seem to be catching the despondency. That is a significant trend to note.

Over a thousand Chinese conscripted troops revolted against their former Japanese masters at one of the passes in the Great Wall. The significance of this revolt lies in the closeness of the area affected to Manchuria. The disaffection is creeping closer and closer to the Japanese base that is "Manchukuo", and nobody can tell where it will stop.

In southern Shansi, both the Chinese and the Japanese have been on the offensive. Chinese troops attacked Changtze and Chungyang, and also isolated the invaders east of Chincheng, after defeating one Japanese rescue party from the latter city. The Japanese, on the other hand launched several attacks: one from Changtse northward, one from Linfen and Hungtung eastward, and one from Chianghsien eastward; none was successful.

Severe fighting broke out in Honan, especially west of the Peiping-Hankow Railway, which means that the Chinese were once more resuming the offensive to dislodge the Japanese from their present position. But Loshan, the Japanese base east of the railway in Southern Honan, too, was attacked, and Japanese reinforcements from their base at Sinyang were annihilated. The invaders also suffered a serious defeat at Poshan, northern part of the province.

Chinese troops wrested Mangcheng and Woyang, both in northern Anhwei, from the Japanese. And the Chinese mobile artillery units have been playing havoc with Japanese ships in the Yangtze, claiming three big gunboats and transports last month: one at Tungliu, one near Wusueh, and one near Kiukiang.

The Chinese also claimed victories in both northern Hunan and northern Kiangsi, but these seem to have been only local minor victories. However, they did stage with spectacular success a raid on the Japanese military headquarters near Tinghai, on the Chekiang coast, completely destroying it. Also spectacular was the blow-up of the Japanese-run train near Soochow, on the eve of the Japanese recognition of the Wang Ching-wei puppet regime.

Chinese forces in southwestern Kwangtung continued to mop up the straying Japanese troops in the Yamchow area, while their comrades in Kwangsi continued to press closer and closer against the invaders at Chinnankwan, on the French Indo-China borders, and finally completely liquidated them, the defeated Japanese fleeing into Indo-China. Kwangsi is now completely free from the invaders.



While this was being done, the Japanese launched an attack in Hupeh, which turned into one of the most significant Chinese victories since the recapture of Nanning. The Japanese defeat was due partly to their half-heartedness in launching the offensive. Formerly in their offensives, they

used at least five divisions, or over 100,000 troops, and sometimes as many as nine divisions, or nearly 200,000 troops; this time they used only two divisions and the fight proved an easy victory for the Chinese, for the battle took less than ten days, whereas formerly usually two weeks were required to reach a climax. Significantly, this is a foretaste of what may be expected if the Japanese withdraw too many troops from China for their southward expansion adventure. The battle started on November 25, when the Japanese launched their attacks from Suihsien, Chungsiang, Kingmen, Tangyang, and Ichang, a line running from northeast to southwest; by the 29th, the Chinese were already reporting their victories at every point, and by December 3 the Chinese Government has already issued a proclamation commending the troops.

The most significant development during last month was the Japanese recognition of the Wang Ching-wei puppet regime. Before that came another "peace offensive", which gave General Chiang Kai-shek a "last chance" to make peace with Japan. In doing this, the Japanese diplomats blissfully forgot their resolution of January 16, 1938, made in the presence of the Japanese Emperor and therefore "irrevocable", which committed Japan to refusing to recognize any Chinese Government headed by Chiang Kai-shek. However that may be, Chungking did not swallow the Japanese bait; then the Japanese had to make good their threat and recognize the Wang Ching-wei regime. This act, news commentators tell us, is purely for home consumption; the Japanese people can now be told that "peace" has been established between "China" and Japan. If peace could be had so cheaply, why did not the Japanese recognize their own puppets' set-up two years ago? It is an open secret that the Japanese did not recognize Wang's regime because they so long hoped for a chance of making peace with Chungking. Now that they have recognized the Wang regime, their chance for making peace with the Chinese Government which has the full support of the Chinese people at home and commands the confidence of foreign powers, is further away than ever. It is one of the anomalies of the times that the Japanese militarists should, of all times, now tell their own people that they are at peace with China. If Japan were at peace with China, then why the necessity of keeping the Japanese troops in China? Such a question is sure to be asked in Japan, once the novelty of the recognition of the Wang regime has worn off.

Internationally, the recognition of the Nanking set-up

(Continued at bottom of next page)

The Higher Life

By Catuca

NE of our Filipino superstitions has to do with a howling dog. If a dog howls at night, someone related to you or someone you know well is going to die. So every time a neighbor's dog goes Oo-oo-oo in the middle of the night, our mother wonders what's happening to her sisters in the province and their families, or her old friends back home.



have to wait until the following year. If they're lucky it may mean spanning only the hours between New Year's Eve and New Year's Day. If the first wedding takes place early during the year, the waiting couple have to delay almost a year unless they care to risk bringing bad luck to the first pair or upon themselves.

* * *

Of course dogs don't howl every night; they just bark most of the time. But anyway our relatives in the province have come in for a good deal of remembering this way. Only recently when the big dog next door took to making mournful noises at night, everyone was worried until a friend said that a dog howls because it's ill. It turned out to be true in this particular dog's case becaus he died after a few days.

* * *

Our mother isn't the only one who has such superstitions. A friend of ours will not wear anything yellow because someone told her once that yellow is the color of the abandoned. She was unhappily married then and she stopped wearing yellow altogether. She even gave away a favorite set of yellow dishes. Today, ten years after all that happened, she still doesn't wear yellow.

* * *

Not many people will admit outright that they're superstitious but almost everyone believes in something or other, even if it's just knocking on wood, lighting no more than two cigarettes on one match, or not passing under a ladder. They always say that they don't really believe those things but that it does no harm to be careful, just in case there turns out to be something to them.

* * *

That is why very few of our boys and girls marry during a year that has seen a brother or a sister's wedding. They It's a little late in the year to have an ax to grind, but the fact is we have one, Christmas or no Christmas. Right in front of the Malate Church is a plaza with two fountains, one on each side of a monument to Queen Isabella II. The fountains are partly shaded by trees and make very good ponds for tiny fish and lilies.

* * *

The plaza is a very nice little place to cool off in when it's hot. So since they took out the street-car tracks on M. H. del Pilar, taxicab drivers have taken to stopping there for a breathing spell.

k * *

It has become a regular club, four or five taxies usually stopping there at the same time, while their drivers sit on the edge of the fountain and talk. The siesta hour is a favorite time but the rest of the day is all right too. Now after months and months of this, there are no more fish in the ponds.

* *

No, the drivers didn't catch them to eat or to take home to their children. They just killed them and the lilies. They've turned the water black with dust and oil; the fountains have become washing troughs. Instead of just resting under the trees, the drivers take out their rags and wash their taxies.

turned out badly for the Japanese. America came out with bold gestures of making more loans to China as well as giving it more substantial material aid, besides reiterating its policy of non-recognition of the puppet regimes. Even Great Britain started consultation with its Dominions for granting more loans to China. And Russia officially notified Japan that its policy toward China will not change—which means non-recognition of the Japanese puppet regime as well as continuation of material aid to China.

In recognizing Wang Ching-wei, Japan committed itself to further complications at home and the further antagonizing of the powers. Japan must be desperate indeed to have taken such a step.

Revolts in Indo-China against the French broke out first in Tonkin, where Japanese troops are stationed—a significant

point to note. Though the French had the situation well in hand there, revolts spread to other parts of Indo-China and indications are that the situation has been very serious. At one time, the border fighting between Indo-China and Thailand threatened to become a war. These two factors combined made a golden opportunity for the Japanese to intervene, if intervention and occupation of other parts of Indo-China were their intention. But the golden opportunity is slipping, the border fighting is getting less serious, and the revolts are being squashed by the French; and the Japanese have not yet struck; they seem to be still hesitating. With the American navy reaching its full strength within two months, well may the Japanese military and navy men think twice before plunging headlong into another adventure.

Forgotten Christmas

By Tomas V. Hermosisima

RANDFATHER (may he rest in peace) had his own way of enjoying Christmas and used to tell us of the old customs of the Cebuanos during this time of the year; they were naïve, and yet beautiful.

The Christmas season, in those days lasted up to the celebration of Three Kings. In the streets of the old town of Cebu groups of joyseekers, men and women, old and young, carrying colored lanterns of varying shapes, wandered from place to place, looking for entertainment.

There was the biyai, which combined song and dance. It was performed by a man and a woman to the music of a native guitar. The song accompaniment consisted in the man and woman exchanging impromptu love verses, each attempting smartly to outverse the other. This dance was somewhat similar to the balitaw, which still retains its popularity among the barrio folk, but while the balitaw is a dance of courtship, the biyai portrays that sad time when lovers come to the parting of their ways. Hence its name biyai—"leave me."

Always attracting the biggest crowd, was the pastora, a sort of a religious play staged by older barrio children.



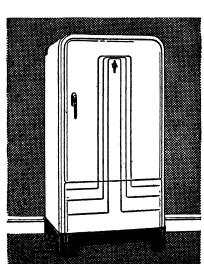
The stage was only a cleared space in the middle of a circle of onlookers. Neither were there any stage properties except a makeshift door which served both as entrance and exit. This contrivance was carried along by the troupe. The show was free for everybody to see. It was paid for by the owner of the house in front of which the per-

formance was given.

The players were usually country children who came to the capital perhaps only at Christmas time. They looked funny in their "biblical" costumes. The hemp goatee of "Joseph" might hang eskew on the player's chin, but such crudities didn't matter to the audience. The play was the thing they came for; it told the story of the childhood of Jesus. The players were taught their lines orally by the manager who probably got his knowledge of the play from, say, his grandfather. They spoke their lines flaw-lessly.

There was also the *pastol*, a sort of puppet show. The stage was a box-like affair which the puppet-master carried about on his shoulder. The puppets were usually mani-

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pulated by two men and performed all sorts of comical tricks which made the onlookers burst into shrieks of laughter. The amusement was easily the children's favorite.

The daigon singers provided still another form of Christmas entertainment. These came from towns far and near and flocked to the capital as early as a week before Christmas and often remained up to the Holy Child fiesta in the first week of January. The daigon was the local equivalent of the Christmas carol. It was a long narrative song of the Nativity, chanted to the accompaniment of a guitar. The singing usually varied in theme according to the time. During Christmas week it dealt with the birth of Christ and the flight of the Holy Family; during the week of the Three Kings, it told of the visit of the Three Wise Men to Bethlehem and their deception of King Herod.

The medley of voices could be heard at a great distance, for the singers sang so loud as to drown the accompaniment. They went about the town from the early evening till very late, and would stop to sing before a house even if the doors and windows had already been closed for the night. The guitarist would strike the first few notes, then the singers would beging the opening quatrain which prayed for the good graces of the household. The concluding stanza invariably wished the family happiness without end. Then someone from the house would come down to hand to the leader five or ten centavos as a pinaskohan—Christmas present. It was unusual luck to receive as much as twenty centavos. After chorussing their thanks, the singers would move on to the next house.

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I am not doing too good with school work. Teecher wants for you to see her soon, and for you to go back with me on my way back. Don't git mad until you see me.

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The Manila Ballet Moderne

(Continued from page 473)

of its creator. However, we can not help admiring Miss Dubsky for the great amount of work that she must have gone to to produce the ballet she imagined, as well as it was done. Until all her pupils are adequately trained and catch some of her fire, there will be individual, mediocre dancers who will break up some of the unity. This must be Miss Dubsky's main problem and I wish her luck in her splendid effort to overcome the difficulty. That this can be done in time was demonstrated by "The Toy Box" danced to three marches militaire by Schubert. The fascination of the Polovetsky dances lay in their diversity; at one time three different dances were going on simultaneously. The charm of "The Toy Box" lay in the automaton-like simplicity and regularity of the dancers; there was novelty and humor; the scenery and costumes were colorful and attractive and took one back to wide-eyed childhood.—HELEN BUTENKO.

Banks versus Usury

(Continued from page 477)

guarantors-men who are earning as much as, if not more than, oneself. This is also usually difficult to do, and if one succeeds, one pays double interest—to the bank and to the guaranty company. In the end one asks himself whether it would not have been better if he had borrowed from a usurer in the first place.

For a long time, the writer has wondered why our government, in warring against usurers, has not at the same time also tried to find means of ameliorating the plight of the little man when he finds himself suddenly at his wit's end to raise a small sum of money. It is, it must be evident to everyone, not sufficient merely to pass laws against usury. And usury will remain a lucrative business as long as there are men and women badly in need of ready cash and without any other means of getting it.

The writer has also wondered why the banks in this country have not considered it worth their while to bother about the little borrowers. The individual transactions would be small, but the cumulative business would certainly reach proportions that would merit the attention of bank officials. The same principle that made Frank Woolworth a millionaire many times over, is involved.

American banks have, in fact, applied this principle to their business with surprisingly gratifying results. In his

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Merry Christmas and a

Happy New Bear

article, "The Banker Doffs His High Hat", condensed from Current History and Forum and reprinted in the Reader's Digest for September, 1940, Howard Maier describes how these banks are doing business with profit with small housekeepers, laborers, and minor employees.

"According to a national survey, more than half the wage earners in the United States spend all of their pay checks within twenty-four hours after receiving them (how true that is in the Philippines as well!)—to settle with the grocer, the butcher, and other stores. These charge accounts entail a hidden carrying charge of from twelve to twenty percent. Edgar W. Penton of Detroit suggested that the banks extend the credit, enabling the customer to save money by purchasing for cash.

"Here's how his Cash Order Plan works: John Smith, who earns \$50 weekly, goes to the bank and establishes the fact that he has a steady job and good reputation. The bank extends him credit, issuing official \$5 cashier checks. No co-signer or collateral is required. Mr. Smith deposits no money. If, between paydays, he uses none of the checks, it costs him nothing. But for each one used he must within twenty-four hours after next payday, deposit the face amount plus a service charge of 15 cents.

"Last September the Morris Bank of Schenectady, N. Y., offered the scheme. The public rushed to accept. In eight months of successful operation less than one percent of the accounts had been delinquent over twenty-four hours."

The results would probably be just as gratifying were the scheme tried out here. For the common run of people would welcome any such means of solving the problem presented by a sudden financial emergency. Too, they would come to think of banks as friends and benefactors, instead of as institutions that cater only to the great and the mighty. They could and would then turn away from the usurers who have been bleeding them.

The 1940 Literary Contests

(Continued from page 475)

thinker, with all shades of liberalism and conservatism in between. There were three Americans and one Spaniard among them.

Where the League gave its impress on these literary contests lay in the formulation of their aims; here is where the League may be "charged" with having exercised its "influence". It is interesting at this point to note how the judges, none of whom was ever personally subject to League pressure with respect to literary belief, reacted to this aspect of the contests.

"Literature," the Chairman of the Board of Judges for English said in his report to the President, "deals primarily with values, and not merely with aesthetic values, but values in general—values in any field or aspect of life where it is at all possible to distinguish between beauty and ugliness, pain and pleasure, justice and injustice, good and evil. Under the rules governing these Contests, the Board felt it to be its duty to reject the doctrine of Art for Art's Sake as the sole basis of judgment, as a principle wholly inadequate to the larger objectives of these Contests, and, indeed, of all creative activity in general. In addition to the aesthetic test, the Board, therefore, applied the test of social significance; and in all cases where two works were observed to possess technical excellence and the purely artistic qualities in equal degrees, it decided in favor of that work which contained this significance and the vital element of contemporaneity.

"The Board desires to affirm" the report continued, "that the emphasis on social content and contemporaneity in no way interfered with the task of applying the universally accepted standards of literary criticism to the entries submitted for consideration. Indeed, it may be said that the Board would most certainly have taken those elements into account, even if they had not been so explicitly stated in the rules. For no writer worthy of recognition can, in this day and age, wield his pen without reference to the social matrix in which our humanity exists and has its being. If he insists upon what he believes to be his basic right of artistic isolation, he does so at his peril; he cannot deliberately ignore the major problems of society and the great issues of life, without himself running the risk of being contemptuously ignored.

"Whoever abdicates the true function of a writer—which is that of a teacher—can not be called a creator, except in an extremely limited sense; he is not a creator because he rejects as valid materials to work upon, the heart and mind and spirit of man."

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That passage states in summary all that the League basically stands for as an organization of writers aware of their place in the community. It is definitely on this count that it is willing to acknowledge accountability for the Commonwealth Literary Contests. The 131-page brochure entitled "Literature Under the Commonwealth" published by the League on November 15, 1940, is simply an elaboration of the thesis defined in the passage above with respect to the function of writers and the avenues along which they may develop their talent in service to themselves and for the joy of their fellow men.

In so far as the report of the judges affirms the aims of the Contests from that point of view, the Philippine Writers' League may feel a measure of gratification in having itself identified with the Contests as a means for giving rational direction to the development of Philippine literature.

It is not inappropriate to include in this review that as a



TH CHARITY

Another year is about to take its place in history. A year noted for turbulence, destructiveness, human sorrow and uncertainty. This has been the year of the war god Mars. Hardly a person in Europe and Asia has not felt his scorching breath. Through it all, the Philippines has continued to enjoy its daily luxuries, the security of life, person and home.

Insular Life policyholders have ample cause to be gracious and charitable to those who are in less fortunate circumstances. And though one should not confine his charity to one day a year, Christmas nonetheless, is the time for the appraisal of one's blessings and the season for good deeds.

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result of the Contests, the local publication of more creative works has received unprecedented impetus, certain of the already published winners going into multiple editions, not excluding those that did not win as high a distinction. As to unpublished works, which otherwise may gather dust in private closets, there is now unusual activity to get them out for public appraisal, and the public curiosity about them is tremendous. Regarding the immediate future, local writers are now maturing plans for their next projects and certain of the judges themselves in the Contests just ended have signified their intention to make their bid at the next Contests, along with the humblest aspirant.

There can be endless argument about the place and purpose of literature, but where there already has arisen a fresh enthusiasm to create, irrespective of literary belief, the existence of a literary organization such as the Philippine Writers' League, or of an institution such as the Commonwealth Literary Contests, as a factor in that enthusiasm, is a thing not to be ashamed of.

By and large, it is the public's judgment, as noted in the press and in private conversation, that the first year of the Commonwealth Literary Contests, for all its incidental hitches and minor miscalculations, was a great success, and the President of the Philippines on whose interest and support the Contests mainly depended, has not shown to date any flagging in his determination, originally and publicly declared at the first anniversary of the Philippine Writers' League, to give every possible aid to the movement here to develop a literature worthy of a noble people. Such a literature must of necessity be informed with social justice and founded on democratic traditions.



different designs

RIZAL AVE., MANILA BRANCH: BACOLOD, OCC. NEGROS

Four o'Clock In the Editor's Office



Wilbur Burton, who contributes the timely article on the Panama Canal to this issue of the Magazine, is already known to the readers as he contributed an article on Japanese rule in Canton to the February issue and an article on the Netherlands East Indies to the August issue. He writes for the New York Post, Asia, and many other important newspapers and magazines, and is now in Shanghai. He

wrote me in a letter accompanying his Panama article: "I'll later send you the suggested piece on Shanghai, possibly in farewell to this no longer so fair city, although I am not making any plans at the moment to get out. But it's only a question of time—and marking time—anywhere from another month or so to another year..."

The amusing (and also instructive) and unusual story, "A Night in Santo Domingo", is by Juan L. Gacad, who wrote me after I had accepted it for publication: "Needless to say, I am happy beyond description, as I know the Philippine Magazine is the most literary among local magazines and the goal of most if not all writers in the Philippines. About myself, all I can say is that I am employed as a stenographer in the Bureau of Plant Industry, and am a student in the State University, evening section. Like most working students, I wish to be a lawyer some day, although my heart is on writing. I have wanted to write since my high school days when I edited the school paper... Although reared in Manila, I am from Bayombong, Nueva Vizcaya."

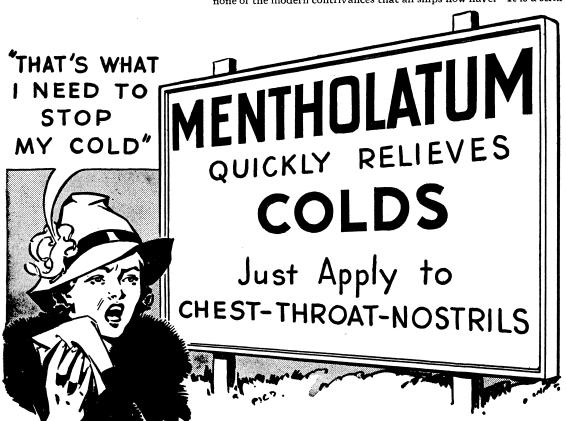
T. V. Hermosisima, who writes about some of the old Christmas customs of Cebu, was formerly a school teacher in that city. He now lives in Manila.

Jose Velez Yasay, author of the poem, "Song of Quest", is the editor of a Visayan weekly and told me in a letter: "I wrote short stories and articles before I decided that it was poetry that I really wanted to write, poetry of words mated happily and fruitfully".

Gerson M. Mallillin, author of the poem, "Testament of Love", also of "Men as Wounds" in the July issue and of other striking poems published from time to time in the Magazine, belongs to a recently constituted group of writers who call themselves the "Barbarians"—only they know why.

As to John H. Brown's poem, "The Ship", he wrote me in a letter: "I believe that the most wonderful thing about the Philippine Islands to this day is the fact that Magellan gothere a hundred years before the Pilgrim Fathers leaped upon their Rock. It has always seemed wonderful to me that the land most far removed from Europe's soil, should at such an early date (in modern history) have come under European and Christian influence. It is surely one of the romantic marvels of history... Magellan is one of my heroes. . . I never permit any one to say that Fernando didn't get around the globe. The archives asseverate that previous to his final departure from Seville, he made an eastward voyage, rounding the great cape which Spanish optimism named. Before returning to the Peninsula, he reached the island of Banda, six degrees east and fifteen degrees south of Mactan; in proof of which he had with him to the end a Banda boy who was

able to serve as his interpreter. What an event it was when this Malay boy conversed with men of his own race after traversing the entire world! So Magellan had already completed the circuit of the earth and had crossed every meridian of longitude several days before sighting Samar. On April 27, 1521, he terminated a westward career of 366 degrees. Of all the stupendous heroes that stride across the pageant pages of History, no figure towers above the Circumnavigator! Since all the records ran, no ship and no captain had ever performed such a colossal cruise. Homer's heroes were school boys playing in a pond by the side of this transcendental traveler. Until rocket crews get up to Mars, the name of Magallanes will be the shining name on the roll of all explorers. I think it fit that the principal magazine in the country he discovered and in which his bones lie buried, should make some reference to this unparalleled hero. . . . I wanted to write something about that first round-the-world cruise and did some reading in the old Spanish records. At first I thought to make Magellan the hero of the piece, but his doleful end after the first tremendous half of the voyage, meant a tragic piece, which I didn't want. Del Cano played no great part during the outbound trip while Magellan survived, and on the homebound cruise was not traversing entirely unknown waters, but of course deserves great credit for getting back after having had to make the enormous detours to avoid the Portuguese. I think he can be pronounced Spain's greatest navigator, Columbus being It-lian and Magellan Portuguese. So I dispense with a hero and celebrate the ship. The 96-ton Victoria was the only one of five vessels to get around the globe. I think it must be called the greatest voyage that ever was or ever can be made by any marine vessel. So if my new piece seems a bit extravagant, it is no more so than the theme it treats... I might add that the Guadalquiver is one of the great navigable rivers of the world. Seville, ten miles or more below tide water, is sixty miles from the open sea. The great river is truly an arm of the sea. Seville, of all cities in the world, should have a peculiar meaning for students of Philippine history, for the most voluminous and authentic records of early Philippine history are in the archives of Seville. The Cathedral of Seville (finished only two years before Magellan's last departure) is the largest Christian church on earth, excepting only St. Peter's. The elaborate religious celebrations in Seville are a legend in the Catholic world.... It ought to interest every one who knows the Philippines to be reminded that 420 years ago some of the most daring men that were ever born on earth were on their way to this archipelago in small wooden ships with absolutely none of the modern contrivances that all ships now have. It is a strik-



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THIS is the season when you think of your friends in distant places. If you can't visit them in person, the next best thing is a visit by telephone. The telephone will take your voice to any place listed on page IV in the front of your telephone directory. You'll find towns where you have relatives or friends who will be glad to hear your voice during the holiday season. Greetings are more personal when they're spoken. And the pleasure of hearing familiar voices goes both ways. If you call after 7 P. M. or on Sunday, the rate is considerably reduced. Charges on out-of-town calls can be added to your regular monthly telephone bill. For telephoning out of town, ask for

Long Distance



ing proof of the magnitude of this first voyage that almost fifty years elapsed before formal Spanish control of the Philippines began. No wonder then that my last six stanzas have between them a full dozen exclamation points! Many readers of the Philippine Magazine are enthusiasts in matters maritime, and the diminutive *Victoria* is surely the ship of ships."

During the month I received an interesting letter from Pilar N. Ravelo, who has for some time been connected with the office of the Resident Commissioner of the Philippines to the United States in Washington. She wrote: "I have just gone over the September issue of the Philippine Magazine and read with great interest the column written by Catuca. We should have more columns of this kind not only in your magazine but in the Philippine dailies. The last sentence is particularly outstanding and true-for while our 'socialites' and 'NEPA-ites' are busy displaying the latest creations, they ironically overlook the essential in their preachings as far as what is truly Philippine in our costumes is concerned. Let's have more of Catuca's stuff. Before I go further, let me identify myself because I am afraid you may have forgotten me. I used to write 'Daughters of Maria Clara', a daily column in the Manila Bulletin up to May, 1938, and you repudiated me one day at a party, maintaining that it was wrong for me to call the present generation of Filipino women 'daughters of Maria Clara' and that Maria Clara never did have any daughter. I have forgotten the outcome of that discussion, although I still remember that two or three of our ardent 'Rizalites' came to my rescue. I am presently connected with the Office of the Resident Commissioner, working in the Press Relations Division.... Although belated, let me congratulate you for your very pungent editorial on 'Mr. Quezon's Partyless Democracy' in your August issue. We have it on file in the Office. And this reminds me of a favor I would like to ask you. We are now busy preparing material for theinitial issue of a monthly which the Office is putting up in order to disseminate right information about the Philippines to the American public. Could you possibly send us an article on any phase of Philippine life—be it political, social, economic? The Commissioner will greatly appreciate what you can do to help us. I am placing your name on our mailing list. It's only a matter of five more days before the next President of the United States is elected. Wilkie seems to have an even chance to win, according to some predictions. I've never realized how true the meaning of 'freedom of speech' is here until I heard candidates and party leaders lash each other and get by with it. The Roosevelt administration has been branded with all sorts of names by the opposition, and vice versa, but I have not heard of a single case of arrest except of those who threw missiles. Over the radio and elsewhere, any one can lash anybody and never spare or mince words, and still they go scot-free. And it's thrilling to observe the American way of campaigning and politics. I have never seen the like of it! Best wishes and regards, and here's to more power for you and your magazine!"



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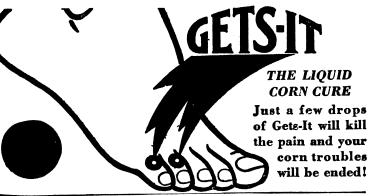
BRIGHTEN your SMILE with KOLYNOS

A letter from a high churchman (Anglican) read as follows: "...For a long time I have felt genuine admiration for the way in which, almost a single-handed, you have promoted the cultural standards of the Philippines. Whether you will ever receive due credit I do not know and I am quite sure you do not care, but you have done more than any man of whom I have heard, past or present, to advance the cause of real civilization in these islands. I think also, as I write this, of the part you have taken from the first, to secure for Manila a symphony orchestra of which it may be proud. As for the Philippine Magazine, it has converted the taste of the younger generation from writing saccharine copies of third-rate models, to expressing its literary perceptions in terse, sinewy English. On top of all this we owe you a debt beyond easy calculation for your brave fight to secure true freedom of thought and speech and conduct...." Well, that is very high praise, particularly as coming from an ecclesiastic, and I hope I deserve only a small part of it.

The last sentence touched on the controversy I have been drawn into by certain members of the Jesuit Order here after I had challenged their holding up fascist Portugal as a model state. Letters continue to come in and I can truthfully say that in all of my editorial experience, never have I received such spontaneous encouragement and moral support as I have in connection with this controversy. There is room for only a few letters. One is from Mr. Walter Robb: "I have just given lunch hour to your November issue. Let me felicitate your readers; so very much, of the highest order of excellence in periodical literature, at hand in a single number of the Magazine. My own number will never be parted with."

The Principal of a public school in Batangas wrote: "I am a constant reader of your magazine, and because of its contents and quality, I for one am grateful that the Philippines is so fortunate as to have a publication of this kind. The intelligent boldness of its editor is indeed heartening. In a country like the Philippines we need more of this, and the service it does for us—perhaps at great sacrifice—is greater than we can realize. I hope for the success of your magazine and the continuation of its fight for truth with unabated vigor and spirit."

A Filipino medical man in Oriental Negros wrote: "Yesterday I happened to come across the October issue of the Philippine Magazine and read with great interest and admiration your very courageous article against certain propaganda activities of the Ateneo Jesuit Fathers. I have a radio, too, but long ago stopped listening to these Ateneo broadcasts as it made my blood boil every time I listened to those Charlie McCarthys of the Jesuits. Their allowing themselves to be used as tools for this undemocratic and un-Filipino propaganda is disgusting. Some Catholic leaders are taking too much for granted here in the Philippines. We of the younger generation are very grateful to America for liberating our minds. But there are, unfortunately, many Filipinos who are still mentally shackled. Most of us, however, have had enough not only of the Church's intolerance, but its lust for power and things material. I wish I had stronger words of condemnation. I am happy to know there are editors who have your courage.



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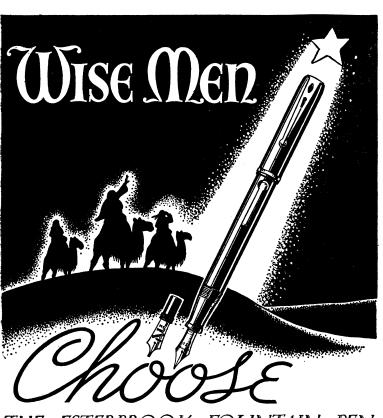
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• Girls in love, girls who are married, girls who are anxious to make friends and keep them—they all use Mum to protect their charm. They know that the slightest hint of underarm odour is the one offense that is inexcusable.

They know, too, that a bath cannot prevent odour to come. But Mum can! A touch of this dainty white cream under each arm and you have positive all-day protection against offending. Mum is harmless to fabrics, so you can use it even when dressed. And Mum is soothing to sensitive skin—apply it right after shaving, if you wish.

Do as thousands of charming women do. Get a large economical jar of Mum at your chemist's or store, today, and use it always!

MUM

After reading about your affair with the Ateneo Fathers, I felt it my duty to write you to let you know that I am sincerely with you. You deserve the backing of all patriotic Filipinos. More power to you. Go ahead and pull no punches."

An American friend in one of the near-by provinces wrote me, as he had once before, on the same subject: "Apparently the good friars still have the Editor on their list. I hope the Editor will realize. with due humility, the splendid nature and the splendid caliber of the power he holds. I hope he will apprehend very fully that this power is largely potential. What he prints, after all, may not be of the greatest importance. It's what he stands ready to print and what the frocked fraternity knows he surely will print if occasion come, that matters much. Apparently the Magazine's circulation is sufficient to expose any error which calls for exposure. Only men of great temerity would dare to incite to action such static force as the Philippine Magazine possesses. Thus every grotesque proposal of the clerical brotherhood is to a large extent vetoed in advance. Any interference in political matters on the part of any religious protagonist must be infallibly subject to the protest of the Philippine Magazine. Of late, the bombs of the Ateneo broadcasters seem to be directed against the Masonic order. The order has not much fought back. Perhaps more dignity is achieved by such restraint. In a polemics I have noticed that only the most crushing aggressiveness can attain the same effect as restraint and understatement. And nothing can be more blasting than cold pleasant satire. The measured mockery of Voltaire was the most terrible thing in all forensic history. I hope the Editor will wear a large grin while he composes his answers to his critics. . . . "

I take the foregoing as wise advise. Yet whether we should use overstatement or understatement or the exact statement in a controversy, is a question I would leave to the rhetoricians. I believe in what Milton stated in his great work on freedom of thought, the "Areopagitica": "For who knows not that truth is strong next to the Almighty; she needs no policies, no stratagems, no licensings to make her victorious; those are the shifts and defenses that error uses against her power". Furthermore, as to the strength or weakness of any piece of writing, what Tacitus wrote in his "A Dialogue Concerning Oratory" applies: "For the orator's genius rises and expands in proportion to the dignity of the occasion upon which it is exerted; and no magnificent speech was ever yet delivered except upon a subject of adequate importance". I wrote a number of editorials on "a subject of adequate importance" and I believe I wrote the truth which is "strong next to the Almighty". So I am not frightened by the dishonest and vicious campaign being carried on against the Philippine Magazine by some Jesuit fathers here. In this case, as well as generally, the

Magazine stands for a principle-that of freedom, social as well as intellectual-that is greater and stronger than the Magazine itself and greater and stronger than anything these misguided priests can bring against it. Already the criticism voiced in the Magazine has had its effect. Certain clerics have recently been almost falling over themselves to be among the first to declaim their loyalty to our democratic form of goverment. Personally I have no desire to prolong the controversy, for I feel it is too one-sided. As an editor, I must /also take into consideration the fact that readers might get tired of it. I know that they will understand, however, the necessity of my exchanging blow for blow so long as the attack on the Magazine continues, whether openly or in secret.



TAKES THE ODOUR OUT OF PERSPIRATION

History from Day to Day

(Continued from page 460)

term. Both houses will also remain Democratic. President tells Hyde Park neighbors, "We of course are facing difficulties in this country, but I think you will find me just the same Franklin Roosevelt that you have known for a great many years". Will-kie telegraphs Roosevelt: "Congratulations on your election as President of United States. I know we are both gratified that so many Americans participated in the election. I wish you all personal health and happiness." Knox states, "election constitutes unmistakable mandate from people to their President to continue firm and vigorous foreign policy in defense of American interests and to accelerate program of defense. Now that elections are over it becomes first duty of every good American to foster and promote national unity... It has been undisguised hope of Berlin, Rome, and Tokyo that elections would leave us disastrously divided". J. Farley states, "People have again expressed their will. I expect all to accept decision of majority. All must realize that United States is greater than any one of us or greater than all of us. National unity is our goal. Excitement of campaign must not blind our eyes to dangers of perilous world in which we live.

Nov. 7.—President telegraphs Willkie: "Please accept my sincere thanks for your message of congratulation. I greatly appreciate assurance of your good wishes for my health and happiness, which I heartily reciprocate." Tone of exchange is cool in contrast with Roosevelt-McNary exchange. Republican Vice-Presidential nominee wired Roosevelt: "Heartiest congratulations—wishing you all grace and administration prosperity." President replied: "Many thanks for your generous and therefore characteristic message. I know you and I will work together in the national interest. I heartily reciprocate all your good wishes". Hoover states, "When people speak there is the voice to be obeyed. Transcendent duty now is full cooperation of everybody". Al Smith: "The American people have spoken. The campaign is past history and should be f

the President in interest of future welfare of our country."

Tacoma new Narrows Bridge, world's third largest suspension bridge, swayed and cracked in highwind and crashed into Puget Sound; cost \$6,000,000 and was opened last July.

Nov. 8.—President states in press conference his fixed 3rd-term policy is a 50-50 split between United States and Britain of all "Flying Fortresses" and other military planes, guns, and munitions that American industry produces; previously Britain was getting about 45%; he emphasizes rule is subject to exception on instantaneous notice if it proves detrimental to defense program.

Secretary of Treasury H. Morgenthau states he will request Congress to extend statutory debt limitation from current maximum of \$\$45,000,000,000 to \$60,000,000,000 or \$\$65,000,000,000 and will recommend elimination of tax exemption on all new issues of government securities.

Republicans said to have secured 4 new seats in Senate, but this does not endanger Democratic control. Democrats elected 22, Republicans 15, and Progressives 1 in House, Democrats gaining 7 seats.

Willkie states he will speak to people over radio Monday, "I feel obligation to state my viewpoint of obligation and position of the millions who voted for me".

Nov. 10.—Sen. Key Pittman, outstanding Demo-

Monday, "I feel obligation to state my viewpoint of obligation and position of the millions who voted for me".

Nov. 10.—Sen. Key Pittman, outstanding Democratic leader and head of powerful Relations committee, dies in Reno, Nevada, of heart attack, aged 68; believed his strenuous campaign for reelection, which he won, was too much for his strength.

Members of New York State Industrial Union Council call on Lewis to resign in compliance with his pledge he would do so if Roosevelt were reelected, accusing him of betraying labor's confidence in supporting Willkie.

Prominent American Catholics, including 3 bishops and other clergymen, urge United States to give full aid to Britain "because whole of Christianity is being theatened by European dictatorships. Hitlerism like communism seeks to subvert Christianity ... Wt declare we will give our full support to government for every prudent and effective effort it may make to overcome this evil thing".

Nov. 11.—Willkie in radiocast pledges cooperation with Roosevelt for interests of country but urges continuance of fight for principles he outlined in campaign—reduced federal expenditures except for defense and necessary relief, employment of private capital as far as possible for building new defense plants, adjustment of taxes and government restrictions to take "brakes off" private enterprise. Knox states in Armistice Day speech, "We are not going to meet this menace with words. Only course is to meet it with deeds." Reference is to Hitler-Molotov conference. Reuter reports sinister signi-

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PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE

The Country's Leading Monthly

ficance is attached in well-informed Washington quarters to news of concentration of Japanese expe-ditionary forces in Hainan and Formosa; officials quarters to news of concentration of Japanese expeditionary forces in Hainan and Formosa; officials said to be watching situation closely.

Frank W. Taussig, noted economist, dies at Cambridge, Mass., aged 81.

Nov. 11.—President in Armistice Day speech describes democracy as the new order and states it intends to keep on living ... "World will not revert to modern form of ancient slavery".

Nov. 12.—Roosevelt reported to have carried 39 states—Willkie 9—North Dakota, Iowa, Indiana, Nebraska, Kansas, Vermont, Maine, Colorado, and Michigan.

Michigan.

United Press reports Washington as "tight-lipped" regarding Molotov's Berlin visit. Pointed out that conversations in progress between United States and Russia are already handicapped by general unfriendly public attitude.

Hull, Stimson, and Knox reported to have discussed materially strengthening United States armed forces in Philippines.

Eleven persons reported killed and 15 but in

forces in Philippines.

Eleven persons reported killed and 15 hurt in explosions in two powder-plants in Pennsylvania, and in arms factory in New Jersey.

Nov. 13.—Assistant Secretary of State Sumner Welles states United States is not seeking to acquire military bases from any Latin American country but might accept invitation to share in use of bases these nations themselves might build. Knox states national defense program is "fully a year ahead of schedule". Navy Department announces 14 warships with complement of nearly 10,000 men will leave Hawaii for Pacific coast where men will have several weeks' shore-leave.

several weeks' shore-leave.

Nov. 14.—President issues proclamation officially recognizing state of war between Greece and Italy; this places Neutrality Law into effect.

State Department reported making representations to Spain with regard to military occupation of Tangier. Officials reported to have closed "friendly understanding" whereby United States will supply food to Martinique in return for demobilization of French planes and warships there.

Nov. 15.—Washington circles state Netherlands

Nov. 15.—Washington circles state Netherlands East Indies oil agreement is compromise as Japan asked double the amount of oil specified; agreement is limited to 6 months and high octane gasoline is not included. included.

Reported Spain has asked United States for loan of \$100,000,000. Welles states in press conference Spain's case is one for the Red Cross.

Other Countries

Oct. 16.—Java Bode states East Indies would welcome British assistance if Dutch territory is attacked and would be willing to assist Britain if its Far Eastern territories are attacked. Said there are 100,000 tons of goods at Lashio and another 500,000 tons at Rangoon awaiting transportation to China over Burma road to be opened tomorrow; some 15,000 trucks said to be ready.

15,000 trucks said to be ready.

DNB German news agency states London is "great sea of flames" after 1000 planes dropped 1000 tons of bombs. British state German claim is exaggerated and that only some 250 planes dropped 200 tons of bombs in purely terroristic attack on civilian population with damage to military objectives slight; said that 18 German planes were destroyed Tuesday and 15 British planes lost with 9 of pilots saved. Daily Express states some 45,000 German troops were killed and wounded in recent British naval and air attack on Cherbourg and that of 500,000 German troops stationed at Channel ports for more than a month, many thousands have been sent to southern France for rest. War Secretary Anthony Eden reported now in Egypt. Vichy government issues decree warning writers of history against writing accounts of war until after official version has appeared.

Oct. 17.—Head of Japanese naval mission states in Hanoi that if weather permits, Japanese will bomb China end of Burma road but that he does not believe Hongkong will be attacked because it is "like a rotten apple that will drop without shaking the tree". Asahi reports Japanese Consul at Hongkong has warned that Japanese condiser closure of Hongkong-Chungking road separate from Burma road closure and effective indefinitely, but that British plan to resume Hongkong-Chungking shipments simultaneously with reopening of Burma road at midnight tonight. London circles point out that Hongkong route was closed by order of Governor in January, 1939, and that no undertaking was given Japanese government until time of Burma road agreement when Japanese were reassured on this point; thus, as Burma road agreement lapsed, it remains at discretion of Governor whether to rescind order or not. Dutch circles in London state they have information that Foreign Minister J. von Ribbentrop is disappointed and angered at Japan's attitude of restraint.

Royal Air Force bombed Kiel naval dockyards for 4 hours last night, also important oil targets.

attitude of restraint.

Royal Air Force bombed Kiel naval dockyards for 4 hours last night, also important oil targets. Clouds and rain give Londoners first quiet night in many weeks. Admiralty announces German convoy of 3 supply ships and 2 escort ships was destroyed and another 7,000 ton vessel hit; also announces that cruiser Liverpool was damaged by torpedo while returning to its base from operations off Sicily, but that ship is safely in port. Reported Eden will soon proceed to Turkey. Ramon Serrano Suñer, Spanish Minister of Interior, is appointed Foreign Minister. Reported that Luis Companys, former president of Catalonia, who was recently turned over the Spanish authorities by Vichy government, was executed in a Spanish prison.

Oct. 18.—First contingent of trucks from Burma

Oct. 18.—First contingent of trucks from Burma reaches Kunming without incident. Japanese state naval aircraft attacked Kunming today. Vichy officials admit there are 18,000 Japanese troops in Indo-China but that this is in accordance with agree-

ment. Hongkong authorities announce that lifting of ban on exports of petroleum and other specified goods to China has been deferred indefinitely.

Reported that more than 500,000 German troops are massed along German-Russian border. British Air Ministry announces that reliable neutral sources have reported that German troops embarked on September 16 for invasion attempt but were taken off ships because of heavy RAF offensive. British announcement states 6,945 civilians were killed during September and 10,615 seriously injured, including 694 children killed and 675 seriously injured, Suñer states his appointment signifies "Spain's acceptance of new order". Greek diplomatic circles in Egypt state Germany and Italy have demanded formation of pro-Axis government in Greece with abdication of King George II and resignation of Premier Gen. J. Metaxas, severance of relations with Britain, permission for Germany and Italy to use certain Greek bases, and cession of strip of territory adjacent to Albania to Italy and corridor to Aegean Sea to Bulgaria.

Oct. 19.—Japanese army authorities order remov-Reported that more than 500,000 German troops

Sea to Bulgaria.

Oct. 19.—Japanese army authorities order removal of anti-American posters put up several days ago by "Chinese Youth Party". Lisbon Japanese Legation spokesman states all Japanese residents in England will be evacuated soon on Japanese liner. Japanese state key bridges on Burma road were heavily bombed. India government suspends issue of licences for export of scrap iron and steel. London quarters state Britain has contracted to purchase entire production of high-octane aviation gasoline of Dutch East Indies.

of Dutch East Indies.

Anti-government riots reported in many Norwegian cities; state of alarm declared. Reported from Budapest that all war materials sent to Rumania by Britain and France are being taken to Germany; shipments of Rumanian oil reported to be jamming railways to Germany. Rumanians reported sullen now they realize they have been betrayed by Iron Guard into becoming German vassal state. Germany and Yugoslavia sign trade agreement. Official Spanish news agency states Companys was executed in Barcelona without mentioning date. Pope Pius XII in radiocast to United States urges peace based on "equitable readjustment of differences and based on the union that comes with right order".

Oct. 20.—Nichi Nichi states that in opening Burma road, Britain is "only marching to its own grave". Japanese reported exerting pressure for cancellation of Dutch aviation gasoline contract with Britain. Following French protest, Japanese pay indemnity of \$71 each to families of 18 Ansanties killed by Japanese bombing during landing pay indemnity of \$71 each to families or 10 cau-namites killed by Japanese bombing during landing

pay indemnity of \$71 each to lamines of 10 faminements killed by Japanese bombing during landing at Haiphong.

Rumored in London that on advise of Ambas. Sir Stafford Cripps, British government is considering recognizing Russia's absorption of Baltic states in effort to align Russia in 4-power front against Japan, but official circles deny rumor, stating there has been no change in policy since Prime Minister Winston Churchill stated Britain will refuse to recognize territorial changes made under duress during the war. RAF reported to have dropped leaflets on Paris last night announcing city will be subjected to aerial attack within 15 days and suggesting citizens enter air raid shelters with 3 days' food supply. Gestapo chief H. Himmler arrives in Madrid and passes through decorated streets lined with troops; in afternoon, bull-fight is held in his honor. Berlin, Rome, and Athens sources deny Axis ultimatum was sent to Greece.

Gestapo chief H. Himmler arrives in Matrid and passes through decorated streets lined with troops; in afternoon, bull-fight is held in his honor. Berlin, Rome, and Athens sources deny Axis ultimatum was sent to Greece.

Oct. 21 — Foreign Office confirms that Commerce Minister I. Kobayashi is leaving Java temporarily to attend ceremonies of 2600th anniversary of Japanese Empire and to consult officials regarding his mission. Thailand (Siam) Premier states Siam is determined to recover lost territories from French Indo-China by force if necessary.

Belgrade reports state Russia has sent 2 notes to Germany protesting against military occupation of Rumania, claiming Germany's agreement with Russia covered only economic penetration. Reported from Vichy that Germany has offered Russia domination of Turkey and control of Dardanelles in exchange for Russian consent to Axis push into southeast Europe. Churchill in broadcast addressed to France states Hitler and all his collaborators will soon be made to pay for their crimes. "We are on his track, and so are our friends across the Atlantic." He scoffs at Nazi invasion threats, "We are waiting for the long-promised invasion—so are the fishes." He states Britain is not forgetting its ties with France and is "persevering steadfastly and in good heart in cause of European freedom and fair dealing for common people of all countries... Britain as ever has control of seas and in 1941 will have control of air... Hitler with his mechanical Germans and 5th column has temporarily subjugated most of finest races of Europe and his little Italian accomplice is trotting hopefully and hungrily but rather wearily and very timidly at his side. Both wish to carve up France and its empire... This evil man (Chancelor Adolf Hitler), this monstrous abortion of hatred and deceit, is resolved on nothing less than complete wiping out of French nation and disintegration of its whole life and future. By all kinds of sly, savage means, he is plotting and working to quench forever the foundations of

long-range guns of unprecedented intensity; also carried out other operations ranging from Berlin to northern Italy. Western India Liberal Association issues statement: "In interests of India itself, it would be suicidal to do anything to prejudice British effort in this life and death struggle". Reports from France and Spain describe flood in Pyrenees as reaching catastrophic proportions with hundreds of dead.

reaching catastrophic proportions with hundreds of dead.

Oct. 22.—Tokyo diplomatic circles state that coming Japanese-Russian negotiations will be based on plan of partitioning northwest china and creation of buffer territories and spheres of influence; Russia represented as anxious over Axis drive into Balkans. Britain advises Britons not holding essential positions to evacuate Japan and Japanese-occupied areas in China; said to be "suggestion" rather than order. Americans in China protest against high steamship fares. S. Washington is charging \$450 regardless of class and Matson Line \$395. First fleet of trucks reaches Kumning; Japanese finding it extremely difficult to bomb Burma road bridges because of topography; air defenses are being strengthened. Nichi Nichi quotes Kobayashi as stating conclusions reached at Batavia are generally satisfactory but that agreement on oil is not—believed to refer to offer of private oil companies to deliver only certain quantities of oil which they have available for shipment during next month on strictly commercial basis. Reported from Singapore that memorandum reportedly signed in Batavia in effect definitely places East Indies outside sphere of "new order"; it was drawn up at Dutch request following GermanItalian-Japanese alliance which Dutch considered "serious obstacles" to continuance of negotiations unless Japan gave assurances it would respect status quo in East Indies. Said so far Japanese have obtained only agreement covering 100,000 tons of salt to be delivered during next 3 years.

Moscow radio states Germans using concrete bombs and petroleum incendiary bombs in place of

duo in East Indies. Said so far Japanese nave obtained only agreement covering 100,000 tons of salt to be delivered during next 3 years.

Moscow radio states Germans using concrete bombs and petroleum incendiary bombs in place of more expensive material in attacks on England. RAF, supported by newly delivered crack American planes, throws back waves of German raiders. Bombs reportedly heavily damaged London's famous Temple area and also Holland House, built in 1607, once most brilliant social and literary center. Ambas, J. P. Kennedy leaves London for United States by way of Lisbon. French Vice-Premier P. Laval confers with Hitler in Paris. Swiss sispatches state Axis is attempting to persuade France to declare war against Britain by offering comparatively easy peace terms. Diplomatic sources in Washington say Germany 2 weeks ago offered France final peace settlement if it would participate in war against Britain; Marshal H. Petain and majority of Cabinet rejected plan, but Laval supported it. Foreign Minister P. Baudouin is reported from Barcelona to have told American correspondents at Vichy that "collaboration with Germany is absolutely necessary... If we look at map and consider importance of French-German bloc, we realize absurdity of previous policy which had France and Germany continually opposing each other. It is time Francabandons policy of errors followed for 20 years which was main reason for war of 1939;" he expresses hope American opinion "will keep abreast" of French opinion. Five leaders of defeated Republican government of Spain are sentenced to death by Madrid court martial, including Cipriano Rivas, noted author and brother-in-law of Manuel Azaña, former President, Julian Zugazagotia, member of former Cabinet, Antonio Salido, former Under-Secretary of War, Miguel Salvador, other former Cabinet member, and Antonio Montilla, Socialist Deputy and diplomat.

Oct. 23.—Japanese government reportedly informed British Ambas. Sir R. Craigie that there are

Antonio Mentilla, Socialist Deputy and diplomat.

Oct. 23.—Japanese government reportedly informed British Ambas, Sir R. Craigie that there are secret "escape" provisions in tripartite alliance which permit each signatory to decide under what conditions it would come to others' aid in case of attack. Foreign Office spokesman denies any agreement has been reached with Dutch regarding oil. Asahi states Japan's negotiations failed due to British and American machinations. "To bring East Indies to our side, we must either show them it is against their interests to rely on Britain and United States or resort to force to make them comply".

London spokesman discounts report that armistice

their interests to rely on Britain and United States or resort to force to make them comply".

London spokesman discounts report that armistice expiration was subject of Hitler-Laval talk as armistice was supposed to continue until final conclusion of peace, but that "it is unwise to consider Laval was necessarily acting with consent of Cabinet... If France has illusions about effect of submitting to German demands, this would amount to triumph of hope over experience". London spends 3rd successive relatively quiet night, attributed in part to bad weather and in part to anti-aircraft barrage having been placed farther out. Admiralty reports that Italian destroyer was forced ashore and blown up after it and another destroyer attacked British convoy in Red Sea; other destroyer got away. British bombers hammer Italians between Ruqbuq and Sollum and also targets in Abyssinia and Somaliland. Vichy states Laval went to Paris to discuss extension of armistice which, it is alleged, expired September 23, and not to negotiate on France entering war against Britain. Petain is said to have said he would never sign such agreement and Gen. M. Weygand supported him; Baudouin and Adm. Jean Dalton, Minister of Navy, supported Laval. Hitler confers with Gen. Francisco Franco at Hendaya on French border and talks are reportedly concluded "in spirit of hearty comradely association". Spain's controlled press jubilantly declares Europe is "on eve of great affairs... which will be precipitated before United States presidential election" King Carol and Mme. Magda Lupescu are placed under virtual arrest in Seville with possibility they may be sent back to Nazi-controlled Rumania.

Oct. 24. — Over 1000 Japanese women leave Shanghai on Japanese ship for unknown destination;

Oct. 24. — Over 1000 Japanese women leave Shanghai on Japanese ship for unknown destination; also reported evacuation of Yangtze river area. Reported every truck on Burma road so far has come through safely.

Washington diplomatic sources say Germany has "offered" Russia all of Asiatic Turkey as reward for standing aside while Axis armies cross Dardannelles toward Iran and Suez. Moscow diplomatic circles predict probable conclusion of Russo-Japanese nonaggression pact with arrival there of new Japanese Ambas. Y. Tatekawa. While London passed 4th successive quiet night, heavy British bombers struck at Berlin last night. Air Vice-Marshal C. H. B. Blount is killed when his plane crashes into tree in taking off. British spokesman states, "It may strike Vichy that its adoption of Hitler's plans may cause considerable alarm to French Empire and be dangerous stimulus to Free France movement"; also that Madrid must consider "there are always hard facts which it must take into consideration—possible loss of economic advantages which might follow abandonment of its non-involvement policy". Hitler meets Petain in presence of Ribbentrop and Laval in Hitler's private railway coach at small station "somewhee" in German-occupied French territory; meeting arranged by Laval during Laval's Wednesday conversation with Hitler, when, according to Swiss reports, Hitler and Laval put finishing touches to agreement whereby Vichy will give Axis powers use of naval and air bases in Africa and Syria and unoccupied France in return for certain concessions; a similar agreement with Spain allegedly discussed by Hitler and Franco.

Oct. 25.—Tokyo report states "influential Chinese unconnected either with Chungking or Nanking

Oct. 25.—Tokyo report states "influential Chinese monnected either with Chungking or Nanking regime, ave womtered Japan with view to restoring pregime, ave womtered Japan with view to restoring regime, ave womtered Japan with view to restoring regime, ave womtered Japan with view to restoring regime, averaging and the design of liquidating Sino-Japanese war to give Japan freer hand in assisting Axis designs, Japanese navy commend announces that Kungkue suspension bridge across Meking river in Yunnan was destroyed by Japanese war planes, disrupting Burma road traffic. Rangoon reports state two American shipping companies announced schedule of 5 ships monthly from United States bringing Americans supplies and carrying back tin, antimony, and wood-oil.

Berlin high command states Italian air raiders for first time joined Germans in raid against England. Escaped Belgian prisoner of war reaching England states morale of German population has been produndly affected by British a traits, German confoundly affected by British a traits, German compounds affected by British a traits, and the production of the compound of the state of the compound of the comp

cancelled Japanese oil concession on Gulf of Mexico;

cancelled Japanese oil concession on Gulf of Mexico; there already is ban on shipments to Japan of mercury, manganese, antimony, and scrap-iron.

Oct. 26.—Shanghai observers believe German tactics will be to break up Anglo-American cooperation in Far East through temporary Japanese appeasement of Britain and through freeing Japan from involvement in China; said there are now 400 Nazis in various Japanese government offices as "observers". Japanese planes again bomb Chungking, doing considerable damage. Japanese claim they destroyed 2 suspension bridges across Lantsang river, Burma road. destroyed 2 suspension river, Burma road.

doing considerable damage. Japanese claim they destroyed 2 suspension bridges across Lantsang river, Burma road.

German newspaper states "European continent forever is freed from the lash of war. From North Cape to Biscay, a single iron front has arisen against which every attack by an overseas power must collapse". Germans claim sinking by German bombers of British liner Empress of Britain (42,500 tons) north of Ireland. Reported Axis invitation to Russia to attend Danubian conference at Budapest, opening on 28th, is interpreted in diplomatic quarters as signifying it does not consider it advisable to ignore Russia and that idea of expansion in Near East may be abandoned. Reuter quotes "leading Bulgarian industrialist" who recently spent several months in Berlin, as saying morale of German people has been rapidly falling from exultation to despondency because 3 invasion dates in July, August, and September failed to materialize; public grandstands were erected in Berlin in anticipation of victory parade, but were taken down; British bombing also important factor, as is diet which is largely without fats; open criticism of Nazi leadership now heard. Another group of Hollanders reported arrested by Germans in reprisal for "continuing internment of Germans in East Indies". Prince Bernard of Holland sends British Ministry of Aircraft Production check for \$1,300,000 representing gift from East Indies for purchase of 18 bombers; Indies already contributed \$1,335,000 for 40 Spitfires. King George in message to Petain expresses encouragement and sympathy for France, expresses confidence in Allied victory, and declares France will share in its benefits. Vichy Council of Ministers approves "principle of collaboration with Axis for reorganization of peace in Europe". Rome report states provisional settlement was reached at Hitler-Petain conference under which France will give "passive aid" to Germany. Spanish sources state Suñer has sent letter to Britain stating he desires to maintainjand enlarge existing Anglo-Spanish

tain stating he desires to maintainjand enlarge existing Anglo-Spanish trade agreements.

Oct. 27.—Reported from Shanghai that Japanese military recently agreed to Foreign Minister Y. Matsuoka's request they suspend negotiations with Wang Ching-wei pending Matsuoka's "final" attempt at negotiations with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. Japanese shoot down near Kunming passenger plane of Eurasian Aviation Company, Sino-German firm. Indo-China authorities under Japanese pressure reported taking steps to prevent \$100,000,000 north of American goods at Haiphong, intended for China and marooned there, from being recovered by shippers. Saturday and Sunday attacks on London said to have done great destruction; Rome reports 200 Italian planes participated, 40 bombers and 160 chasers. L. S. Amery, Secretary of State for India and Burma, states in speech that Hitler's Waterloo will come more swiftly than Napoleon's and defines Britain's ultimate war aim to be establishment in Europe of cooperation instead of anarchy. Official Vichy communique states Petain and Hitler merely agreed on principle of collaboration designed to aid France's economic recovery from military defeat and Nazi occupation, details to be worked out later. Baudouin resigns and Laval takes over Foreign Ministry. Vichy spokesman states, "Choice has now been made and every Frenchman must accept it... Norticism of policy of collaboration with Germany and Italy will be permitted".

Pres. L. Cardenas of Mexico lifts unofficial embargo on exports to Japan because it "threatened"

and Italy will be permitted".

Pres. L. Cardenas of Mexico lifts unofficial embargo on exports to Japan because it "threatened nation's economy"; agents of Attorney-General's office at principal ports had been halting shipments.

Oct. 28.—Japanese army organ Sin Shun Pao states Japan is "willing to terminate present meaningless hostilities with China so it can devote its entire energies to freeing East Indies from foreign dependence which it is duty-bound to do." Japanese announce withdrawal from Nanning, "as further occupation is meaningless following entry of Japanese troops into Indo-China". Chinese see action as military success for them as it took place 4 days after they launched offensive in that sector. French

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authorities reported to have forbidden re-exporta-tion of American goods at Haiphong at request of Japanese that they be allowed to examine all goods previously consigned to China.

tion of American goods at Haiphong at request of Japanese that they be allowed to examine all goods previously consigned to China.

Italian Minister hands Metaxas ultimatum at 3 in morning giving Greeks 3 hours within which to comply with its demands, under added verbal threat of invasion; said demands include permission to occupy strategic Greek points for duration of war, free passage of troops, and abdication of King George II. Metaxas orders immediate mobilization and in proclamation declares he considers "this demand for surrender of sectors of our territory and method in which it was made as declaration of war... Greeks, we shall now prove whether we are worthy of our ancestors and liberty our forefathers secured for us... Now to battle." King also issues proclamation calling on all Greeks to do their duty. Greece reported to have appealed to Britain for aid. Churchill reaffirms British pledge of aid to Greece in message to Metaxas, stating that Italy, "inding threats unavailing, has resorted to unprovoked aggression, seeking justification for wanton attack in baseless accusations". King George VI also sends message to King George II of Greece. Reported that 200,000 Italian troops are entering Greece along entire length of Albanian frontier and that Italian navy is attacking Greek island of Corfu. Italians reported hurled back by desperately fighting Greeks, also that Albania is flaming with revolt against Italians. Other reports state Italians occupied Bibiho and Radoti but only after heavy losses. Italian planes bomb Tatoi airorome on outskirts of Athens and also Florina, Kastoria, Piraeus, Patras, Aleusis, and Corinth. Metaxas informs Italy Athens in open city and under international law not to be attacked. British fleet reported on way to Greece under full steam; other reports state it is already in action. Hitler and Mussolini reported to have met at Florence this morning. Yugoslav-Italian treaty of 1937 because Yugoslavia, however, will remain neutral; last April Turkey officially promised "all reso

tion of war-torn France". Reports from Madrid diplomats to London embassies state Spain has agreed to passage of German troops in return for cession of part of French Morocco. Pope proclaims November 24 as day of "extraordinary prayer" for

Reported that Germans and Italians are pouring into French Guiana from Brazil.

oct. 29.—Japanese claim vita! Lukiang bridge was bombed, "further paralyzing" Burma road traffic. Chinese report capture of Shaoshing, Chekiang; also recapture of Lungchow near Indo-China border. Chinese-American-owned China National Aviation Company transport plane, pilotted by W. C. Kent, is destroyed in attack by 5 Japanese war-planes while on way from Chungking to Kunming at Chanyi; plane was machine-gunned while sliding down unaware of presence of Japanese. Kent was able to bring plane to ground, but died at controls, and Japanese continued to shoot at passengers. Nine persons were killed—either shot or burned to death as plane caught fire.

Nine persons were killed—either shot or burned to death as plane caught fire.

Berlin spokesman states Italy was compelled to take action against Greece because of British intrigues in Athens which were "serious threat to Greek independence". Reported from London that Germany has concentrated 70 divisions (1,250,000 men) in southeast Europe; reported from Istanbul that 5 German divisions are already in Albania. Air attacks on London reported to have lightened, possibly due to movement of German planes to southeast Europe to back Italian invasion of Greece. British naval bombers reported to have attacked Italian naval air base at Maltezana in Dodecanese islands, whence Italian planes are bombing Greece. Vichy report states French reaffirmed their determination not to participate directly or indirectly in any offensive against England, Swiss political circles state Laval several times proposed to Cabinet that French fleet be made ready for use against Britain; also that 50,000 French troops in Syria attack Palestine and 60,000 French troops in Syria attack Palestine and 60,000 French troops in Syria attack Palestine and foly of French troops in Syria attack Palestine and foly of French troops in Syria attack Palestine and foly of French troops in Syria attack Palestine and foly of French troops in Syria attack Palestine and foly of French troops in Syria attack Palestine and foly of French troops in Syria attack Palestine and foly of French troops in Syria attack Palestine and foly of French troops in Syria attack Palestine and foly of French troops in Syria attack Palestine and foly of French troops in Syria attack Palestine and foly of French troops in Syria attack Palestine and foly of French troops in Syria attack Palestine and foly of French troops in Syria attack Palestine and foly of French free french air and naval bases and possibly what is left of French fleet, available to Axis use. Italian radio denies Athens was bombed—"Italian radio denies Athens was bombed—"Italian radio denies Athens was bombed—"I

Oct. 30.-Foreign Office spokesman states Japan

is not taking actual measures but is merely watching developments of Italo-Greek conflict. *Domei* reports that Chiang Kai-shek "as result of recent Axis diplomatic successes" is considering befriending totalitarian powers "in hope of improving China's international position".

totalitarian powers "in hope of improving China's international position".

Berlin dispatch states no formal agreement was reached and no special problem even discussed in Hitler's meetings with Laval and Petain—tzken to indicate Italian anxiety over arrangement Hitler is trying to negotiate and German desire to impress Italy it will not be called upon to sacrifice "its fruits of victory"; dispatch states talks were solely concerned with "general plan of part France wishes to play in new European order following Axis victory." Increased defense efficiency again demonstrated when only few German planes succeded in penetrating to London area last night; attacks over other parts of England were widespread but desultory, with 27 German planes shot down as against 7 British planes, 5 pilots of which were saved. RAF continued bombing German bases on French coast. British shipping losses for week ending October 20 total 32 ships (146,528 tons), highest of entire war, according to Admiralty report, mainly due to heavy U-boat attacks; total announced British losses now exceed 2,000,000 tons. Authoritative London sources state judicial attitude should be observed and no hasty conclusions drawn as to French-German agreement; "it is felt resistance in France is not dead, and this also applies to French colonial areas, especially in North Africa". Petain signs decree suppressing all colonial councils and assemblies and concentrating authority in local governors who will be directly responsible to Vichy. Italians reported driving to Ioannina and to be using both heavy and light artillery as Greek advance guards slowly retreat toward main defense lines; reported that Italian air activity throughout Greece is "very light". Albanian revolt reported spreading, apparently carefully organized, with Albanians attacking isolated Italian units from rear. British reported to have thrown iron ring of mines around Greece, blocking entire west coast from Italian sea-attack.

Oct. 31.—Japanese reported evacuating Ichang and making complet

Oct. 31.—Japanese reported evacuating Ichang and making complete withdrawal to Hankow; Chinese claim Chinese pressure "caught them like rats in a trap as Japan would never abandon fruits of war except under compulsion".

British Ministry of Economic Warfare states Germany "removed" 800,000 tons of wheat from occupied France to Germany; more than 1,000,000 pigs were also believed taken and thousands of cattle; French wines have been requisitioned, one firm alone delivering 12,000,000 bottles of champagne. Petain warns he will "extinguish any colonial dissidence or divergence of opinion at home which opposes fulfillment of his pledge of French collaboration with Germany in pacific reconstruction of Europe". Ita-

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109 ESCOLTA

MANILA

lians reported approaching main Greek defense line where principal units of Greece's 400,000-men army are now stationed. Reported that British naval assistance to Greece prevented Italian landings on Crete and Corfu.

Nov. 1.—Nichi Nichi publishes Shanghai dispatch to effect that United States is making preparations for war against Japan with Manila as advance key-point, that munitions are being rushed to Manila and Rangoon camouflaged as supplies for Chungkey-point, that munitions are being rushed to Manila and Rangoon camouflaged as supplies for Chungking, that warplanes and gasoline and arms are being piled up in British and American Far Eastern possessions, including 150 to 170 Boeing bombers at Manila capable of raiding Tokyo, and that American officers have landed at Singapore and Hongkong; article also claims Americans and Britons are sabotaging Japanese-Dutch negotiations at Batavia. Foreign Office spokesman, questioned by newsmen, counters, "Do you believe it?" When correspondent said "no", spokesman said, "Neither do I." French authorities prohibit departure of Standard Oil tanker from Haiphong to Saigon. French Minister to Siam is recalled, allegedly because he advised French government to accede to Siam's territotial demands Italians reported to have been halted on outer fringes of Greek defense line. British planes reported to have heavily bombed port of Naples, and British and Greek planes, Tirana, capital of Italian-occupied Albania. Italians bombed Piraeus, but did little damage, also Salonica. Italians reported to have lost 8 planes in unsuccessful attack on British positions in Marsa Matruh area, North Africa. Pres. I. Inonu informs National Assembly that Turkey will not enter war now but is studying Mediterranean situation in collaboration with Britain; he refers to Britain as an ally, to Greece as a friend, and states relations with Russia are excellent.

Nov. 2.—Matsuoka states, "I am utterly at loss to make out chat possibility caused American gov-

Nov. 2.—Matsuoka states, "I am utterly at loss to make out ehat possibility caused American government to take evacuation step; situation in Far East has not changed at all since conclusion of 3-power pact." Some 40,000 Japanese troops reported to have embarked at Fongshing, South China, presumably for Hainan, clearing district of Japanese forces; also reported withdrawing from Pinghsiang to Indo-China; Chinese anticipate they will shortly be in control of all of Kwangsi.

be in control of all of Kwangsi.

Some 200 enemy planes are driven back from London, 9 being shot down with no loss to RAF. Official communique states 2433 German bombers and fighters were downed over Britain since August 8 with an estimated 6000 German airmen killed or taken prisoner, as compared to loss of only 353 British pilots. Authoritatively stated that during first year of war, 1,089 vessels of all nationalities totaling 4,096,000 gross tons, were destroyed; as obsolescence would have scrapped at least 96,000 tons, world losses total about 4,000,000 tons; allied and neutral losses totalled 363 ships (1,235,000); British losses averaged 30,000 tons a week during first year of war—during first 13 weeks of second year, they

averaged 62,000 tons a week. "Eastern Group" conference at Delhi of representatives of various British dominions and colonies sends telegram to Churchill expressing their "admiration of fortitude with which people of British Isles are facing violent and inhuman attack of enemy" and their "pride and confidence" in his leadership; "Representatives assure you of their determination to do all they can to formulate coordinated plan for most efficient utilization of sources of supply and potential production capacity of Empire east of Suez". Greeks and Italians reported fighting for past 3 days for possession of Bisover pass, key to Florina and Salonika. Greeks reported to have taken Mount Pissodier; outing Italians who held it. Semi-official London quarters state British forces have landed in Greek islands, believed to be Crete Caphalonia. Some 58 persons reported killed and 140 injured in Italian air raids on Salonika. Rome Relazioni Internazionali states France must pay its debt to Italy in full and that France can not expect Italians to weaken when day of regulating accounts arrives.

Nov. 3.—Japanese military at Shanghai seize

Nov. 3.—Japanese military at Shanghai seize cargoes of number of ships—one German, two Italian, and one Portuguese—consisting of silk and cotton valued at over \$2,000,000. S. S. Monterey leaves Shanghai for Manila carrying 58 American evacuees from Japan and 305 from Shanghai.

leaves Shanghai for Manila carrying 58 American evacuees from Japan and 305 from Shanghai.

Bucharest parley reported deadlocked with no meetings held for past 3 days, Russian delegation objecting to entire upper reaches of Danube being under German control as far as Bratislava and holding that maritime reaches of river from Braila to Sulina should be exclusively under Russian and Rumanian control. For first time in 53 days German raiders failed to appear over London last night while only few plains raid other scattered sections. London reports state Hitler sent peace terms to United States—British Empire, being undefeated, to remain what it is; Europe, being conquered by Germany, to be regarded outside of British sphere of interest; Hitler to sign 10-year non-aggression pact with Britain and United States and "to agree to disarm under conditions of equality and taking status quo as basis." First Lord of Admiralty A. V. Alexander states in radiocast that Britain is fulfilling its pledge of immediate aid to Greece. He states "road to victory is already beginning to define itself although there will be widespread demands on British forces in many theaters of war and in new fields. Responsible officials do not underestimate dangers ahead, including French defection goving the enemy naval and air bases for attack on our shipping by U-boats and aircraft... British expeditionary force to Flanders was not destroyed, invasion of Britain has not occurred, blitzkrieg has been defeated, our cities which were to have been razed to ground are still standing, Englishmen have proved their courage and their ability to take it has been hardened by ordeal, our bombing of German military objectives has been immeasurably more effective than Ger-

many's indiscriminate bombing, Germany's airforce has been decisively defeated in battle after battle, particularly on August 15, September 15, and September 27, when we won in air what will be rated as outstanding victories in history of world, production of war requirements has increased beyond what we thought possible; let us remember that whole of English-speaking races are now united and helping in one way or another the common determination to defend way of life we have in common found good; let no one imagine that peace terms are negotiations are possible with Hitler." Vichy government announces that listening to British radiocasts will be punished by imprisonment. Greek bombers heavily damage Tirana, including harbor facilities. Greeks reported to be advancing into Albania and threatening Koritza. Said that more than 2,200 Italian officers and men were captured and thousands wounded, with many more expected to surrender. Reported that 200 British planes have arrived at Greek bases. Italians, reported stunned by reverses, savagely bombing civilians far behind Greek lines.

Reported that Norwegian patrol boat F. Nansen foiled attempt of German expeditionary force of 50 men to seize meteriological observation station on Greenland.

Nov. 4.—Japanese detain Greek steamer Xenos at Shanghai.

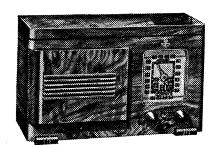
Nov. 4.— at Shanghai.

Nov. 4.—Japanese detain Greek steamer Xenos at Shanghai.

German press attacks American Ambassadors J. P. Kennedy, W. C. Bullitt, and A. J. Drexel as "evil spirits" seeking "to disturb construction of new order in Europe". Germans claim one U-boat sank liner Laurentic (18,724 tons), Patroclus (11,314 tons), and Casanare (5,376 tons). British official announcement states British forces have landed in Crete and British naval officers have reached Athens. An Italian warship reported sunk in battle off Crete. Greeks recapture hills taken by Italians in sweep to Ioannina. Greeks said to have captured 1,200 more Italian troops, including two generals. V. Gayda, Mussolini spokesman, states Greece "was carrying out series of aggressions against non-Greek peoples like Albanians and that it showed itself to be an integral part of Britain; Greece was warned 2 months ago that its attitude could mean war and that it had had plenty of time to meditate and choose the right road." Istambul quarters think Germany may soon aid Italy against Greece to uphold military prestige of Axis and is ready to offer Turkey "guarantees" in exchange for non-belligerence. Diplomatic information reaching London from Madrid is to effect that Franco has refused to permit German troops transit to either Gibraltar or Portugal or to permit use of its ports and air bases. Manuel Azaña, former President of Spanish Republic, dies at Montauban, France, aged 60.

Nov. 5.—Maj.-Gen. Hsu Pei-keng, senior Chinese staff officer, states recent Japanese movements in South China including concentration of 3 divisions on Hainan and reenforcements sent to Formosa, indicate Japan is preparing for action either against Singapore or East Indies.

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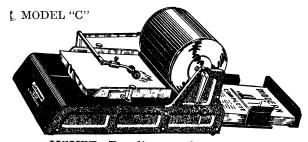
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Churchill states in Parliament that Greece is being afforded substantial aid. He reveals 14,000 civilians have been killed and 20,000 wounded in Britain in air raids, nearly 4/5 of them in London. He predicts still heavier Uiboat attacks next year but states Britain is making immense preparations to meet them. Air Minister Sir A. Sinclair announces formation of "Eagle Squadron" of American flyers under Squadron leader W. E. G. Taylor, formerly of U. S. Air Corps, stating, "This first squadron composed entirely of United States pilots is now in England; they came spontaneously, following glorious tradition set in last war by Lafayette Escuadrille". After Monday's 24-hour calm, small groups of German raiders again attacked London, but bombing were on small scale. Admiralty reports British warships sank 2 U-boats. Pandit Jawahrlal Nehru, Indian nationalist leader of high caste, wealthy, and graduate of Oxford, is sentenced to 4 years imprisonment for in anti-war speeches in Ghandi's individual disobedience campaign. British bombers blast embarkation points along Italian east coast including Bari and Brindisi. Between 15,000 and 20,000 Italian troops, representing entire division, are reported in desperate situation near Koritza and threatened with capture. Italian bombers twice bomb Yugoslav city of Bitolj, kiling 7 people and wounding 30—said to be a "mistake". Foreign military observers state Italy seriously miscalculated Greek resistance and that it may face disaster. Spanish forces occupy international seaport of Tangier, opposite Gibraltar, in disregard of international agreement guaranteeing its special status.

Nov. 6.—Five Greek steamers carrying 40,000 tons of freight destined for Japan, scrap iron and rock phosphate, take sanctuary at Honolulu.

Pres. M. Kalinin on occasion of 23rd anniversary of revolution, reaffirms Russian neutrality in present war. British Admiralty announces that in week ending October 26, only 6 ships were sunk, representing 9,986 tons, excluding Empress of Britain, and that Royal Navy is gradually mastering intensified U-boat campaign. Agreement reported between Britain and Spain on import of oil for latter based on present restricted consumption and subject to strictest guarantees against re-export. Gen. J. B. M. Hertzog, South African opposition leader, resigns as leader of reunited old Nationalist Party after party congress disregards his views as to party program. Italian radio states "furious battle" is raging in Greece and that Italians are advancing on 2 fronts and have taken many prisoners. Large numbers of Italian prisoners arrive in Salonika, appearing poorly clothed for fighting in cold mountain area; prisoners say that officers told them, "Greece won't fight; we will just walk in".

Nov. 7.—Foreign Ministry spokesman states in

Nov. 7.—Foreign Ministry spokesman states in Commons that Britain "must reserve full liberty of action with regard to Rome since Italian flyers have

undertaken to bomb London in concert with Germans." Prime Minister E. de Valera states with reference to recent Churcill statement regarding Britain being unable to use Irish coast bases in defense against submarine evil, "we have the ports and do not intend to give them back; there can be no question of handing them over under any conditions whatever as long as this nation remains neutral". Le Moniteur, personal organ of Laval, publishes interview with Laval's aide in which latter charges that Ambas. Bullitt falsely counselled former Premier E. Daladier before and during war with Germany. Greek government quarters state not one Italian soldier, excepting prisoners, is now on Greek soil.

soil.

Nov. 8.—Kobayashi states in Tokyo that continue Dutch control of East Indies depends largely on relations Dutch maintain with Japan; "Japan has no intention of interfering with Indies' exports of rubber and tin to America and has no more territorial or political aspirations there than it has in China". Shanghai French Concession authorities surrender control of 2 Chinese courts there to Nanking puppetregime; courts have jurisdiction over a million Chinese residents besides thousands of Europeans not enjoying extraterritoriality; Chinese press states Japanese thus control French Concession without formally occupying it. Chinese Foreign Office spokesman states vigorous protest has been made to French government. Reliable London circles state that consultations between United States, British, and Australian diplomatic representatives have resulted in agreement in principle regarding use of bases and defensive cooperation in Pacific.

bases and defensive cooperation in Pacific.

Hitler in speech at Munich declares "fight against England will be continued until we end it in our victory; Germany is absolutely sure of triumphing... Entire productive capacity of Europe will be thrown into scales against England." He condemns British air force's "nocturnal attacks on German civil population" and states "hard and inexormable retaliation will be made". Spedial Berlin communique states German naval forces have scored greatest victory of war in destruction of entire British convoy in North Atlantic totalling 86,000 tons. Reported that Tower of London and St. Clement Church were damaged in recent air raids. RAF carried out heavy attack on Krupp works at Essen; also attacked various oil targets and airdromes. American freighter City of Rayville is sunk, presumably by mines, in strait between Tasmania and Victoria, Australia; one man killed.

Nov. 9.—Reuter reports British have withdrawn

Nov. 9.—Reuter reports British have withdrawn naval maintenance party and all stores at Weihaiwei at least for duration of war. Reported Dutch in East Indies have released German women and children from internment camps.

Reuter reports RAF bombed Munich last night while Hitler was making his speech in retaliation for

bombing of Buckingham Palace. Germans claim Munich was not bombed until Hitler had finished speaking. British Admiralty states that German claim that entire convoy was destroyed is untrue and that "a number of ships" escaped. Domei reports that Germans bombed and disabled British liner Empress of Japan 300 miles from Ireland; the Fushima Maru picked up SOS. Neville Chamberlain dies, aged 71; was taken ill shortly after his resignation as Prime Minister on May 10. Italian troops reported withdrawing from Koritza sector. Greeks report an entire division of 15,000 Italian soldiers trapped in Pindus Mountains in Macedonia.

Greeks report an entire division of 15,000 Italian soldiers trapped in Pindus Mountains in Macedonia.

Nov. 10.—Java press charges that delay in negotiations is due to failure of Japanese delegation to present complete list of Japanese desires and not to Dutch delaying tactics and reiterates determination to remain outside of Japan's so-called new order.

Announced in Berlin and Moscow that Foreign Minister V. Molotov is on way to Berlin "for discussions with German authorities; stated in Berlin that visit is in return for Ribbentrop's visits to Moscow last year. British light cruiser squadron shells Libreville, capital of French Gabon, Equatorial Africa, to cover landing of infantry unit of Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of Free France forces Greeks claim several thousand Italians were captured yesterday and that Italians are in headlong retreat in several areas. Informed Turkish quarters state Turkey hopes for benevolent Russian neutrality but that it will fight, regardless of outcome of Molotov visit to Berlin, if it is vitally threatened; any movement in Bulgaria against Turkey would be considered sufficient cause for war. Severe earthquake shakes Rumania at 5:30 a. m., killing over 1000 people in Bucharest alone, including many high German officers, and injuring 4,000. Quake apparently centered in Bucharest but affected area of at least 5000 square miles; said to be worth quake in Balkans in 138 years and many small towns were completely destroyed while great damage was done in Bucharest itself; fierce fires reported raging in Ploesti and Campina oil fields; buckled railway tracks and collapsed bridges suspend railway traffic throughout country; damages strike hard blow to any immediate plans to initiate large scale troop movement through Rumania and oil production will be slowed down.

be slowed down.

Nov. 11.—United States Embassy in China circulates 4th and urgent notification to Americans to evacuate. Reported from Hongkong that Japanese have demanded right to land troops at Saigon. Japanese official in Shanghai states Japan is working to establish line from Camranh Bay to northern Borneo to control Singapore and East Indies. Reported from Hanoi that agreement is being concluded with Japanese economic mission for immediate purchase by Japan of rubber, coal, rice, and maize.

German raiders bombed London last night in heaviest attack in many weeks, but raids ceased at midnight, apparently in observance of Armistice

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Day. Admiralty announces that Empress of Japan sustained some damage but reached port under its own steam; there were no casualties. De Gaulle reported to have captured Libreville with few casualties. Laval and Air Marshal W. Goering reported to have discussed German-French industrial and economic cooperation in recent secret conference in Paris. Minister of War U. Soddu, reported appointed commander-in-chief of Italian forces, replacing Lieut.-Gen. F. Tacomoni in war against Greece. Mountain trails reported full of corpses and strewn with abandoned arms, munitions, and war gear. Soddo reported hastily withdrawing his main forces. British planes set fire to Valona air base, Albania, and damage jetty and Italian warship at Santa Quaranti. British planes from aircraft carrier Ark Royal bomb airdromes and harbor of Cagliari, Sardinia.

base, Albania, and damage jetty and Italian warsnip at Santa Quaranti. British planes from aircraft carrier Ark Royal bomb airdromes and harbor of Cagliari, Sardinia.

Nov. 12.—Confirmed at Tokyo that retired Adm. K. Nomura, former Foreign Minister, will become new ambassador to United States. Brief address of Ambas. J. C. Grew at celebration of founding of Japanese Empire draws vigorous nods from Emperor Hirohito; Grew expressed hope Japan "may ever increasingly contribute to general culture and wellbeing of mankind". This was only time during 2-day ceremonies when Emperor showed any elation, which is interpreted as meaning he wanted officials of government to know he favors international cooperation and amity; court circular afterward emphasized Emperor was greatly pleased with speech. S. S. Mariposa leaves Shanghai carrying 585 Americans; ship will proceed to Chingwantao and to Jinsen, Korea, to pick up others.

Hitler converses with Molotov for 2 hours shortly after latter arrived in Berlin with 32 advisers. High Nazis indicate Germany and Italy have received "clear go ahead" signal for expanded war against Britain by visit which should convince United States and other non-Axis nations of futility of opposition. Hamburg, second-largest German city and leading port, said to be facing bankruptcy with more and more industries being transferred elsewhere because of British bombing of shipyards, power stations, factories, and railroads. Germans state they carried out heavy raids on Birmingham yesterday, also on other Midland towns. Churchill in tribute to Chamberlain states former Premier "acted in perfect sincerity according to his lights, but was deceived and cheated by a wicked man"; he reveals Chamberlain refused all honors offered him by government after he resigned. London circles express view that Molotov visit is unlikely to result in any political developments though German propaganda machine is doing its best; pointed out that numerous experts accompanying him—in trade, agriculture, metallurgy, oil, et

Nov. 13.—Shanghai foreign intelligence reports reveal heavy concentrations of Japanese troops at Hainan, Haiphong, and Kwangshouwan with large numbers of transports standing by; also large naval concentrations at Formosa. Yomiuri states Japan's task is to "sweep away remains of white empire which so long has held sway in our part of world".

Sin Shun Pao, Japanese army organ, states Japan will not permit China war to divert it from objectives "in south Pacific and Indian Ocean". Batavia reports state that oil companies operating in East Indies and Japanese oil importing companies have signed agreement substantially increasing oil exports to Japan—1,800,000 tons annually of which 1,306,000 will be supplied to Japanese companies and 494,000 distributed in Japan by Royal Dutch and Standard Vacuum companies as heretofore; 760,000 will be crude oil and 546,000 various oil products. Australian Navy Minister W. M. Hughes states, "it is now ascertained that mine responsible for recent sinking of U. S. steamer City of Rayville was laid by German sea raider".

Molotov sees Hitler for second time while British

"it is now ascertained that mine responsible for recent sinking of U. S. steamer City of Rayville was laid by German sea raider".

Molotov sees Hitler for second time while British warplanes roar around German capital, but Germans state they failed to break through. London opinion reported veering to belief that visit foreshadows German drive to southeast for seizure of Iraq oil fields and Suez Canal. Many officials in Norway are discharged by Nazi puppet-government for their "go slow" conduct through which they demonstrate their disrespect. Churchill announces in Commons that Royal Navy has badly crippled main units of Italian battle fleet during successful surprise attack on Taranto naval base, south Italy, British bombers hit and seriously damaged 3 of 6 Italian battleships which comprise main force of Italian navy; also 2 cruisers and 2 fleet auxiliaries; only 2 British planes were lost. Alexander states in radiocast that results of Taranto action will be far-reaching as not only situation in Mediterranean has been transformed, but balance of seapower throughout world has been decisively altered, he also reveals Italian convoy to Albania was attacked by light British warships which sank 2 supply ship, set hre to another, and damaged an Italian destroyer. Officially announced that 6,334 civilians were killed and 8,695 injured in air raids over Britain in October. British mercantile losses for week ending November 3 totalled 13 ships (65,609 tons) including Empress of Britain; allied losses totalled 4 ships, neutral one; total loss 72,595 tons. Former Gov. Gen. G. Catroux of Indo-China, who joined de Gaulle movement, has arrived in Egypt to confer with British officials. British retake Gallabat, Sudan. British planes attack Bologne, Italy. Italian counter-offensive southward along Sardanoporos river reported to have ended yesterday by renewed Greek foffensive; Italians retreating with heavy losses in men and material. British bombers reported to have ended yesterday by renewed Greek foffensive; Italians retre

against Italians, which they provoked daily.

Nov. 14.—Chinese reports state Japanese have demanded right to land troops in Saigon, to circulate Japanese military yen, and "loan" of 500,000 Indo-China dollars monthly to "finance" exports to Japan; stated also Japanese are using Siam troops to bring pressure on Indo-China. Britain announces creation of unified Far Eastern command under Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke Popham; disclosed "further reenforcements" have reached Far Facet.

East.

Molotov leaves Berlin for Moscow; Berlin communique states, "Exchange of views took place in atmosphere of mutual confidence and led to mutual understanding on all important questions of interest to Germany and Soviet Union". Decree is issued at Bucharest granting what amounts to independent sovereignty to Germans in Rumanian territory,

including right to use German flag as symbol of German nationality and creed equal in status with Rumanian flag; Nazi party is limited to the "German-conscious" who are recognized by the leadership; party is recognized as judisical body; Nuremberg anti-Jew laws are accepted; oath of loyalty sworn by Nazi leaders makes no mention of King but declares, "I promise to be faithful to Fuehrer Adolf Hitler and to legionary state; I bind myself to work for German people and state". Vichy government protests against German order for deportation of some 300,000 French men and women from Lorraine to other parts of France and to Poland. British clamp blockade on big part of French Empire in announcement that next Monday all ships to and from Syria, French West Africa, Liberia, Portuguese Guinea, Madagascar, and Reunion must obtain ship navicerts. Catroux states in Cairo broadcast, "France is still able to continue the war and if she were to continue, she would win and achieve resurrection". Remains of Chamberlain are cremated without ceremony and ashes are interred in West minster Abbey. Greeks open heavy offensive along entire frontier for Ionean Sea to Yugoslav border, scording successes everywhere. British planes again raided Durazzo Tuesday night and also launched new attacks on Valona. Reported British planes set fire to hundreds of Italian warcraft at Taranto, where main body of Italian fleet was at anchor. Italian communique states Churchill gave Commons "fantastically distorted version" of bombing of Taranto.

Nov. 15.—Tokyo communique states Japanese Taranto.

Taranto.

Nov. 15.—Tokyo communique states Japanese forces have been evacuated from parts of China "to be used in other sector as Nanning has lost its strategic value with Japanese blockade of South China and Japanese entry into Indo-China". United Press correspondent is "invited" to leave Indo-China and is informed Domei alone will be permitted to report such incidents as stoppage of American ships; stated Domei is rapidly acquiring monopoly on news transmission facilities, even to exclusion of French Havas service. Tass (Russian) news service states reports that agreement was reached with Japan regarding spheres of influence in Far East including Soviet promise to cease aiding Chungking, "do not correspond with reality".

Berlin Foreign Office states yesterday's commu-

including Soviet promise to cease aiding Chungking, "do not correspond with reality".

Berlin Foreign Office states yesterday's communique "shows so clearly and unambiguously nature of relations existing between Reich and Soviet Union that any comment could only restrict its significance". Bucharest reports state Premier I. Antonescu has ordered demobilization of entire Rumanian fighting force. Reuter reports it was authoritatively learned in London quarters that British on October 22 made proposals to Russia through Ambas. Cripps, to which reply has not yet been received, including de facto British recognition of incorporation of Baltic states into Soviet Union, guarantee that Russia would participate in any peace settlement, and assurance that Britain would not be associated in any attack against Russia. Coventry, large inland manufacturing town, was bombed for 10 hours last night by over 200 German raiders, and is reported heavily damaged with over 1000 killed; anti-aircraft fire prevented attack on huge airplane and motor plants near by. RAF carried out heavy attack on Berlin last night. Admiralty announces 2 more of convoy protected by Jarvis Bay are now safe, making total of 32 out of 38 ships that escaped. Reuter states 2 Italian battleships of Cavour type are beached at Taranto—only forward part of upper works of one of them is above water. Egyptian Prime Minister Hassan Sgbry Pasha dies. Antonescu confers with King Victor Emmanuel and Mussolini in Rome, reportedly in connection with new trade agreement and Italian use of Rumanian oil. Gen. W. von Keitel and Marshal P. Badoglio meet at Innsbruck, Austria. Greeks reported to have captured important positions in Albania.

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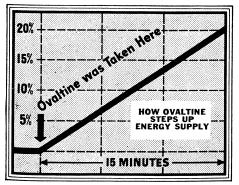
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